THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today, tomorrow fair; slight temperature change; wind west.
☞For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,920. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

# SECRETARY BAKER DECLARES AMERICA IS DOING HER PART; 500,000 MEN IN FRANCE SOON; 1,000,000 MORE ARE READY; ADMITS ERRORS; READY TO CO-OPERATE AND CORRECT THEM

## SHIPS GET COAL, BUT STORM BLOCKS FREIGHT CLEAN-UP

### City Generally Observes the Fuel Order, but Weather Balks Administrator.

### 15 VESSELS GET FUEL

### Only 29 Now Waiting, Smallest Number Since Situation Became Acute.

### POLICE SHUT 100 STORES

### New Official to Direct Harbor Coal Traffic—Weather Checks Arrivals Here.

New York yesterday observed the second of the workless Mondays with a better understanding and with a better spirit than it had a week ago. There was none of the conflict of orders or play of cross-purposes which marked the first of the ten idle Mondays decreed by Dr. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator. The police and the Federal authorities closed more than 100 small stores whose proprietors confessed ignorance of the provisions of the fuel order. About twenty violations were reported to Reeve Schley, the County Administrator. United States Marshal McCarthy reported before leaving his office that a dozen complaints had been filed. The most important of these complaints was against George W. Loft, candy manufacturer and retailer. Mr. Loft is also Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and a former Congressman.

The local shutdown, according to members of the Fuel Administration, resulted in some saving of fuel, but the driving storm, which made trucking difficult, interfered with the basic plan to relieve the freight congestion at this port. Inquiries made at all the big freight terminals by the Regional Director's office at closing time last evening showed that 55 per cent. was the estimated figure for the day's haulage from such terminals, as compared with a normal business day's movement. That the accomplishment should have been so much less than that of a normal business day was a great disappointment to those who had hoped that great inroads might be made on the glutted piles in warehouses, at docks and piers, and in freight cars on sidings.

The bitter weather also interfered with the bringing of coal to this city, hampered the work at the coal ports, and made the gangs employed at tidewater unwilling to work. In consequence of this, the coal deliveries for the day held about the same as on Sunday. Mr. Schley reported that 20,000 tons of anthracite were brought from tidewater to this city yesterday.

Satisfactory progress was reported yesterday in the coaling of ships, and according to a Federal official only twenty-nine vessels are now waiting for fuel in this harbor; fifteen were bunkered in the twenty-four hours ended with yesterday's report.

**Wall Street Slows Down.**

With the Stock Exchange closed, the appearance of Wall Street yesterday—the second heatless Monday—suggested the observance of a semi-holiday, such as Good Friday, the only difference being, however, that the cigar and other stores and cafés were closed.

The only Exchange that remained open was the Produce, where business was transacted until noon. All the banks and trust companies, which under the law are required to keep open on all days excepting legal holidays, were in full operation, but it was reported that the institutions had few callers and transacted only a relatively small volume of business, their activities being practically restricted to business that is attended to by mail and telegraph.

As to the private banking houses, practically all of the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. were in attendance, and Mortimer L. Schiff came down to the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. In most of the other houses, including the large bond distributing concerns, a few of the principals and their assistants worked yesterday.

The tall office buildings were not as crowded as they were the previous Monday for the reason that the Stock and Cotton Exchanges were closed and consequently none of the brokerage firms kept open. In most of the buildings only one elevator was kept running to accommodate persons who came to look over their mail and to take care of the concerns that were kept open by virtue of exemptions granted by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

The Equitable Building, which shelters a large number of concerns in the exempt class, operated eight elevators instead of thirteen used the previous Monday. The decrease was due to the closing of the Stock Exchange. The City Investing, the Singer, the United States Express, the Adams, the Trin-

Continued on Page Two.

## Two Air Raids on London; One Machine Brought Down

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, (1:20 A. M.)—Two attacks by German air raiders were made on London tonight. One of the aircraft was brought down.

Concerning the first raid the following official bulletin has been issued:

Hostile airplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts shortly before 8 o'clock this evening and proceeded toward London. Some of the machines penetrated to the capital, where bombs were dropped between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The latest reports show that one enemy machine was brought down by our airmen in Essex

Announcement of the second raid has just been made. It says that this attack was begun about 12:30 o'clock and is still in progress.

Members of the Royal Geographical Society were assembled to hear Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts. The President announced police notice of an air raid and said the audience would be safer if in the basement of the building. There were loud cries of "Carry on," and the audience remained in the hall. General Smuts spoke calmly for an hour amid reports of the guns.

## $500,000,000 BILL FOR WAR ADVANCES

### McAdoo Wants Congress to Create Federal Corporation to Finance Production.

### TO REGULATE EXPANSION

### Control Sought Over All Private Issues of Securities of More Than $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary McAdoo made public today a bill prepared at his direction to create a "War Finance Corporation," with a capital stock of $500,000,000, all to be subscribed by the United States, and a board of directors, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and four persons to be appointed by that official with the approval of the President.

The corporation is to have power to make advances to any bank, banker, or trust company which has outstanding loans necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, under various conditions as to such loans, and to make similar advances to persons or firms or associations whose operations are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and to subscribe for and deal in the bonds of the United States. It will have power also to issue and have outstanding its notes or obligations in an amount not in excess of $4,000,000,000, these notes to be dealt in by the Federal Reserve Banks as re-discount paper Federal Reserve notes to be issued against such notes of the War Finance Corporation.

**Regulation of Security Issues.**

Under the bill, the corporation is to have among its enumerated powers that of investigating and licensing or refusing to license the sale or offering for sale or subscription of securities in excess at par of $100,000. Any person who may violate this restriction on the sale of securities will be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both.

The corporation, if created by Congress, will have the power to make advances to any bank, banker, or trust company "which has rendered financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to any such person, firm, corporation, or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations," such advances, however, not to exceed 75 per cent. of the face value of the loans.

In exceptional cases the corporation is to have power to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation, or association whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, for periods not exceeding five years, upon such terms and such security and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Finance Corporation.

The effect of the plan would be to create practically a Government pool of all corporate financing for the period of the war and would give broad powers to the corporation to dictate into what channels the nation's available credit should be directed. The system would be similar to that maintained by Ger-

Continued on Page Two.

## WIDOW IS NAMED A POLICE DEPUTY; FORCE IS WARNED

### Mrs. O'Grady, Ex-Probation Officer, to Take Charge of "White Slave" Matters.

### INTRODUCE REMOVAL BILL

### Measure at Albany Gives Governor Right to Appoint a New Commissioner.

### CALL IT A WAR MEASURE

### Commissioner Enright Tells His Inspectors That the Department Is on Trial in This Regime.

Police Commissioner Enright appointed Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady of 1475 President Street, Brooklyn, a probation officer in Brooklyn, to the position of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner yesterday, and in a speech to all the Police Inspectors told them that he was going to hold them responsible for the strictest enforcement of the law. In his address Commissioner Enright said:

"The Chief Inspector, the Borough and District Inspectors of this department have been summoned here to receive specific orders in regard to the policies of the city and police administrations, and the conduct of their respective offices. None of you, therefore, at any future time shall say that you did not know what was expected of you, or that you did not receive proper and authoritative directions.

"It is the order of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner that all laws and ordinances be enforced. Graft must be totally and permanently eliminated from this department. The gambler, gangster, gunman, illegal vendor of narcotic drugs, the disorderly house keeper and the trader in all forms of commercialized vice, will have your special attention and you will prevent them from operating in this city. The city ordinances must be fairly and thoroughly enforced. Arrests must not be made when summonses would serve equally well, and summonses should not be employed when the same results can be accomplished by a warning.

"You are expected to give your entire service and attention to the proper conduct of this department, and to see that every one of your subordinates does likewise. My intention is to restore to every police officer the authority that is inseparable from his rank. I propose to see that every member of the force shows proper respect for his superior officers on all occasions.

"The comforts of the men must be considered, and nagging, petty persecution and favoritism must be dispensed with. Special consideration must be given to senior members in each command in making post assignments, and, all things being otherwise equal, preference will be shown them in allotting the more desirable duties. When light duty is to be performed, the senior officers, or partially disabled members of the command, will be designated for such assignments. The public must be treated courteously at all times and on all occasions.

**Police Prayers Answered.**

"The placing of a member of the uniformed force at the head of this department is a response to the prayer of every decent policeman for the last twenty years. That prayer has been answered, and the eyes of friend and foe are concentrated on the experiment—an experiment that has been the subject of much dire prophecy on the part of those who oppose the present administration.

"The department is now on trial before the court of public opinion. That court is being swayed by a generally hostile interest and by individuals who are eager for the failure of the experiment and the consequent humiliation of

Continued on Page Eleven.

## McAdoo Orders Solid Trains to Rush Food for the Allies to the Eastern Seaboard

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Confronted by the new danger that flood conditions may further menace transportation facilities and shut down mines, Director General of Railroads McAdoo amended tonight his recent embargo order, to provide for the immediate dispatch of solid trains of foods and supplies consigned to the Allies from Chicago and other points to the North Atlantic seaboard. A statement issued here tonight telling of his action says:

"Director General McAdoo has instructed in the matter of embargo on the Pennsylvania Lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, that the following exceptions be made:

"(A) Food for animals.

"(B) Materials used in the operation and upkeep of coal mines.

"To provide for the rail movement of food and supplies consigned to French, British, and Italian Governments for ports on the North Atlantic seaboard, already adopted or under permit, arrangements have been made to consolidate these shipments and move them in solid trains or groups of cars East from Chicago, St. Louis, and intermediate terminals."

## Former Goeben Refloated; Enters the Dardanelles

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 28.—It is officially announced that the Turkish cruiser Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, has been refloated and entered the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A British official communication issued this evening concerning the Sultan Selim says:

Since the last communication bad weather has hampered our operations against the Goeben, but several raids have been made and bombs dropped on the Goeben and on gun positions at Gaba Tepe.

At noon Sunday the Goeben's position was unchanged.

The former German cruiser Goeben was run ashore at Nisara Point, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, after an engagement with British monitors. In this action the Medullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, was sunk. The British lost two small vessels in the battle. The former Goeben was badly damaged and was beached to prevent her sinking.

## HARDEN UPHOLDS WILSON PROGRAM

### Berlin Editor Admits the Justice of the Allies' Viewpoint Regarding Alsace.

### BLAMES GERMANY FOR WAR

### Prints "Real Text" of Speeches of President and British Premier as Peace Bases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says that the latest issue of Die Zukunft is one of the most remarkable that Maximilian Harden has yet produced. By his characteristic methods of quotation, innuendo, inference, and irony he virtually indorses the programs of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, condemns the German Government's Russian schemes, chastises the annexationists and their candidate for high office, Prince von Bülow, and admits the justice of the Entente point of view regarding Alsace-Lorraine. His treatment of the pronouncements of Lloyd George and Wilson is as illuminating as it is ingenious. Regretting that those utterances were only received in Germany with a "rain of invective," Harden adds:

"Thoughtful, conscientious men must read quietly and without prejudice the text of these speeches—the real text."

Underlining this accusation that only bowdlerized versions have been allowed to reach the German people, Harden devotes no fewer than thirteen closely printed pages to what probably are the only truthful versions of those speeches yet printed in Germany. He goes on to criticise in amazingly outspoken fashion both Germany's attitude toward her ally and her conduct in the Russian negotiations.

"Since Czernin said," Harden continues, "that he could not work in company with Bülow and with Tirpitz, who by the grace of the censor has been maintained in the rôle of people's hero, there has been a never ceasing agitation against Austria-Hungary. Yet the Austrians could say: 'We were almost in agreement with the Russians when you sent a declaration of war. Ours followed six days later and we had to hold out much longer alone than had been foreseen and agreed upon, while you were experiencing the days on the Marne.'

"It is true that Germany's manhood, strategy, and industry have done great things for its allies and that its military and nonpolitical war leaders have freed Austria and Hungary from every enemy danger. The enemies of Austria are beaten and of no enemy of Germany can that be said in conscientious seriousness."

Reverting to President Wilson's address, Harden says:

"Firm still is the belief that peace is possible and that the cleft between the two fighting groups is no longer so wide that it can only be filled up by new heaps of corpses. It will, however, widen into an unbridgeable gulf if again the people refuse to acknowledge a changed world. That treaties are sacred, that the burdens of armaments and the possibility of war may be diminished, that nations be allowed the right of self-determination—these things we also desire."

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEW-OL OR DEW-FER-OL.
DEWEY'S, 138 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's or Your Druggist.—Advt.

## KAISER 'HANGMAN,' HINTS BIG ORGAN OF PAN GERMANS

### Supposed Executioner of the Fatherland Also Called Judas by the Tageszeitung.

### HERTLING GETS A REBUFF

### Reichstag Party Chiefs Refuse Overtures for a Vote of Confidence in Cabinet.

### PREDICT OFFER ON BELGIUM

### Chancellor Is Expected to Make Proposals—Czernin Taking Lead on Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Deutsche Tageszeitung openly calls on the German people to revolt against the present régime.

"We, too," says this Pan German organ, "have a Judas among us today. He appears in the red coat and mantle of Germany's hangman. Who will save Germany from the traitors but the German people? It is now, 'Germans help yourself, and God will help you.'"

Although Emperor William is not named in the article the expression, "Germany's hangman," is meant for the Kaiser, says the correspondent.

Hitherto the Deutsch Tageszeitung has given no grounds for the extraordinary interpretation placed on its most recent utterance by the Amsterdam correspondent. It has always been a staunch supporter of junker politics, the Pen German paper in all Pan German journalism, the organ of the Fatherland Party and ardent supporter of the Naval League and the mouthpiece of the militarist program of Count zu Reventlow for indiscriminate sinkings and victory by the might of Germany's arms with the usual spoils of war.

The carrying out of Revennlow's program has several times brought the paper into conflict with the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office. It accused Ambassador Gerard of spying for the Entente two months before the United States entered the war. In September, 1916, its anti-American utterances caused the paper to be suppressed until it promised to submit its intended articles to the censor.

On Jan. 27 the Deutsche Tageszeitung, like the Deutsche Zeitung, called upon the monarchs of the federated German States to come forward and save the Empire, and the Tageszeitung styled Emperor William "the present representative" of the House of Hohenzollern in order, probably, to place him on the same level as the other monarchs to whom the King of Prussia owes his title of "the German Emperor."

But more than once the paper has referred to the Crown Prince as the savior of Germany from "the abyss dug by Count von Hertling, Dr. von Kühlmann, Count Czernin, and the Finance Minister, Count von Rödern."

On extraordinary State occasions both the Kaiser and his Chancellor wear cloaks of "Imperial purple," which is similar to scarlet—the red prevailing in a mixture with red. The Prussian executioner, who still decapitates with a broadaxe, is arrayed in red for obvious reasons.

**Hertling Denied Vote of Confidence.**

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the Weser Zeitung says that the Government desired a vote of confidence by the Reichstag, but at a joint meeting of the various parties on Friday the proposal was wrecked by Socialist opposition.

Chancellor von Hertling, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Frankfurter Zeitung, probably will make another public statement shortly regarding the Belgian question. Instead of treating the matter from a negative point of view, the dispatch says, the Chancellor will make positive suggestions and proposals.

In replying before the Reichstag Main Committee on Saturday to a speech delivered by Count von Westarp, Conservative leader, Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, said that although Count von Westarp had not used the word annexation he advocated the seizure of territory, based on military successes.

"Such an attitude," the Foreign Secretary continued, "is impossible from the outset for the present Imperial Government, in view of all its principles and its past."

He added that "no noteworthy differences of opinion have existed at any time that I can remember" between the political and military leaders in regard to Germany's aims in the East.

**Austria Taking Peace Lead.**

The Cologne Volkszeitung considers that Count Czernin's statement to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations on

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
Mat. Tom'w, 25c to $1. Biggest Success in N.Y.—Advt.

## 1,500,000 Men Ready for France This Year; Outlook for Ships to Take Them 'Not Unpromising'

*From Secretary of War Baker's Statement.*

I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine [the Metropolitan, from which he was reading] refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish.

Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having a half million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than half a million men in France early in 1918, and we have available to be shipped to France, if the transportation facilities are available to us—and the prospect is not unpromising—we will have one and one-half millions who in 1918 can be shipped to France.

## Full Text of Baker's Statement in Defense of War Department

### Detailed Explanations Made in Answer to Chamberlain's Charges of Failure, Followed by a Discussion of the War Program of the United States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Here is the full text of the testimony of Secretary Baker today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the proceedings before that committee:

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the committee, we have met this morning to hear the Secretary of War in compliance with his request that he be permitted to make a statement to the committee, and the Secretary is here and we shall be very glad to hear from him. Mr. Secretary, before you commence, may I ask you whether the statement you desire to make now is supplementary to the one you have already made, whether it is entirely new matter, or whether you desire to correct any statements in your former statement.

Mr. Baker—I am, of course, grateful to the committee for permission to make a comprehensive statement at this time. For one reason and another the impression has gone out into the country, to some extent at least, that the War Department has fallen down in addressing itself to the task of conducting this war. I want to address myself to that question. There are several reasons why I should ask you to hear me on that question. In the first place, the country is entitled to know whether that is a fact, and in judging whether it is a fact the country is entitled to know what this war is, what its problems are, and what steps have been taken to meet these problems.

In the second place, I have a deep sense of obligation to the officers of the army and to the civilians, who have from the beginning of this difficulty labored in a way which certainly in my experience has never been equaled with devotion, self-sacrifice, zeal, spending sleepless nights and tireless days in an effort to bring the organization of this great army and its use in a military enterprise up most rapidly and effectively.

**Army and Civilian Loyalty.**

I have seen strong and grizzled men of the army turn away from my desk to hide tears when they were asked to stay in this country and do organization work here instead of going to France, where the glory of their profession lay, and yet I have never known one of them to hesitate for a second to obey the order. Nor has there been any lack of quality in the work which any of them has done by reason of his natural ambition to be in the field of battle rather than in an administrative task. And the great company of civilians, Mr. Chairman, who have come to Washington from all over the United States, laying down their private business, sometimes accepting salaries which office boys at other places enjoy, sometimes having no salary at all—men of the largest experience and of the greatest talent in business have come to Washington, put up with the inadequate conditions which the city now affords because of its congested condition, and have worked in session and out of session on this undertaking.

It would be a tragical thing if this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifice made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the comment that it had fallen down.

I have not the least doubt that such currency as that feeling has gotten is due in large part to the tremendous impatience of the American people to do this great thing greatly. Every one of you and every one of us, wants to demonstrate the thing which we know to be true, that our counry is great and strong, and in a cause like this will hit like a man at the adversary which has attacked us. Always there is between the beginning of preparation and the final demonstration of its success a period of questioning, when everybody, you and I and everybody else, goes through searchings of heart to find out whether all has been done that could have been or that ought to have been done, whether anything remains that can be done, and we look back over the past and realize that there have been delays and that there have been shortcomings, that there have been things which might have been done better. In so great an enterprise it is impossible for frankness not to find those things.

But our effort is to learn from them, not to repeat, to strengthen where there needs strengthening; to supplement where there needs supplementing and by bringing two things together, our very best effort, and the confidence of the country back of that effort, to make our enemies finally feel the strength that is really American.

**Individuals of No Account.**

Now I want to say at the outset, Mr. Chairman, that I have no bias in favor of individuals. The issue of this is far too large for any prejudice or favoritism to any individual, and when I discuss, if I shall discuss, individuals by name, whether it be General Crozier or General Sharpe, or if I refer to myself, I want it understood that the appearance of any one of us in the casualty list any morning is a negligible matter as contrasted with the success of this enterprise.

I am not here either to defend individuals, including myself, nor am I here to deny delays, mistakes, shortcomings or false starts; but I think I can say with confidence that where those things have appeared, we have sought the remedy, that in many places we have applied the remedy, and the largest purpose I have in being here is to urge what I do not need to urge—that your committee, that the members of the Senate and the members of the House, that every citizen in this country, official and unofficial, from the highest to the lowest, realize that this is their enterprise, not quite so much as it is mine in the sense of responsibility, but their enterprise, and to ask from you and from them every suggestion, every criticism, every constructive thought that occurs to any of you, and I ask you when shortcomings are pointed out to you, whether they be well founded or whether they be not well founded, that you will instantly convey them to me, so that by the processes which the department has I may search out where blame is to be attached, where remedies are to be applied, and where strengthening and improvement of the organization is possible.

Mr. Chairman, you made an address in the Senate, at the conclusion of an investigation of two divisions of the War Department, I think, the Ordnance and the Quartermaster Departments. In that investigation some shortcomings had been brought out to the attention of the committee, some delays. They fall readily under two or three heads; they were in the midst of very large and involved transactions, and yet, by reason of the effort of the committee to trace these things to their ultimate cause and to get their proper leadings and bearings, it may not be unfair to say that they assumed a disproportionate aspect and appearance in relation to what has actually been going on in this war, and in the War Department.

**Shortcomings Not Characteristic.**

And if I may venture, with very great respect to the Chairman and to the committee, to suggest it, it seemed to me at the time I read that speech that, perhaps, the feeling I would have about it was this: That without the intention of the Chairman and without anybody's intention, its effect might be to have the country feel that the particular difficulties and delays referred to by the Chairman were characteristic rather than exceptional, and I want, therefore, to address myself to those incidents which were pointed out by the Chairman in his address to the Senate, and see whether I cannot, with his permission and with great deference to him and the committee, place them in a light which will show that rather than being characteristic, they are in fact instances of shortcomings, but only instances, and that the general thing to which they bear a relation is not to be inferred to be characterized by those instances.

If I may say one personal word, and one only, for it is the only one I want to say, I should like to say that for some reason, which I do not understand, when I appeared before your committee in these hearings with the intention of being frank, weighed down, as I have been ever since I have been Secretary of

Continued on Page Eight.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Southboro.—Advt.

## WAR PROBLEMS SHIFTING

### This With Huge Size of Our Undertaking Led to Some Delays.

### HE PAYS TRIBUTES TO AIDS

### And Insists No Other Nation Ever Raised an Army in Such Splendid Fashion.

### IMPRESSES HIS HEARERS

### But Senate Critics Want More Concrete Evidence That He Has His Task in Hand.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Before a throng that packed the large hearing room of the Senate Office Building, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, today aggressively defended himself against the charge of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon that the military establishment of the country had "fallen down." In reality, it was more than a defense; it was a justification by the Secretary of the work of the War Department in achievements which, he asserted, had not been matched in the raising of any other army in history.

For four and one-half hours the Secretary talked before the Military Affairs Committee, of which Senator Chamberlain is Chairman, addressing himself to members of Congress, officials, and men in private life in the audience. He spoke earnestly and, as he expressed it, with the idea that the country would understand the huge undertaking of the War Department and come to realize that its task had been efficiently carried on.

Mr. Baker was not in the lighter mood in which he seemed to be before when summoned as a witness. Today he showed an attitude of conciliation, of eagerness to tell what the War Department had done. He assured the committee that he had not meant to give an impression of hostility when he appeared before, that he had not intended to withhold facts.

Senator Chamberlain inquired why these facts as to the results of our efforts to get an army ready had not been revealed to the public before, and the Secretary quoted von Hindenburg as remarking contemptuously on our "advertising" of war preparations and pointed to the general reluctance of military men to reveal any details of war plans.

To a direct question from the committee Chairman Mr. Baker said that according to information obtained from confidential sources the German Government was "still mystified as to the number of men we have in France or have had there at any time."

The Secretary assured the committee and the country that America was doing her part in the war and doing it in a tremendous way. He wanted the country to know that, instead of having transported only 100,000 men to France up to the end of last year, as originally intended, a total of 500,000 men would be in France early this year, and there are available to be shipped to France 1,000,000 more men as soon as ships could be provided.

"I do not know how fast it may be necessary to send them to France," said the Secretary. "I am revealing no secret when I say that ships is the crux of our problem."

The Secretary sympathized, he said, with the "tremendous impatience of the American people to do the great thing greatly." The War Department had realized what the American people would expect and had formed a gigantic war policy when America went into the conflict. And this policy, he said, had been pursued in a way that had insured America playing her part to the end.

"In so far as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead of us," exclaimed the Secretary. "I know the American feeling about this war. Everybody is impatient to do as much as we can. And we are doing it."

Mr. Baker insisted that the Administration did not seek to hold itself aloof from Congress or the sense of public feeling.

**Welcomes Outside Suggestions.**

"There will be no division of counsel," he said, as if answering the criticism that recent appointments in the War Department failed to create cohesive authority. "There will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures."

The Secretary ventured to say for the War Department that there would be a "continuing effort at self-improvement and hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that comes from the outside."

"And the net result," the Secretary went on, "is going to be that a united and confident American people, belligering in themselves and their institutions, are going to demand—and that at no late date—on European battlefields, in the face of veterans with whom they are proud to associate, that, veterans though they be, they cannot excel us in achievements."

With victory, the Secretary declared, will come "credit to American enterprise, determination, and courage, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French have already shed great lustre on the names of those great people."

Secretary Baker did not deny that there had been shortcomings in the War Department in the early days of getting America ready. Up to a short time ago shortages in clothing and other equipment existed, but now, in every army camp and cantonment, he insisted, there was adequate uniform equipment, while every man who needed a rifle had one.

Of machine guns there was still a shortage, the Secretary said, but he did not regard this as vital, as the men in training were getting experience with the guns at hand. As to heavy guns, he showed that France first and then Great Britain had offered to make weapons for the United States, and that the Interallied Conference had agreed on the desirability of such an arrangement, which, as the Secretary pointed out, would save much tonnage from this country for men and other supplies. Meanwhile, the United States will be building its own gun supply on this side of the water.

America's present deficiencies in guns, Mr. Baker said, were accountable, in part, to alterations to make them interchangeable with the French types. Now American factories are turning out 75 millimeter guns to correspond with the French type, along with three-inch guns, which are practically the same as the French model.

Secretary Baker dwelt upon the complex problems confronting the country after its entry into the war. Balfour, Joffre, and other allied leaders, early in the war, he said, held America's part in the conflict to be largely that of industrial and financial help. But soon it became evident, with the great strain upon France, that America must have men on the battlefield in large numbers, and the War Department, realizing the import of this, created the draft army.

"And where, I want to know, in all history can you find an achievement comparable to that of America's in raising this great army from her citizenry in this period of time?" asked the Secretary of War. "It has never been done before, and it is to America's credit that she has accomplished it in the nine months we have been at war."

Mr. Baker spoke of the difficulties of transporting not only troops but also supplies for the American forces, and also material for military and civilian uses of the Allies. Vast machinery had to be set up to build depots, railroads, houses, and to supply wharving facilities and other needs in France, to say nothing of the problems of manufacturing munitions at home.

In speaking of the lack of clothing and rifle equipment that existed in the army camps up to Jan. 1, Secretary Baker said that the War Department was confronted with the problem of providing adequately for an army that had to be rushed into training, and had to depend upon congested railroad facilities to get its equipment. But everything had been done, he insisted, to see that the men had plenty of clothing, and where deficiencies had existed they were quickly overcome.

The Secretary quoted General Wood as having urged last Spring that all the men available under the selective draft be called up at once. The War Department feared, said the Secretary, that they could not be equipped.

"It is true," said the Secretary, "that we have sacrificed something to get our men into the camps. Not all of them had rifles at first and not all of them had uniforms. If we had waited until the last button had been sewed on the last coat I'd have felt a crushing load of responsibility for not having had men in the field when the day came that they were wanted at the battle front."

### Denies Any General Neglect.

Discussing the charges made before the committee of neglect of soldiers ill in the training camps, Mr. Baker said that, while isolated instances had come to light, the comfort of soldiers had been zealously guarded by the War Department. He told of two army Lieutenants being court-martialed for having failed to deal humanely with soldiers who had fallen ill.

The Secretary combated the evidence that Surgeon General Gorgas had not been consulted as to the location of army camps and the sanitary arrangements for them. No step was taken by the War Department regarding camp sites, he said, without reference to the Surgeon General's department. Mr. Baker read a letter from Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart in which she spoke of investigating camp conditions and wanted to "reassure mothers of the soldiers" that their boys are being well cared for in the camps. Mrs. Rinehart found a lack of nurses, however, and urged that the nursing staffs be augmented. But of cruelty and indifference, she said, she found none.

Mr. Baker declared the incidents told by Senator Chamberlain in letters from a sister and a father of soldiers who died in camp were "pathetic and shocking." He said Senator Chamberlain had promised to try to get the consent of the writers to allow their names to be known so that investigations could be conducted, looking to the punishment of offenders.

"The War Department wants firm action against callous disregard of illness and the interests of the soldiers," Mr. Baker added.

### All-Wool Uniforms Now.

The Secretary of War stated that evidence before the Military Affairs Committee that the army uniforms were 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. shoddy was wrong. The American uniform before the country went into the war, he said, was 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. cotton, but that was changed at the time of America's entry, so that the uniform is now made entirely of wool.

A false impression had gone out, he said, that America was not providing the best uniform possible to its troops. They were being clothed warmly and adequately. As for the overcoats and blankets, shoddy had been used, but in only a slight proportion. In this Secretary Baker differed with evidence given to the committee by Colonel Lindsley, Chief Inspector of the Quartermaster General's Department, that army uniforms were 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. shoddy, and that a mixture of 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent. shoddy goes into overcoats.

In speaking of the Lewis machine gun the Secretary said the delay in choosing the Browning gun instead had not delayed the output of guns "for one second." He spoke of General Pershing as being opposed to using the Lewis gun for trench work. The French Army was supplying the American forces with the Chauchat machine gun, the Secretary said, so that there was no shortage of machine guns with troops in France today.

While the supply of machine guns to the training camps had been inadequate, the Secretary said, there were some on hand for training uses. The War Department is now rushing work on these guns in an effort to catch up with the demand in the camps.

The Secretary referred to General Crozier's urging upon Congress since [illegible] that the manufacture of heavy artillery be kept up. General Crozier as chief of ordnance, the Secretary said, realized that it took "a long time to make artillery."

Mr. Baker referred to a statement by M. Tardieu, head of the French mission to the United States, in which he admitted that France early in the war was far short in heavy artillery, but orders were given for heavy, quick-firing guns when France went into the war.

"Was that before or after they had their Ministry of Munitions in France?" asked Senator Hitchcock, one of the supporters of the Chamberlain bill for a Director of Munitions.

Secretary Baker with a smile replied that he could not say.

Mr. Baker said that he thought the country had got a wrong impression as to the War Department's activities. Senator Chamberlain, he said, apparently had the idea that the deficiencies he had picked out were "characteristic rather than occasional." While there had been deficiencies, they were such, the Secretary maintained, as were due to the working out of a vast system and were only natural.

The Secretary felt that whatever faults once existed now had been remedied, and that the country was justified in feeling confident that America would measure up to the responsibility put upon it. The Secretary believed, he said, that America's efforts were appreciated abroad. He referred to Lord Northcliffe's statement, upon the latter's return to England after having spent a considerable time here as Britain's representative, that America had gone into the work of war preparation with characteristic fervor.

"We have made a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility," the Secretary added.

When Secretary Baker, at 3:45 o'clock, finished his statement, Senators and others who had listened to his recital differed in opinion as to the effect of what had been done in the way of preparing our armies for war, as outlined by Mr. Baker. It is likely that there will be no matured judgment on the subject for several days, but it may be said that the Secretary's explanations left the impression among some who heard him that the Senate investigation had caused a speeding-up of activity.

From a personal viewpoint Mr. Baker made a pleasing impression. Members of the Senate Committee found in his manner an absence of what they had construed as indifference, even flippancy, when he first appeared as a committee witness this month, and which Mr. Baker said today had not been intentional. He spoke readily today and showed himself to be a master of extemporaneous speech, while his earnestness, contrasted with his prior manner, brought him a sympathy that had been lacking.

### Good Results of His Appearance.

The good effects of Mr. Baker's appearance before the committee today may be summed up somewhat as follows:

1. Mr. Baker showed a desire to assist the committee. There is no doubt that he greatly impressed some auditors by his narration of the accomplishments of the War Department.

2. The impression was gathered that war preparation has been accelerated since the Senate investigation was begun.

3. Efforts are being made to correct the abuses brought out in the investigation.

4. Mr. Baker appreciates the seriousness of the demand for a reorganization of the military administration and has undertaken reforms.

While Mr. Baker was congratulated on his statement by Senators Pomerene, Myers, and other members of the committee, who are likely to oppose any measures of military reform objected to by the Administration, there is a feeling among others who heard him that his exposition of what had been accomplished left much to be explained.

One criticism heard when Mr. Baker concluded was that he had still been too general, that the information he gave was not sufficiently concrete to satisfy those who believe there has been delay in war preparation. The committee will endeavor in its examination of Mr. Baker tomorrow to obtain more definite statements as to what had been accomplished along some lines vital to military effectiveness. Apparently no disposition exists among members of the committee who have been most prominent in examining witnesses to lessen their efforts to obtain the facts because of President Wilson's attack on Senator Chamberlain, the Chairman of the committee, for his charge that the military administration of America had broken down.

They are credited with the intention to scrutinize Mr. Baker's statement closely in preparation for asking him questions designed to elucidate and illuminate some of his explanations. For one thing, they were not satisfied with Mr. Baker's assertion that a plan had been worked out for American military participation in the war.

By "plan" his critics mean a comprehensive program to guide the United States in the formation and use of its armies, a program that includes the future instead of the present. They learned nothing as to any preparation for sheltering and training more men than are provided for in legislation for the regular army, National Guard, and national army.

### Want Bigger Preparations.

It is this seeming absence of what they conceive to be a "plan" that worries many Senators and Representatives. They feel that it indicates lack of vision and suggests a disposition to be too optimistic—to believe, for example, that there will be a revolution in Germany, that Austria will withdraw from the war, that the submarine menace will be eliminated, or that something not quite defined is bound to happen soon that will obviate the necessity for sending a large number of American troops to France.

Critics on this line have wondered why the War Department has made no preparations for building additional cantonments, capable of accommodating say a million more men. Some think that the situation demands that this Government make preparation for a long war which may require as many as 5,000,000 men in the field. They realize the difficulties concerning shipping and equipment, but contend that nobody knows how long the war will last, and it may be necessary to keep men going to Europe for several years.

Even if the conflict should end soon, they say, there would be no loss to the United States except in money, which would be well spent. According to the contentions of these critics, the moral effect upon Germany of the knowledge that the United States was training several million soldiers would be very great, while the French, British, and Italian armies would gather new strength from the same knowledge.

It is asserted that there is plenty of material to build additional cantonments, and that labor can be supplied for the construction work. There is a strong feeling in military circles that the building of new cantonments should be begun without delay.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Quartermaster General Sharpe said that it was the original plan of the War Department not to send any troops to France until March, 1918. This would have meant that the War Department would have delayed calling additional men until the camps and cantonments, occupied by the expeditionary forces sent abroad at that time, had been vacated.

Although the Government changed its plans at the urging of Marshal Joffre and began sending troops to France last Summer, the situation complained of with respect to delay in beginning the training of new forces still exists. As matters stand now, there is no provision for quartering additional men. These must wait until the present cantonments and camps are vacated.

A strong probability exists that an effort will be made in Congress soon to demand that the Administration explain why it has not made provision for training a larger number of troops. If it takes a year to train soldiers, as some military men contend, the building of cantonments, it is held, should be begun at once, so that the United States will be able to put new men in training without more delay. Much of the complaint of hardships suffered by soldiers has applied to camps under canvas, and it is likely that the matter of building cantonments on canvas camp sites will be brought up in connection with the expected effort to provide for training more troops.

Secretary Baker was very tired when he completed his statement. On that account it was decided to postpone questioning him until later. He will be notified when the committee desires to examine him, but probably he will not be called for several days. Members of the committee felt also that he was entitled to have his statement go before the country, unhampered or minimized in any way by any examination.

## TURKS CRUEL TO JEWS.

### Stripped Them Even of Clothes, Victim in Palestine Writes.

The day before the British troops entered the colony of Nos-Zion, near Palestine, Turkish troops with knouts drove out most of the inhabitants and robbed and pillaged the homes of the refugees, according to David Fenik, a member of the colony, in a letter he wrote to a relative, the Rev. Jacob Bernstein, of 17 Burnside Ave., Newport, R. I. The letter was dated Nov. 27, and was delivered a few days ago, bearing the mark of the British censor.

"Since the day that the British troops entered we have been going about as if in a dream," Fenik wrote. "We do not believe that we have been freed from Turkish rule. We hardly believe that the world is open for us.

"Hunger and sickness and death swept many away before my eyes. No imagination can conceive the conditions under which the Jews of Palestine lived under the Turk. At least 50 per cent. of them must have died of hunger and illness. The Turks took our all and left us naked, with literally not a garment to our backs. I am not overstating the case. That is the truth."

# 3 OF OUR AVIATORS KILLED IN ITALY

### William Cheney, Oliver Sherwood, and George Beach Fell While Training.

## IMPOSING ITALIAN FUNERAL

### Deep Sympathy Shown for First Americans to Give Their Lives for Italy's Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOGGIA, Italy, Jan. 26, (Delayed.)—The first American soldiers have given their lives on Italian soil. They were Lieutenant William Cheney, the first American to receive an Italian military brevet, four days after his twenty-first birthday; Lieutenant Oliver Sherwood, the most daring aviator of his squadron, and Cadet George Beach, who was awaiting his commission.

On the day of their funeral at noon the men at the post marched into the little city at route step. Slowly they went down the dusty road to the hospital. As soon as the outskirts of Foggia were reached crowds were seen waiting for the procession.

The American aviators halted before the big gate of the Municipal Hospital in a square bordered by houses with coral or emerald-green shutters and quaint Italian arches, surrounded by palms and cacti, the whole scene as unlike America as anything imaginable.

The men of the funeral party were drawn up, at parade rest, while three hearses in black and gold, with their fantastic ornamentation, were moved into position by big horses covered with velvet and gold. Some Americans seemed startled by the exotic carriages until they realized that nothing else could have been so in keeping with the surroundings.

When the American soldiers halted, their officers filed into the hospital, where the bodies of the three aviators were lying. Eight firemen in brass helmets and dress uniform formed a guard at the hospital entrance, while the city officials, grayhaired men in silk hats, passed to and fro.

Suddenly hundreds of people poured in from all sides—ragamuffins from the street, men and women of all classes and wounded soldiers. The wounded in the hospitals looked out from all the windows. There seemed to be a new sentiment in the crowd, which had often witnessed military demonstrations. Hitherto the Americans had been just novelties, but today there was something different.

There was a thrill in the hearts of the people. This meant more than promises or loans. Blood had been shed; sacrifice had begun.

A little group of French drew up in their famous blue coats and trench helmets. They were real poilus, with long mustaches. They had left their rest camp to pay this last tribute to their American brothers in arms.

From another direction came a company of Italian infantry. The Americans, who for the most part were having their first experience of a military funeral, began to feel that something that makes one realize why civilisation must conquer. More officers appeared—pilot officers from the camp, in dress uniform. An English officer joined his group from the local post. With their befeathered black hats, a company of bersaglieri took their places in the multi-colored group of soldiers.

Then, at last, the Italian firing squad appeared; then the first fifty "eagle men"—crack Italian aviators who wear a golden eagle on their breasts—filed into the hospital.

A man passed through the crowd carrying three American flags. Suddenly a great silence fell upon the crowd. Men uncovered, and the soldiers of the different nationalities presented arms. The first coffin, containing the body of Cheney, appeared, carried by four of his friends and covered with the American flag; then that of Sherwood, and, last, that of Beach. The funeral cortège then started, headed by a detachment of English, French, and Italian soldiers, at a slow pace, followed by the three hearses, flanked by American cadets walking in single file.

Twenty-six wreaths, about seven feet in diameter, with big black streamers on which was written: "'To Noble Heroes; to Our Allies' Sons, Fallen Gloriously,'" presented by the notabilities of the town, the French, English, and Italian officers, the commander of the group of schools, the pilots, &c., were carried by fifty-two "eagle men" behind the hearses. All the shops in Foggia were closed in sign of mourning. The squares and streets through which the procession passed were packed with people. Women sobbed aloud; men wiped tears from their eyes.

The cortège crossed the square and entered the chief street. In the second square it stopped, where the Major of the Italian aviation group delivered an address, in which he said that all Italians mourned the death of the brave American aviators and appreciated the significance of the first American blood shed on Italian soil. The General followed, speaking in the name of the Minister of War.

The procession was so long that it was four hours in reaching the gate of the cemetery.

Dr. Murray, the American Chaplain, delivered a sermon over the graves, and Italian soldiers fired a salute, while two airplanes flew above the cemetery.

The feature of the manifestation was its spontaneity, as it took place twenty hours after the accident.

The American Government was represented at the funeral by Colonel Mervyn Buchey, Military Attaché of the embassy, and Captain Chandler Post.

# FEAR ICE SHORTAGE BY AMMONIA RULING

### Dealers in Both Natural and Artificial Product Await Definite Word from Government.

With ice in the Hudson to a depth of twenty-four inches, the dealers of the city made it known yesterday that unless some definite action was taken to avoid it, the city would be confronted by a serious ice shortage in the Summer. A large number of dealers were called into conference by George L. Bennett, market expert of the Local Federal Food Board, to discuss the situation. It was found that they were waiting for definite action by the Government in view of its announced intention to monopolize the ammonia production of the country for the manufacture of explosives.

Inasmuch as 70 per cent. of the 4,000,000 tons of ice consumed in New York is manufactured, the dealers look forward to a serious condition. The Government has not informed them whether they will be permitted to use ammonia to the normal extent or just how much of a deduction will have to take place. The producers of natural ice, on the other hand, are also waiting for some light, for while they are encouraged to cut as much ice as possible, they are reluctant to cause an over-production.

# SHIPS GET COAL; FREIGHT HELD UP

Continued from Page One.

ity, and the United States Realty buildings operated only one elevator.

At the Equitable Building it was said that a larger number of violations of the fuel order had been discovered than on the previous Monday. This building makes it a practice to shut off the 5,000, or more, radiators and all the electric lights. Office occupants in the exempt class are permitted to turn on the heat and the electric lights, but all others are expected to work without heat and light. Inspectors of the building make tours of the offices to observe whether the regulations are followed. Yesterday they reported to the Superintendent a great many violations. These persons were warned that if they persisted in using the electric lights or steam heat they would be reported to the Federal authorities and subject to arrest.

### Department Stores Closed.

Department stores yesterday were tightly closed so far as the sale and distribution of merchandise were concerned. In the matter of receiving freight, however, they were especially exempted by Dr. Garfield from the regulations governing the second workless Monday, in order to aid in clearing up the freight congestion at railway terminals. Trucks could be operated and light provided in the shipping departments.

Most of the stores attempted to get ahead in the matter of receiving and storing freight, but bad weather hampered trucking, so that less was accomplished in this line than had been expected. As one merchant put it, the stores were exempted from the closing order by the Fuel Administrator, but even Dr. Garfield couldn't exempt them from the weather. Because of the cold and driving snow little freight was handled.

The hotels and restaurants obeyed the Monday-closing order to the letter, just as they did last week, and no liquor was sold anywhere in the buildings. Lights were turned off wherever possible, and nothing was left undone to remind the guests that it was lightless as well as workless Monday.

### Garfield Asks for Reports.

Dr. Garfield kept in touch with A. H. Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator, by telegraph all day yesterday, and several times messages were received from Washingotn asking for reports of progress. These reports, so far as they related to the observation of workless Monday, were optimistic. When, however, the Administrators here had to recount transportation and distribution progress they were not so hopeful.

"The reports that have reached me from Mr. Schley show that there is more co-operative patriotism shown this week than on last Monday," said Mr. Wiggin. "The weather is sadly interfering with our plans and holding things back. There does not appear to be enough coal coming from the mines. In some years at this time we are dumping 1,800 cars. This year we are dumping about 1,200 cars. Any one can see that with our needs increased over last year, there is bound to be a continuation of the shortage until we can at least reach the figure set up last year.

"Just how much coal is actually saved today is a matter for speculation. I cannot answer the question. Of course there are more exemptions this week than last and more coal is being used. There is conservation. The office buildings, the plants that are closed and the thousands of users of gas and electricity that have cut down service, are all adding to the total of coal conservation in this city."

Mr. Schley, as head of the county administration, kept in close touch with the situation. He had a force of 100 inspectors out and received reports from them at intervals. These showed that the law was being generally obeyed. Several inspectors, who visited the upper west side, reported that they were finding some of the smaller stores open. They ordered the proprietors to close, and in every case, so far as Mr. Schley learned, the order was obeyed without protest.

Reports of inspectors showing that some of the retail candy stores maintained by George W. Loft were open in violation of the closing order were sent to the United States District Attorney by Mr. Schley. This action was taken after a conference between Mr. Schley and members of the United States Food Administration. The latter reported to Mr. Schley that Mr. Loft had obtained exemption to manufacture, but they asserted that this did not cover sales of candy in his retail stores.

Mr. Loft, it was reported to Mr. Schley claimed exemption on the ground that he also sold sandwiches and light luncheons. The report of the Inspector who visited the Loft store in Cortlandt Street, Mr. Schley said, showed two customers at the soda water counter and fifteen at the candy counters. No one was mentioned as buying sandwiches, and the Inspector said that the store was lighted and heated.

It is probable that by next week the closing order will be amended so as to prohibit manufacturers from closing their showrooms on Monday and moving their businesses into hired rooms in hotels. Manufacturers of cloaks and suits who have done this and advertised their intention to do so are said to be acting under legal advice. The Fuel Administrators here believe that, as the order is worded at present, there is no ground for action. The manufacturers say that their course is necessary, as many out-of-town buyers are in the city just now.

There was a decrease yesterday in the number of persons who came to the office of the County Administrator at 63 Broadway in the hope of obtaining last-minute exemptions. There were many callers, but in the majority of cases they were men who wanted coal. The case of an undertaker who wanted exemption has been referred to Washington.

Mr. Schley said that next week all grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, and delicatessen shops would be allowed to remain open until 6 P. M. Yesterday they closed at noon. This change is to be made to accommodate the many workers in the exempted class who may want to purchase food at the end of the work day.

The failure of the weather to co-operate with the coal operators, it is believed by railroad men, will offset the saving that was effected through the closing of industries yesterday. While the coal arrivals yesterday averaged fairly with the arrivals of last week, there was a cessation of work at some of the mines that is bound to be reflected here next week. A. H. Smith, Regional Director General of Railroads, received reports yesterday that there was a blizzard in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, that the temperature there ranged from ten degrees below to 9 degrees above. The difficulty in working the mines was increased by six inches of snow and a high cold wind. Mr. Smith said there was a full supply of cars at the mines, but the weather would hamper operations.

The report received by Mr. Smith of conditions at the coal ports up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning showed that there were loaded in barges and ready to be moved 467 cars of anthracite and 349 cars of bituminous, a total of 816 cars, as against 921 cars in the preceding twenty-four hours. The amount of coal dumped was 646 cars of anthracite and 517 cars of bituminous, a total of 1,163 cars, as against 1,657 for the preceding twenty-four hours.

The effect of the storm is shown in the report of cars on the way from the mines to tidewater. Mr. Smith said that yesterday morning there were within twenty-four hours of the coal ports 1,081 cars of anthracite and 859 cars of bituminous; within forty-eight hours of tidewater 423 cars of anthracite and 1,168 cars of bituminous. This is a decided falling off from the figures for Saturday. There were in cars at tidewater yesterday morning 2,179 cars of anthracite and 1,190 cars of bituminous coal.

Walter B. Pollock, Deputy Marine Director of Railroads, said yesterday that 104 barges were towed to the city on Sunday. This means a total of 43,632 tons, of which 25,783 tons were anthracite. Some of this coal went to Yonkers, making the city delivery about 20,000 tons. There were ready to be towed yesterday morning 17,853 tons of bituminous and 16,343 tons of anthracite.

### Fifteen Ships Are Coaled.

The work of coaling waiting vessels continues to progress. Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of bunkering of steamships for the United States Shipping Board, reported yesterday that 15 steamships were bunkered and that there were only 29 vessels waiting for coal, the smallest number since the scarcity began. There were more than 150 ships in this port with unfilled bunkers when the special drive was begun to keep the transatlantic transportation lines going uninterruptedly with food and supplies for the Allies.

In addition to the ice menace, harbor transportation was a matter of considerable danger yesterday, for the weather was so thick that all craft had to slow down. The Erie Basin was frozen, and tugs were sent to break the ice.

Coal operators reported yesterday that conditions in general were very bad. One of them said: "It is impossible to take coal out of the mines when the ground above is covered with snow. What use is it for men below the ground to dig coal which cannot be taken from the mine dumps and shafts."

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator, has been appointed to take charge of all coal movements in the harbor. He will look after the barge situation and will work in co-operation with Andrew K. Morris, Director of Coal Docks, and Marine Director Pollock. Mr. Hall said yesterday that he would look after the coal after it had been dumped into barges and see to it that the loaded barges were towed to their destinations without delay and the work of distribution begun. Mr. Hall's appointment settles the disputed question as to whether the railroads or the Fuel Administration is responsible for bringing coal from tidewater.

The work of distributing anthracite to districts where it is badly needed is to be taken up by practical coal men. At a meeting of anthracite operators a committee was chosen to lay plans for this distribution. The committee is composed of W. T. Richards of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Samuel Warriner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Joseph Dickson of the firm of Dickson & Eddy. According to a report of the meeting the committee will take the average of a normal year, make allowances for the shift of population in certain centres, and the increase in coal consumption, and will apportion the distribution of coal for 1918 accordingly.

A representative of Dr. Garfield attended the meeting, and is said to have assured the operators that the Administration would sanction the plan.

The Bronx reported yesterday that 2,159 tons of coal had been received there and that efforts were being made to distribute it in the storm without delay. The situation on Long Island and in Queens was relieved by the arrival of 3,500 tons of coal.

On Staten Island the situation is acute. The health authorities have sent to the Fuel Administration the appeals of many families for coal on the ground that there are persons whose lives will be endangered unless speedy relief comes.

# ALL EASTERN ROADS BAFFLED BY STORM

### Near End of Resources to Fight Weather as Snow and Ice Continue.

## PENNSYLVANIA HARD HIT

### System Mobilizes Every Available Man—Trains to West Annulled—Little Freight Moved.

The railroads of the whole Eastern half of the United States fought another day-long battle with ice and snow and wind yesterday, with the result that the entire Pennsylvania system was nearer complete paralysis than it has been in many years, other roads were only less demoralized, and another workless Monday passed without any marked gain being made in the fight against freight congestion. With the roads already at the limit of their combative resources, the prospect for today depended almost entirely on the weather, with some hope that the storm which gripped New York and descended like a pall over nearly the whole State of Pennsylvania, would abate.

Even the fastest, best-equipped passenger trains had to give way entirely or else toiled slowly through roof-high drifts, slid along ice-coated rails, and limped into terminals many hours late. In consequence, preferred freight on many lines was left where it stood, or if attempts were made to move it, they soon were abandoned in face of odds that were overwhelming, because they were piled on the difficulties which have accumulated as one storm has succeeded another, faster than their ravages could be abated.

For hours yesterday incoming trains at all the New York terminals were half a day late, and others were annulled. Westbound passengers over the Pennsylvania could buy tickets as far as Philadelphia only, and were warned that their progress beyond that point was problematical, since it seemed for hours that nothing would get beyond the Quaker City.

### Railroads Increase Efforts.

The railroads did not lie down under their added burden. In many places the battle was thrilling and even dangerous, but the biting temperature, the howling storm and the sudden slides of great masses of tight-packed snow time and again overwhelmed the army of snow shovellers, brought powerful rotary plows to a standstill and wiped out temporary gains that now and again started traffic trickling through some narrow, hard-won gorge.

The Pennsylvania mobilized every man on its lines who could handle a shovel, stripping its shops and roundhouses and snapping up every outside laborer who could be hired, but even then the constant piling on top of snow that already lay many feet thick was too much for the physical resources of the road. Reinforcements were got from the mines about Scranton and other coal regions where the snow threatend to bury tracks, frogs and switches so deep that it would take days to dig them out.

While other roads were experiencing similar troubles, the Pennsylvania announced early in the day that it had been forced to discontinue entirely train service from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. At that time the worst conditions were experienced on the crest of the Allegheny Mountains between Gallitzin and Cresson, where snowdrifts fifteen feet deep were encountered. Two feet of snew fell on the Pittsburgh Division, which already had been covered deep with snow.

### Drifts Fifteen Feet Deep.

The worst block occurred at the summit of the mountains near Gallitzin, where the drifts in places were fifteen feet deep. A passenger engine had left the tracks at that point in the night, putting things in a worse snarl, and some of the thousand laborers dispatched to help wrecking crews and trained snow fighters clear a way through the twenty-five miles of drifts in that district had a hard struggle getting it back on the track.

During the thick of the struggle to clear a narrow pass through the drifts about Gallitzin nine men suddenly were buried under a small avalanche of snow. It was feared they would be smothered before they could be dug out, but relays of rugged men strained furiously, and rescued them just in time.

While the struggle in the West was at its height the local Pennsylvania Terminal became more and more crowded with anxious travelers, eager to depart. Other crowds, wishing to meet passengers on incoming trains, gathered about the bulletin boards and besieged the offices for information. The train due to leave at 11:05 in the morning for Chicago was annuled, and many passengers took an 11 o'clock train for Philadelphia with only a slim chance of getting further. Several New York-bound trains from Washington and Philadelphia failed to appear, and, with all schedules upset, arrivals soon were fitful and uncertain.

### Hope for Progress Today.

Late in the afternoon the Pennsylvania announced at Pittsburgh that one track had been cleared through the long drifts in the Alleghanies, and traffic for the East was resumed when the Quaker City Express left there at 8:20 in the afternoon. Officials of the road last night were hopeful that, if they could keep that track clear during the night and a gradual gain was made in clearing the snow elsewhere, much progress toward normal movement would occur today. Of course, they were noncommital as to what might be expected if the blizzard kept up until this morning.

At the same time it was announced that no freight at all had moved during the day either east or west over the Alleghanies, while the diminished pulling power of locomotives, due to ice on the rails, difficulties of vision, interference with interlocking switches, and the necessity for slow running, had added to the already almost overwhelming congestion, particularly about the Philadelphia yards.

From Scranton came similar reports of difficulties and setbacks. Railroads which had mobilized locomotives and crews at the gateways to the anthracite mining fields found the snow a mighty obstacle. As a result the number of trains actually pulling out for the market was insignificant compared with the thousands of loaded cars stalled at delivery points.

The blockade at Shamokin, an important shipping point on the Reading line, had become so serious that leading officials of the company gathered there and endeavored to rearrange train schedules in such a way as to clear the tracks for coal trains. Coal is produced in Shamokin at the rate of 250 cars a day, and unless it is moved promptly the congestion soon becomes great.

### Reading Also Faces Tieup.

Reports came to General Superintendent Keffer at the Reading offices in Reading, Penn., that there were eight to ten inches of snow all along the main line, and that a general tieup threatened. Drifting snow was throwing the interlocking switches out of gear, and trains were stalled at frequent intervals. After 9 o'clock yesterday morning the road abandoned sending out anything but passenger trains, and even those were greatly curtailed. Officials of the road said conditions in the anthracite region were worse than ever, despite the valiant efforts of snowplow crews, and that the shortage of labor, added to the persistent handicap of the elements, again and again upset their plans for betterment.

The New York Central suffered less severely than the Pennsylvania. Trains, however, were two to seven hours late, and in many instances two engines and a snow plow had to be coupled to a passenger train to drag it through the drifts. Incoming engineers reported drifts as high as ten feet at Watertown and other points. The Lake Shore Limited, due to leave at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was annulled, while the Wolverine, the Twentieth Century, and No. 6, a fast Chicago train, all limped in many hours behind time. Half the local service between White Plains and Peekskill was discontinued, and many commuter trains, delayed by congestion and bad running conditions, were far behind their schedules.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford found it necessary to reduce to half service between New York and Stamford, while New England trains often were an hour or so late.

### Jersey Central Annuls Trains.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey took off only one train, the 2 o'clock to Washington. This curtailment, it was explained, was due to congestion around the capital. The West Shore reported normal movement, while the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Erie encountered nothing worse than somewhat delayed movement of through trains.

This general summary of weather conditions as affecting railroad operation came last night from the office of A. H. Smith, Eastern Regional Director of Railroads:

> Weather conditions in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Harrisburg, and over the Allegheny Mountains, and in the Pittsburgh district are worse than they have been at any time this Winter. Ten to fourteen inches of new snow and sleet, drifting, with bitter cold winds, making a depth of about two feet on the level. Two Main Line Pennsylvania passenger trains stalled in snow, one with engine derailed, other westbound train held at Altoona until conditions clear up.
>
> All service annulled from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington to points reaching Altoona and Pittsburgh districts. Eastbound passenger service from Pittsburgh discontinued, freight service in Pittsburgh district at a standstill, and prospect of continuing movement of empty cars to bituminous mines for next day or so not encouraging. Every man obtainable being used to keep trains moving.
>
> In Northern New York State strong east winds and snow, with temperature 10 below to 6 above, light snow in central part, temperature 2 to 18 above.

Railroad heads, under Director Smith's leadership, will endeavor today to mobilize all the labor available, in order to attack the snow barriers anew.

# TOWNS IN KENTUCKY SWEPT BY FLOODS

### Breaking of Ice Gorges Swells Rivers—Jackson Threatened with Destruction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Word has reached here today that Jackson, Ky., has been visited by a flood which followed the breaking up of ice gorges in the mountain streams, and that the town is threatened with destruction. All of the residents have taken to the mountain sides. The railroad tracks have been washed away and the damage already is reported to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in the valley in which Jackson is situated.

The college town of Oneida, in Clay County, also was inundated this afternoon. Children attending the Baptist Institute were carried to safety in boats.

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 28.—The ice in the Ohio River broke late today and swept the Ashland wharfboat from its mooring, wrecking it against the ice piers one mile below the city. The wharfboat knocked a hole in a ferryboat, which sank. The steamer Greyhound, moored at the ice piers, was badly damaged by the ice, which is now sweeping down the river at a rapid rate.

Word from above is that the Kanawha ice is coming down and sweeping everything before it. No danger from the water is expected here at this time.

The Big Sandy River is on a rampage and is higher at Pikeville and above than has ever been known before. Pikeville is under water and the water is more than a foot deep in the New Jefferson Hotel, which is in the business part of the city, on high ground.

Much damage is being done to the railroad property along the New River and Kanawha territory. Many slips and washouts have been reported at the Chesapeake & Ohio local Superintendent's office. It rained all last night, and the rain began again this afternoon and continued at a late hour tonight.

## CLOSE NEW ENGLAND MILLS.

### Coal Situation More Acute as Storm Hampers Shipments.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A severe northeast storm over New England tonight is hampering movements of coal by rail and water, and factories, stores, and office buildings face a complete stoppage of their coal supply. Reports of actual suffering among householders who were without coal, and information that the city's visible supply was only approximately 40,000 tons, when it needs, based upon the present economical fuel burning, 36,000 tons daily, prompted David A. Ellis, Chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, tonight to issue a warning that unless fuel conditions took a more favorable turn within twenty-four hours the committee would order Boston dealers to deliver no coal for the rest of the week to office buildings, stores, or factories except for the purpose of banking fires in order to prevent damage from freezing.

The New England Fuel Administration notified the National Administration tonight that a number of factories, some of them doing Government work, had already been forced to close, while others would shut down within the next few days by reason of their failure to add to their coal supply.

The Boston and Worcester Street Railway, operating 87 miles of double track between these two cities and serving 90,000 people, has been borrowing its supply from the New Haven Railroad. The Cambridge Electric Light Company, which furnishes light and power in Cambridge, reported to the Fuel Administration office that it had only one day's supply of coal on hand and that this had been loaned it by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

## COAL FOR POOR AND SICK.

### Mayor's Committee of Women Will Raise $50,000 Fuel Fund.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense decided yesterday at a meeting at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, to raise a fund of $50,000 to buy coal for distribution among the poor and to ask all dealers to sell coal first to families with a special red "priority" ticket issued by the investigators of the committee. A notice was sent out asking the public to send contributions to the fund to Alfred J. Johnson, Treasurer of the committee, at the office of the City Chamberlain.

About 12,000 families have received fuel from the Mayor's Coal Committee, and the members of that committee decided yesterday to continue their work in co-operation with the Women's Committee. Investigators have reported that many families without fuel are able to pay for coal but are unable to find a source of supply.

When these investigators find that a family has several children or sick or aged members, they will issue a red ticket, requesting coal dealers to supply the family before all others. The dealers have promised to co-operate with the committee by observing the priority tickets, but not more than 100 pounds will be sold to a family.

Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Chairman of the Coal Committee, said her committee would aid the Women's Committee, and other promises of assistance were received from representatives of the Coal Conservation Committee and the Fuel Administrators.

# SNOW, RAIN, AND ICE CHECK TRAFFIC HERE

### Ohio Storm Cripples Harbor and Street Transportation—Pneumonia Deaths Increase.

New York experienced snow, rain, and cold yesterday. The snowstorm came sweeping down on the Atlantic Coast from the Ohio region. It began to snow at 7 o'clock in the morning. The storm turned to rain in the afternoon, and last night it rained just enough to cover the city with a sheet of ice. The Weather Bureau predicted last night that there would be snow today, with clearing weather tomorrow. There will be little change in temperature.

The storm hampered harbor traffic yesterday, decreased the efficiency of the street transportation lines, and caused suffering among the poor and those who have been unable to buy coal. It also taxed the facilities of the Street Cleaning Department. Considering the weather that New York has experienced this Winter, the temperature was moderate. It was 11 degrees above zero at 9:15 o'clock in the morning, the low mark for the day. The highest temperature was 23 degrees, at 7:30 o'clock last night.

There was some congestion on the elevated roads and the subway in the morning, owing to the fact that service was maintained on a holiday basis. The worst trouble for the elevated lines came in the afternoon, when the sleet covered the third rails. Some of the cars ran from five to fifteen minutes behind schedules.

An ice-clogged switch is believed to have been responsible for the derailment of a Lexington Avenue car on the elevated structure at Myrtle and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident delayed traffic on the Lexington Avenue and Myrtle Avenue lines for an hour while the wrecking crew got the car back on the right track.

The Health Department reports that in the twenty-four hours that ended at noon yesterday 92 persons died from pneumonia. Last week in the corresponding period 87 died from pneumonia. Yesterday's deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 41; Bronx, 9; Brooklyn, 31; Queens, 9, and Richmond, 2.

# H. H. RAYMOND MADE SHIPPING CONTROLLER

### President of Clyde and Mallory Lines to Expedite War Service of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde and Mallory Lines, was selected today by the United States Shipping Board as Federal Controller of Shipping. He will have offices in New York. He has been in the shipping business in New York for thirty-five years.

Mr. Raymond, a statement issued tonight says, "will see to it that ships are not delayed in port, are turned around quickly, loaded with cargo properly, and supervise the incidental operations that go with the work.

"He will co-operate with the army and the navy whenever possible, and with the Allies, and primarily will be charged with expediting vessels and the loading of cargoes in the war service.

"He will have charge of our present organization in New York, and will add to it the departments necessary to conduct the business in the most efficient manner.

"In short, he will to all intents and purposes be the operating head of a large shipping organization controlling the requisitioned ships and the vessels owned by the Shipping Board, pooling and co-ordinating these facilities in co-operation with the Allies wherever such plan can be worked out efficiently.

"Mr. Raymond will be clothed with all requisite authority, and on questions of policy he will be governed by the declarations of the Shipping Board and will report to the director of operations."

Manufacturers who are planning two ways, for the immediate war-filled future and for peace beyond, will find in our book "Advertising in War Time—and Afterwards" much that is of immediate interest. May we send you a copy of this book?

BERRIEN-DURSTINE INC
ADVERTISING
25 WEST 45TH ST·NEW YORK

# $500,000,000 BILL FOR WAR ADVANCES

Continued from Page One.

many, and is much more centralized than the British system, which relies more on voluntary co-operation of financiers in aid of the Treasury.

Railroad financing would not be included, as this is to be managed by the Railroad Administration.

### A Life of Ten Years.

Most loans would be for a period of five years or less and would be made only to the corporations or enterprises which could not get new capital through regular banking channels. Interest rates would be determined by the corporation. Advances to savings banks would be for ninety days and loans direct to them would be made by the corporation only in exceptional circumstances, most financial transactions being sent through banking channels. The corporation would have a life of ten years, but would be empowered to start liquidating its affairs within six months after the war.

If the legislation suggested by Mr. McAdoo is enacted, the machinery created will replace the Federal Reserve Board's proposed capital issues Committee, which is about to start a system of passing on proposed capital issues of [illegible] of banks and business enterprises. Since Secretary McAdoo's draft of the legislation [illegible] the Federal Reserve [illegible] tors [illegible] be ap[illegible] tion, [illegible] plates [illegible] tration [illegible] ters [illegible] ton, [illegible] in other [illegible] tors [illegible] each, which [illegible] term [illegible] determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the ninety-day loans to savings banks securities amounting to 125 per cent. of the loan would be required, and the interest rate would be at least one per cent. above the current Federal Reserve Board's discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper. [illegible] bank [illegible] portance in view of the shrinking market value of [illegible] such institutions.

The notes to be issued by the corporation would have [illegible] value [illegible] cates [illegible] cial paper [illegible] serve [illegible] same tax exemptions as Treasury certificates [illegible]

Penalty for violation of any provisions of the [illegible] more than $5,000, or [illegible] dividual [illegible] imprisonment [illegible]

If the legislation should be enacted, the [illegible] ing $100,000,000 [illegible] Federal [illegible]

Secretary McAdoo's advocacy of such a financial [illegible] great interest [illegible] sional [illegible] ernment [illegible] tempt [illegible] for a [illegible] being inaugurated by the Reserve Board.

ADVERTISEMENT.

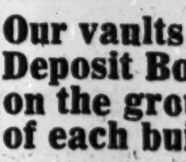
Your Efficiency depends largely upon your physical condition. Scott's Emulsion builds energy and vigor to create vitality and generate forcefulness.

17-167

There's something about them you'll like—

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Twenty for a Quarter



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO

Our vaults with Safe Deposit Boxes are on the ground floor of each building.

Lexington Ave. and 42d Street
Seventh Ave. and 52d Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert service on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

F. N. WHITLEY, Inc.

# FRASER DENOUNCES 'MILITARY MADMEN'

### Says British Staff Asks Millions of Men from a Land "Nearly Bled White."

### CHALLENGE TO LORD DERBY

### Daily Mail Writer Wants to Know Why Soldiers Have Been Uselessly Sacrificed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lovat Fraser, in the columns of The Daily Mail, publishes an open letter to the Earl of Derby, Secretary of War, challenging him to reply to his article of last Monday. He says the views he submitted are not answered by "vague abuse of the conductors of particular newspapers." As regards these papers he says the old Tory press stands for vested military interests and throws blame for anything wrong in the conduct of the war upon the Ministry. The pacifist press, he argues, has only one object, and that is to overthrow Lloyd George and reinstate Asquith.

"What is the answer of the spokesmen of the General Staff?" he asks. "While the Government ask for another half-million men the champions of the General Staff ask for another million and a half * * * The idea that we are to put our minds and our consciences into the hands of the military clique for ever and ever was tentatively accepted at the outbreak of hostilities, but it was an idea made in Germany, and we have had enough of it. This is a democratic country, and it is time to look at the matter in a democratic way. We want to win this war. If the military experts who have had unquestioned control for the last two years have not made good, and show no sign of making good, it is time they were changed."

**Exonerates the Politicians.**

Mr. Fraser says it is not the politicians who "contrive those wonderful military exploits which somehow end in leaving large numbers of our men in the hands of the enemy, although 'nobody is to blame.' They do not take charge of the masses of men who are called up. They provide resources, and if the resources are not well used we are entitled to turn to the men who are actually directing the war and call them to account." Mr. Fraser remarks that the apologists of the Imperial General Staff blame the Government for not providing enough men and proceeds.

"If we were so short of men, if our divisions were depleted, why did they inaugurate the great Ypres offensive? Having failed to achieve their full purpose at Ypres, the Imperial General Staff planned a fresh battle at Cambrai. By that time they must on their own showing have known that we were desperately short of men. They had before them the wise and prudent example of General Pétain, who had devised a policy of limited offensives in order to economize man-power. They must also have known that the French General Staff looked upon our reckless and wasteful methods with positive dismay. They attacked again, and in the end they failed. Why? That is what we all want to know, though I think I could furnish a fairly correct answer. No General, it appears, was in fault. The bigwigs are all exonerated, are given a fresh coat of whitewash, and in due course will doubtless be decorated once more.

**Was French Assistance Spurned?**

"While on this subject I should like to direct attention to the inquiry of Major Davies, who asked in Parliament, 'Were French reinforcements near at hand which would have been placed at our disposal if they had been asked for?' I would go further and ask whether French help actually placed close at hand was coldly ignored and not utilized. The General Staff plead lack of men. Did they rebuff the French?"

Turning to the question of man-power, Mr. Fraser says:

"A well planned and subtle attack is being made upon the Government. The country is being told that, because more men are being called for, the Government are in some mysterious way to blame. That cock won't fight. Put it to yourself. The General Staff admit 800,000 casualties last year, (I quote from one of their spokesmen,) in undertakings which were mostly unproductive. Having failed, they want to blame the Government. Did the Government plan the Ypres offensive and Cambrai, where the bulk of these casualties occurred? The point is not worth discussing; it speaks for itself."

**The Country "Nearly Bled White."**

The organizers of the latest onslaught, says Mr. Fraser, have the colossal effrontery to appeal to labor to join in attacking the Government because they are not raising millions more men for the front.

"The statement is made," he says, "that we have still 4,000,000 men of military age in civil life.' Is that true? Labor knows it is not. Look at our depleted towns; look at women everywhere doing men's work, and then ask yourself whether it is true. Consider the effect upon France and the United States if the wanton allegation that the Government are holding back '4,000,000 men of military age' is allowed to go unchallenged.

"This campaign is being worked with the utmost dissimulation. Attempts are being made to obtain the aid of the French authorities. The French are told that we are keeping these men back, and that the right way to get them is to back up the present General Staff. These allegations have two great objects. The first is to cover up the mistakes of the General Staff by pretending that they never had enough men. The second is to mobilize foreign support for the General Staff by alleging that millions more men will be forthcoming if the General Staff is backed up. Yet labor knows, and I know, and the whole nation knows, that already this country has been very nearly bled white.

"I support the bill of Sir Auckland Geddes because I believe it represents the utmost [450,000 men] we are now able to furnish by way of reinforcements of men of military age capable of taking their place in the field. There has been the utmost difficulty in getting this limited military service bill accepted in some quarters, and yet these military madmen clamor for more men, and more and more yet again, to pour into the furnace. If every man now in the British Islands were massed on the western front they would still cry for more."

# BRITISH RAID SPREADS TERROR IN MANNHEIM

### *After the Attack Angry Crowds Gathered, Shouting: 'Down with the War!'*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Express telegraphs:

"The British air raid on Mannheim Thursday night gave the German people a hint of the penalties they may have to suffer for attacks on open towns in England. Several travelers in hot flight from Mannheim, including one injured German who arrived at Basle, state that it was a night of terror. Panic-stricken people, in spite of police instructions, rushed into the streets half clothed. One bomb fell directly on a barracks. The raid lasted barely ten minutes.

"When the British airmen departed an angry crowd, shouting: 'Down with the war! Give us peace!' gathered in the principal streets. The local newspapers were forbidden to publish accounts of the raid.

"It may be mentioned that after the last raid the Mannheim authorities sent a petition to the Government demanding greater protection from air raids or the abandonment of attacks on unfortified towns, in order to prevent reprisals. No reply has been received. This demand probably explains why Germans always talk of air attacks on 'the fortress' of London.

"German newspapers recently announced the return of the Crown Prince and his staff to their headquarters, which are at Treves. This place was also bombed Thursday night."

**Americans in a Raid on Germany.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 27, (delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Four American aviators attached to a French squadron have participated in a daylight bombing raid over Germany. All returned safely.

Because the weather was foggy the aviators were unable to determine just what damage was done, but as they flew fairly low over the targets, it is believed the results were good. After recrossing the lines the bombers were fired upon vigorously by enemy anti-aircraft guns. They then ran into still heavier fog and some of the airmen were forced to land before reaching their hangars.

## REBUKES LABOR SLACKERS.

### The Chronicle Points Out That They Are Being Exploited by Pacifists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.—The Chronicle says:

"Discontent among the men of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers over the Man Power bill is being exploited by the pacifists, working not through the officials but more directly through the shop stewards and the rank and file. The question before the young men is whether they will do their part in the fighting for what organized leaders, both of their class and of their nation, have decided to be necessary. Perhaps some of them as individuals may differ on some of the points, but as trade unionists and thinking men they ought to know their duty is to stand by the organized decision. The claim that peace terms for the British Empire should be dictated by the last hundred thousand or so who are called upon to serve after 7,000,000 (5,000,000 in this country alone) have joined the colors unconditionally is surely the last word in sectionalism."

## BRITISH CASUALTIES 8,588.

### Week's Total Is Virtually Half That of the Week Preceding.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—British casualties reported for the week ended today were 8,588, divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 25; men, 1,714.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 128; men, 6,721.

These figures represent the virtual cutting in half of British casualties, as compared with the previous week, when 17,043 were reported. Two weeks ago the high total of 24,979 was reached. For the week immediately preceding the figures were 18,998, and the week before that 9,951.

## FRENCH SCORE IN RAIDS.

### Penetrate to Third German Line in Champagne, Taking Prisoners.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Two successful raids on German trenches in Champagne have been carried out by the French troops, according to the night report of the War Office, which says:

> In Champagne we carried out two raids on the German trenches. Our detachments penetrated as far as the third enemy line, bringing back prisoners, one of them an officer, and one machine gun.
>
> There was quite lively cannonading on both sides in Alsace in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

> French troops successfully made several incursions into the German lines last night in Champagne and north of St. Mihiel, and brought back prisoners.
>
> A German raid on small French posts in the region of La Fontenelle, northeast of St. Dié, gave no result.
>
> On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Both the German artillery and German raiding parties were active last night along the Franco-Belgian front at numerous points, according to this afternoon's War Office announcement, which reads:

> Yesterday evening the enemy raided an advanced post northeast of Langemarck. Three of our men are missing. Southeast of Le Verguier a strong reconnoitring party was dispersed by rifle fire during the night.
>
> The hostile artillery was active last night at different points southwest of Cambrai, and also north of Lens and in the Passchendaele sector.

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (via London.)—There has been comparatively little artillery activity in the last twenty-four hours on the western front, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon. British prisoners were taken in a raid in Flanders.

The text of the statement reads:

> North of Becelaere, in a reconnoitring attack, seventeen British prisoners, including one officer, were taken. There was very little artillery activity on most of the front. The activity was livelier in isolated sectors of Champagne and in the region of the Meuse, (Verdun front.)

## NAVAL INCREASE BILL.

### Provides for Personnel of 180,000, With 10,000 Aviators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, today introduced a bill to increase the number of naval aviators from 350 to 10,000 and raise the enlisted personnel of the navy to 180,000.

The President would be authorized to appoint temporary officers not higher than the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the navy and Major in the Marine Corps.

# BOLSHEVIKI BREAK WITH RUMANIA

### Legation and Consular Staffs Ordered Out of Russia—Gen. Stcherbatcheff Outlawed.

### REVOLUTION IN FINLAND

### Troops Sent from Petrograd to Aid Extremists at Viborg—Consuls Leave Helsingfors.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.—The Government Commissaries announce that diplomatic relations with Rumania have been broken, and that the Rumanian Legation and all the Rumanian representatives here will be sent out of the country by the shortest route.

Lieut. Gen. Dmitri Grigorivitch Stcherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, has been outlawed as an enemy of the people.

General Stcherbatcheff for some time has been out of the good graces of the Bolsheviki. Recent dispatches said that he was suspected of working with the Ukrainians and the Rumanians against the Bolsheviki, and also that the attempt by the Bolsheviki to arrest the Rumanian royal family was frustrated by him.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—The long-threatened revolution in Finland has begun in the Eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda. The Red Guard is reported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, all the foreign consuls have left the capital and sharp fighting is reported around and in Viborg. The Red Guard is holding Rikimaki and other important junctions. Russian soldiers are aiding the Reds and reinforcements are coming from Petrograd.

The Finnish Minister in Petrograd has protested to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. He received a reply that "Russia's Government, true to its principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat in Finland in its battle against the Finnish Bourgeoisie." The Bolshevist commissary further declared that help had been sent to the Reds and that still more troops would be sent to them.

The forces of law and order in Helsingfors are powerless, because the city is commanded by the guns of Russian warships, which are in the hands of Bolshevist sailors. The Commandant of the fleet summoned the city's authorities, including President Svinhufvud and the Socialist leaders, to his ship Saturday and demanded that the Government White Guard be immediately disbanded. He threatened to level the city to the ground if the order was disobeyed. M. Svinhufvud replied that the demand could not be complied with.

The Helsingfors Bolshevist organ, Izvestia, admits that the Red Guard has got out of the hands of its creators. It reports that troops at various places are beyond control and that they have been guilty of murdering and plundering. The newspaper adds that anarchistic conditions are prevailing.

The Finnish Government has sent to all the powers that have acknowledged Finland's independence a protest against Russian interference in Finnish affairs.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd is broken.

## ROMANOFFS AS BOLSHEVIKI.

### Prof. Ross Hears Ex-Czar's Daughters Are Converted to Cause.

A PACIFIC PORT, Jan. 28.—The Bolshevist movement is not being fostered by agencies favorable to Germany, according to Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, who arrived here today from Russia, where he said he had spent five months.

He traveled many thousand miles, talked with all classes of men and women, and interviewed Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister. Professor Ross made a special investigation of the Bolshevist movement on behalf of the American Institute of Social Service of New York, and will proceed East at once to make his report.

The Bolshevist movement is sincere, Professor Ross said, springing from the heart of Russia itself and having as its object the liberation of the people, the establishment of world peace, and the institution of a system of pure industrial socialism.

Tatiana and Olga Romanoff, daughters of the former Czar, were reported to be espousing the Bolshevist cause and attending radical meetings in Tobolsk, Professor Ross said.

## ASK ENEMY FOR AID.

### Austrians Refuse to Help Bolsheviki Fight the Ukrainians.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—Heavy fighting has been in progress for several days between Ukrainians and Bolshekist troops, according to press dispatches reaching here from Ukrainian sources. An attack was made by Ukranian troops, which attempted to take possession of Lutsk, Volhynia.

The Bolshevist commander appealed for assistance to the Austro-Hungarian commander of that district, who declined to aid him.

# TURKS LOSE HEAVILY IN RAID BY ARABS

### *Several Miles of Track on Hejaz Railroad in Syria Also Destroyed.*

LONDON, Jan. 28.—"Further particulars of the operations of the Arabs of the King of the Hejaz in the last ten days," says an official statement tonight, "show that several miles of track on the Hejaz railway were destroyed and heavy losses inflicted on the Turkish posts south of Maan (Syria) in two days' fighting.

"The Arabs subsequently withdrew with few losses."

## ITALIANS WIN SKIRMISHES.

### Patrols Victorious in Trentino—British Have Bagged 37 Airplanes.

ROME, Jan. 28.—In patrol encounters on the Trentino front and in an artillery action west of the Brenta the Italians had the advantage, according to today's official report, the text of which follows:

> There have been patrol encounters which were favorable to us in the Vallarsa and the Astico Valleys, (Trentino front.) There was a successful action by our artillery against enemy positions between the Frenzella Valley and the Brenta Canal.
>
> Lively aerial activity has taken place on the whole front.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The War Office today issued a statement on the operations of the British forces in Italy, in which is recorded a total of thirty-seven enemy airplanes shot down since they took up their positions on the Italian front. The text follows:

> Owing to better visibility recently our artillery has carried out much successful counterbattery work and bombardment.
>
> Our aircraft have been active in aerial combats and reconnoissance work. Six enemy machines and two balloons were shot down in the last week. The total hostile aircraft destroyed since the end of November, when our machines commenced operations, are thirty-seven enemy machines shot down and two brought down out of control. Four balloons were burned. Only five of our machines are missing.

# KAISER ON BIRTHDAY IS PROUDLY THANKFUL

### *Gets Reichstag's Good Wishes—Says He Commemorates God's "Great Deeds" for Germany.*

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Emperor William in a telegram responding to birthday congratulations from President Kaempf of the Reichstag, says:

"Receive my warmest thanks for the loyal wishes with which you have again gladdened me on the Reichstag's behalf.

"I begin a serious and decisive year with proud thankfulness for the immense successes which have been gained by our indefatigable warriors and their brilliant leaders. I know to what extent the loyal work of the people at home has contributed to these successes and how much distress and anxiety had to be borne by every one. Those are imperishable pages of glory which last year were added to German history and in which the great army leaders, the simple workers, and the lonely widows inscribed their names.

"My ardent daily wish is that my beloved people, without arrogance, but with a deep consciousness of their power and right, may externally and internally in the wish of self-discipline preserve their union until the final victory of our arms lays the foundation for the glad news of the unfolding of their mental and economic power."

The Kaiser in a telegram to the Court preacher is quoted in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News as saying:

"With deep thankfulness I commemorate on this day the great deeds of God for the German people. He gave historical successes to our colors. He removed many sorrows and kept us strong in the Fatherland notwithstanding distress and privation.

"I hope our Church will help me after having victoriously finished the war in peaceful competition with other professions to heal our wounds, to conciliate controversy, and to unite and strengthen our people through all controversies in enthusiastic and unselfish devotion to our common Fatherland.'

"My special sympathy belongs to the great tasks which will be set equally before the State and Church in the reconstruction of family life and the education of the God-fearing and healthy young generation to be worthy of their fathers."

# ITALY AND ENGLAND AGREED, SAYS ORLANDO

### *Premier Denies That Lloyd George's Speech Has Caused Any Misunderstanding.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In an interview with a representative of The Morning Post, Premier Orlando of Italy, who is now in London, said that as the result of the conferences he had had with leading members of the British Government he found himself in agreement with them on all essential matters, not only as to principles but methods as well. He said that he was speaking, of course, from the political point of view; questions of strategy would have to be decided at the next military conference of the Allies.

Referring to articles in certain Italian papers expressing disappointment at Premier Lloyd George's recent speech, Signor Orlando said:

"I can assure you that there is not a shadow of misunderstanding between the Italian and English Governments."

He confessed that the Italian reverses had caused him some misgivings, and said that for a considerable time the Italian position had been critical in the extreme. He said that the enemy was in vastly superior strength in consequence of the reinforcements he had been able to bring from the Russian front.

"By drawing from it all their best troops," he said, "they were able to come down upon us with overwhelming forces. A good deal has been said about the exhaustion of Austria, and I think there is no doubt that the people of that country for a considerable time past have had to endure great privations; but that does not apply to their army. Their soldiers have always been well fed, even if civilians have had to go without food. Of this we have abundant testimony.

"Then, the Austrians were reinforced by German troops. How many Germans took part in the invasion of Italy I cannot say, but the lowest estimate is seven divisions, and I think myself there were at least ten."

Premier Orlando pointed out the difference between the Anglo-French and Italian fronts. The former, he said, had the sea at one end and Switzerland at the other. The loss of a few miles would be a matter of comparatively small importance there, but with the Italians the loss of a similar distance might lead to an absolute débâcle.

"That is did not do so on the occasion of our affair at Caporetto is due to the splendid resistance of our troops—a resistance which I consider equal to that of the Franco-British armies on the Marne.

"What will happen now it is impossible, of course, to foresee; but I am inclined to believe that the Central Powers will make another desperate attempt on the Italian front. It is there, unless I am mistaken, that their next great offensive is to take place."

Speaking of the enemy's recent political offensive in Italy and his hopes based on the Italian temperament, Signor Orlando said:

"In our little colonial wars Italy has suffered reverses, and each time this has happened there has been an outcry, and the Government has been defeated. It was in this way that the downfall of Crispi was brought about. But the Germans and Austrians misjudged the Italian people. At this great crisis in the destinies of their country they held firm, and at the present moment they are determined to conquer. Naturally the assistance we have had from the English and French has had a most stimulating effect on them. What would have been the military effect of the collapse of Italy I need not say, for it is obvious; but that danger, I believe, is now past. For myself, I am absolutely convinced that if the Allies only hold on their cause is sure to triumph."

# CZERNIN RETURNS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

### *Austrian Foreign Minister's Policy Indorsed by the Reichsrath Foreign Committee.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, left yesterday for Brest-Litovsk, where the negotiations with the Russians are taking place, according to Vienna advices today. He was accompanied by numerous officials.

Count Czernin's policy in administering Austria-Hungary's foreign affairs has been indorsed by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichsrath, which has adopted a vote of confidence by 14 votes against 7.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Finnish Diet has elected five delegates to look after Finland's interests in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

# U-BOAT SINKS IRISH STEAMER; 12 LOST

### The Cork, 1,279 Tons, Carrying Passengers, Is Torpedoed Without Warning.

### ANDANIA GOES TO BOTTOM

### Efforts to Tow the Cunarder Torpedoed Sunday Fail—Two of Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The steamship Cork has been torpedoed. Seven passengers and five members of the crew were lost.

The vessel was torpedoed without warning. The torpedo struck her amidships and she sank in five minutes. Many of the passengers were in their berths at the time. The survivors were landed at a port of Western England.

The Cunarder Andania, reported yesterday to have been torpedoed, but not sunk, went to the bottom in spite of efforts to get her into port, according to information which reached The Associated Press today.

Two members of the crew were lost, according to the officials of the company.

Dr. J. A. Harker, an official of the American branch of the Ministry of Munitions, said preparations were being made for boat drill yesterday when the torpedo struck the liner full amidships, on the starboard side.

"The vessel immediately took a list to starboard," he continued. "I proceeded to Boat 6, which was the first to get away, with fifteen passengers. We rowed an hour and a half and managed to rescue several persons who were struggling in the water before we were taken aboard a patrol vessel, which took us to an Antrim coast town, where we arrived at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

"I was on deck at the time the Andania was torpedoed, but saw neither submarine nor torpedo. I believe all the passengers were saved, but several stokers were killed by an explosion in the engine room."

J. J. Holgate, an Anglo-American business man, said:

"Instructions were given to the passengers at breakfast to prepare for boat drill at 10 o'clock. We were making ready to go to our stations when the torpedo struck, and consequently there was little confusion. Owing to the heavy list, however, some of the passengers experienced difficulty in making their way to the stations promptly.

"The passengers in our boat included a Belgian woman of 71 years and a Russian woman with two small children. They behaved bravely.

"A friend of mine, W. J. Nicholls, of London, told me he saw a submarine twice; once within twenty yards of the lifeboat; again fifty yards distant."

There were no Americans among the passengers who were booked in London for the Andania.

The Cork, 1,279 tons gross and 260 feet long, was built at Port Glasgow in 1890. She was owned in Dublin.

## 40 DROWN AS DROME SINKS.

### French Freight Transport and a Trawler Hit Mines Off Marseilles.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Forty lives were lost through the sinking of the French freight transport La Drôme and the trawler Kerbihan, which struck mines Jan. 23, within sight of Marseilles. The Drôme first came in contact with a mine, and the Kerbihan soon afterward struck another near the same place.

Aviators later discovered other mines in this region, which immediately was swept in an endeavor to clear them away.

The Drôme was a vessel of 3,236 tons, built in Newcastle in 1900. She was owned by the French Line.

## QUESTIONED ON ARMY SPIES

### Two Ohioans Said to Have Sold Their Places in Ranks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Details of a rumored branch of German espionage buying places in the ranks of American forces ordered overseas were sought through the questioning at division headquarters at Camp Sherman tonight of Privates William A. Gourley and Fred P. Hufford of Marietta, confessed deserters from the Rainbow Division. The men were arrested at Marietta and sent here. Brig. Gen. Perkins cabled General Pershing of the capture, and General Pershing replied that there must be some mistake, as his records showed Gourley and Hufford were on duty there.

Investigation by Adjt. Gen. McCain at Washington is said to have disclosed that the two Ohioans when at Mineola, L. I., had sold out their places to two strangers. According to reports Hufford and Gourley were approached by two young men who said they had been rejected by all branches of the services because of minor physical defects and were willing to buy their places and assume their names. The two Ohioans are said to have accepted the proposition and returned home.

Headquarters does not believe the men realized they were opening the way in the army for German spies. Fingerprints of Gourley and Hufford have been forwarded to General Pershing.

# WILSON DID NOT GET THE CZERNIN SPEECH

### *Vienna Story Denied at White House—Col. House in Conference with the President.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson was not in possession of the speech of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Austrian war aims before its delivery at Vienna.

The positive statement that the President had not received the text of the Count's speech was made at the White House late this evening. It was also categorically denied at the State Department that the text of the Czernin speech had been received or delivered through that department from any source to the President, and that the department had any knowledge of the contents of the speech before its delivery.

Inquiry at the Spanish and other neutral Embassies today also brought the positive assertion that no copy of the Czernin speech had been forwarded through them for delivery to the President or the State Department.

These definite denials would appear to dispose of the story cabled from London crediting the Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent with having said that Count Czernin had informed the Austrian delegations Saturday that the text of his speech on war aims had been forwarded to President Wilson before its delivery.

If the Czernin speech was filed at Vienna for delivery to President Wilson before the speech was made it has failed to reach Washington, where only the press versions have been received.

Colonel E. M. House was in conference with the President for some time at the White House today. No statement was authorized regarding the questions under consideration, although the German and Austrian replies to the President's statement of war aims are understood to have been discussed between the President and Colonel House. It was learned upon good authority that Colonel House has no immediate intention of returning to Europe.

The impression was gained in official circles today that no prospect of an early peace is held out either by the speech of Count von Hertling or that of Count Czernin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There is but one official view here of Count Czernin's action in saying that his speech had been sent to the President. Reports to the State Department today told of the breaking up of Pan German meetings by Socialists who are tired of war.

While other dispatches indicated that the Pan Germans were sufficiently powerful to prevent the German Government from making any concessions from the extreme demands at Brest-Litovsk and elsewhere, so in the official view here the only feasible manner in which the German Socialists could be appeased is by the indirect means of a pacific statement on war aims by the Austrian Government.

This is believed to be the explanation of Count Czernin's address and the talk of conveying it directly to America.

# NO WILSON PRESSURE ON IRISH QUESTION

### *Bonar Law Tells Commons There Is Nothing on the Subject to Reveal.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Categorical denial was made in the House of Commons tonight by Bonar Law of the rumors that the United States Government had made representations to the British Government concerning the Irish question.

Arthur Lynch asked for a statement as to whether advice to the Prime Minister had been received from the United States emphasizing the urgency of the Irish question and whether communication would be given to the Commons of "all messages, official or semi-official, emanating from high quarters in Washington bearing on this subject."

Bonar Law, replying for the Premier, answered the first part of the question in the negative and added:

"As to the second part, no messages of the kind indicated have been received."

Answering further questions, Bonar Law said that the proceedings between the Premier and the members of the Irish convention would not be made public, as he considered that would be "very undesirable."

## SAYS WILSON FORCED WAR.

### U-Boat Ravages Only a Pretext, Asserts Barthelme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—George Barthelme, former Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing in that paper, argues that the German people are under a serious misapprehension in believing that the ruthless submarine war was really responsible for America's declaration of war. He says that the sooner they are freed from this idea the better.

Barthelme asserts that the submarine war was only a pretext, and that America, or, as he says, President Wilson, was prepared to go the limit in any eventuality. If Germany had so increased her high seas fleet during the war that it far outnumbered the British fleet, then, Barthelme asserts, President Wilson would have put his fleet at England's disposal and this could only have been done by declaring war on Germany. President Wilson, he says, could not lose England and could not win Germany, and when England's position became critical there was nothing for it but to be openly on England's side.

"The submarine warfare made England's position impossible," writes Barthelme, "and the American authorities did not leave President Wilson in doubt as to the deadliness of the new weapon."

He asserts that in October, 1916, Germany showed President Wilson what the submarines could do. Germany waited nearly half a year for the results of the President's efforts in mitigating the blockade, and he knew she would not wait forever, but could do nothing, and was even powerless against the unwelcome U-boat visit to Newport.

Barthelme says that the election was approaching and the people wanted peace, but President Wilson always expected the impossible to happen and to be able to proclaim England's victory without fighting. "When this failed," the writer continues, "he was obliged to declare war, for he thought the submarines would be England's end."

Only to this extent, adds Barthelme, was the ruthless submarine war responsible for America entering the conflict. He concludes with the statement that the only thing which could have prevented this was for Germany to declare herself defeated or allow herself to be defeated. "Even Scheidemann," he says, "would not admit this."

It is learned from persons recently arrived from Germany that one of the "cheer up" stories circulated there is that America will never fight because the U-boats will have destroyed the whole British and American mercantile fleet before January, 1919. The National Liberal shipping organ, the Weser Zeitung, publishes an article intended to have a similar effect. It says that the American shipbuilding program is not being kept up to the original plan and that one reason for this is the shortage of raw materials, coal and also a lack of labor and organization, and that the same thing applies to the output of munitions, guns, and airplanes.

## SENATOR HUGHES SINKING.

### Little Hope Held for Recovery of New Jersey Representative.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—At the Mercer Hospital, where United States Senator William Hughes of Paterson has been lying ill for weeks with a complication of pneumonia and septic poisoning from an infection of the teeth, it was said today that the Senator might not survive the night, so rapidly has his condition been sinking during the last twenty-four hours. His physicians hold out practically no hope for his recovery.

Senator Hughes went to the Mercer Hospital for treatment to his teeth about six months ago, contracting pneumonia recently.

## GATHER FOR WAR COUNCIL.

### British and Italian Premiers and Associates Arrive in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Premier Lloyd George, Viscount Milner, member of the British War Cabinet; Premier Orlando of Italy, and General Alfieri, the Italian Minister of War, arrived in Paris this evening from London for the plenary meeting of the Supreme War Council.

# KAISER 'HANGMAN,' HINTS BIG ORGAN

Continued from Page One.

Saturday, that he had communicated the text of his speech on war aims to President Wilson before it was delivered, strengthens the impression that "threads are being spun between Vienna and Washington, if we recall that Chancellor von Hertling, as well as Count Czernin, especially dealt fully with Mr. Wilson's message. If Vienna reckons on the possibility of a conference between the Central Powers and the Entente nations by way of Washington this implies that President Wilson's fourteen points are not to be regarded as his minimum demands."

The newspaper adds that a complete agreement exists between Vienna and Berlin regarding the minimum demands which the Central Powers must attain.

Germania refers to an "Austro-American feeler regarding peace possibilities," and says the result will depend above all on the weight of President Wilson's influence on the Entente Allies.

"In view of the happy accord between Germany and her allies in regard to all questions of war aims and tactics," Germania adds, "we can take it that Count Czernin never would have made his offer if he had not been certain of our Government's concurrence."

## DISTRUSTS SCHEIDEMANN.

### His "Warning" Only Stage Thunder, Says New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Referring editorially to the "warning" that the military leaders of Germany "would be hurled from power" if they did not bring about peace between Germany and Russia, said to have been delivered by Philip Scheidemann, leader of the pro-Government Socialists, before the Main Committee of the Reichstag last week, the New Yorker Volkszeitung said yesterday:

"We wish that were true. But, to tell the truth, we have no faith in that kind of a peace or its bearer. During the last forty-two months Scheidemann has become so accustomed to setting the register of his eloquence in the way suggested to him from 'above,' that it is impossible to ward off the suspicion that his latest rôle of a 'warner' is being played before the respected public in the interest of somebody 'higher up.'

"Count Hertling is either using him against the Pan Germans and the super-annexationists, or he is to serve as the lightning-rod for the indignation of the people, which is constantly assuming more menacing dimensions. In any case, the stage thunder will not be followed by a discharge; the brakes will be put on at the right time. * * *

"How little in earnest Scheidemann is with his 'warning' is shown most clearly by his treatment of the question of Alsace-Lorraine. How can he, a man who ostensibly takes his stand upon the Russian formula which presents as its third and most essential condition the demand for the 'free self-determination of the peoples,' declare without hesitation 'Alsace-Lorraine remains German'?

"If a person demands the right of self-determination for the Irish and the Indians, he must certainly admit the right of the population of Alsace-Lorraine to decide their national future for themselves. But of course so long as Hertling and Hindenburg don't want to hear anything about that, Scheidemann has to play the same tune.

"And let us say a word right here. Our Socialist Party, too, that is, its highest executive body, the National Executive Committee, timorously refrains from taking a stand regarding the important questions of the day. At the meeting of the party's executive committee, held Dec. 16, 1917, there was no time found to take a stand regarding the epoch-making events going on in Russia, but such action was postponed until the next meeting, which may take place in two, or possibly three, months. The natural result is that the party, that officially belongs to the Zimmerwald faction, occupies a less friendly position toward the revolutionary Government of Russia than—President Wilson."

# BLAMES THE PUBLIC FOR HOSPITAL ILLS

### *Doniphan Camp's Commander Assails Foes of Preparedness Investigates a Death.*

CAMP DONIPHAN, Okla., Jan. 28.—Blame was placed indirectly at the door of the American public for inefficient army hospitals in a statement today by Brig. Gen. William H. Wright, commanding Camp Doniphan. He condemned pacifists and "others who obstruct the War Department's program for preparedness."

His statement was the outgrowth of the case of Albert Hestwood, a private of Liberal, Kan., who died of spinal meningitis under circumstances described as tragic by Senator Chamberlain.

General Wright states that he has ordered a rigid investigation.

"We are attempting to hold out no facts," he said, "which the public should know. The public is indirectly to blame by not having demanded these things of Congress," he stated, when asked who was to blame for the failure to complete plumbing in the hospitals.

"The nation was caught unprepared for war. The Army was forced to expand from less than 150,000 men to ten times that number, and in the process of expansion inefficiency was bound to be found in all departments, and the result of that inefficiency we see right here in the Camp Doniphan base hospital.

"Medical reserve officers, who a few weeks before were practitioners in civil life, many of them merely country doctors, were called on to do the administrative work of a great base hospital. Of course they could not do it, and the patients suffered.

"Whoever is responsible for the delay in the construction of the hospitals is also to blame for these conditions. Instead of having the base-hospitals furnished and completely equipped when this division moved in, not a nail had been driven. Real construction had not been achieved until the middle of December, and by that time we had on our hands scores of cases of measles and other diseases.

"These cases were forced upon us. Instead of giving us a base hospital at first for us to put the sick men in, we gave them the sick men and they built a hospital around them."

There were 949 patients in the base hospital today, including 175 cases of measles and 143 pneumonia cases. There were less than thirty cases of meningitis and less than thirty of diphtheria.

## NEW YORK OFFICER KILLED.

### Gen. Pershing Reports Death of Lieut. Wright in Airplane Accident.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—General Pershing reported today that First Lieutenant H. A. Brown, Medical Reserve Corps, attached to the British expeditionary force, was slightly wounded in action on Dec. 31. No details were given. His mother, Mrs. Tillie Long Brown, lives at 895 Clinton Springs Avenue, Cincinnati. General Pershing also reported the following deaths:

WRIGHT, JACK M., First Lieutenant, airplane accident; 7 West Ninth Street, New York.

ROBERTS, ANNABEL S., nurse, septicemia; Madison, N. J.

ROBERTS, HUBERT E., meningitis; Warren, Ore.

NORRIS, EARL M., private, pneumonia; Jareh, Wyo.

Thomas Leroy Corner, a fireman, was lost overboard from the U. S. S. Aylwin on Jan. 22. He lived at 1,545 East Marquette Road, Chicago.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Such a well-balanced Turkish blend is worth while. Fatimas never disturb—even though you may smoke more often than usual.

—the price 15¢

Like a Farewell Performance Are the Advantages Of This Overcoat Sale

There will be fine overcoat woolens next year—perhaps as fine as these. But the choice will be more limited and they will certainly be higher in price than the *original prices* of these coats.

The values which these reductions offer are a *farewell performance* for a long time to come, with New York's most successful overcoats in the cast.

*Reductions:*

$30, $25 and $20 Fancy Overcoats . . $18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Overcoats . . . 22.50
$35 and $30 Fancy Overcoats . . . 26.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Overcoats . 32.50
$45, $42.50 and $40 Fancy Overcoats . 37.50

*No Charge for Alterations*

Men who are looking to the future—practicing thrift—are not hesitating to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Annual Sale of Weber & Heilbroner Fall and Winter Suits, now in progress, offers equal advantages in reductions.

Weber and Heilbroner
*Five Clothing Stores*
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

TWO FOR FIVE

Two feet of safety (five inches wide and two and one-half high) may be rented for $5.00. If a box of that size is large enough for your valuables, you need purchase nothing more. The client who pays $4000 is merely buying more space. He cannot purchase more protection.

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Booklovers! A Sale

*History Travel Fiction*
*Biography Poetry Sports*

For 48c

"New Freedom," by Pres. Wilson.
"Washington & Lincoln," McLoughlin.
"Household Discoveries," by Morse.
"English Lietrature in 19 Century."
"Among Great Masters of Drama."
"Golf for Women," by a Woman.

For 75c

"Aeroplane," by White & Harper.
"Ingenuity & Luxury," by Williams.
"Notes on England," by Taine.
"Ruin of a Princess," by Wormley.
"Masters of Sculpture," by Caffin.

For 89c

"Leading Conquerors," by Bevan.
"Recollections of Wagner," Newman.
"World's Leading Painters," by Rose.
"American Essayists," by Payne.
"Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte," by De Meneval, set of 3 vols.
Second Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Special Suburban Service

WHEN you intend being in New York over night—Leave your bag in Mendel's Parcel Room, Grand Central Station, and say: "For the Hotel Ansonia"—

THEN Telephone Columbus 8320 (Hotel Ansonia), ask for Suburban Service; this gives you immediate attention.

WHEN you reach the hotel there is no delay—your room is ready—your clothes waiting for you.

WHEN you leave next morning we return bag to the Grand Central to be called for on your way home. No charge for checking. No charge for messenger. A great convenience without extra cost.

ROOM AND BATH:
1 Person, $2.50 up.
2 Persons, $4.00 up.
HOTEL ANSONIA
B'way at 73rd St.
Six Minutes from Grand Central
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

"SLOAN'S LINIMENT RELIEVES MY PAIN"

This is the verdict of those who use it.

Why is Sloan's the world's largest selling, most popular liniment? Because of its remedial properties for all external pains, strains and bruises.

Because it *penetrates—without rubbing*—leaving no mussiness or skin-stain, and relieves promptly an attack of Lumb go, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Rheumatic twinges. Joint-stiffness, Muscle-soreness, Neck-kinks are promptly relieved.

Have a bottle handy in your medicine cabinet. *Any* druggist will sell you a generous sized bottle.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

THE NEW YORK TIMES
WAR MAP
HAVE IT MOUNTED IN DURABLE FORM

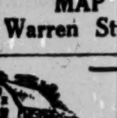
Send sheets, with remittance, and we will mount them as below.

Mounting separate sheets in Library style on map muslin, dissected for folding, 50c each.

The five sheets when trimmed, matched and joined, will make a large map 51" x 66", mounted on cloth, with roller and moulding in Wall Map style, for $2.50.

When sheets and remittances as above have been received by us, the work will be done and the maps returned free of charge.

E. C. BRIDGMAN,
MAP PUBLISHER
86 Warren Street, New York City



Est. 1710

Miller for 208 years

Send Us $1 for 12 lbs. (packed in sanitary package) of our Buhrstone, water-ground

OLD-FASHIONED CORN MEAL

and Southern White Corn Meal—fresh from the mill—with all of the heart and germ ground in it. Delivered free within 300 miles. Recipe booklet sent with order.

Also Millers of Old-Fashioned Water-Ground Whole Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Barley, Natural Brown Rice.

GREAT VALLEY MILLS
P. O. Box 301. PAOLI, PA.

"Turner for Concrete"

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

# WARNING BY HOOVER TO FOOD PROFITEERS

## Rise in "Victory Bread" and Other Prices Will Be Made Subject of Inquiry.

## MEAT SHORTAGE EXPECTED

### Temporary Scarcity No Excuse for Higher Rates—Text of the New Pledge Card.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In making public today the new food pledge card calling for many sacrifices to supply the American overseas forces and the allied Governments the United States Food Administration served notice on profiteers that the interests of the people would be guarded carefully and the full power of the Government used to protect those who demonstrated their patriotism against disloyal acts by others.

"If we are selfish or even careless," said Mr. Hoover in his appeal to the nation, "we are disloyal; we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing."

The warning that profiteers would be punished and the supplies of retailers shut off if prices to the consumer advanced sharply because of transportation difficulties or other causes of artificial shortage in foodstuffs covered specifically the industries dealing with meats and cereals, but was accepted generally as applicable to all branches of trade under supervision of the Food Administration.

Mr. Hoover admitted the danger of a temporary meat shortage in the East. He ruled that retail dealers who sought to take advantage of such a situation would be put out of business at least for the time.

Any movement by dealers for an increase in the price to the consumer of the new "Victory Bread" over the scale now charged for the wheat loaf also will be made the subject of an immediate investigation by the baking division of the Food Administration, and if it is determined that an increase is not warranted by production costs summary action along the same lines will be taken.

The Food Administration has taken the position that cereals other than wheat which must be used in the baking of "Victory Bread" should not cost the baking industry more than the wheat, and except under the most abnormal conditions should cost less.

It is admitted that the transportation difficulties have created an artificial shortage of grain, but unless investigation shows an unquestioned necessity for an increase in bread prices, such increase will not receive the approval of the Food Administration which silence is supposed to give.

In connection with the meat situation the Food Administration sent a communication to all State Food Arministrators which said:

"There is likely to be in the next few days, and perhaps for some time thereafter, a temporary scarcity of fresh meat, especially in the East. This is not due to lack of supplies of livestock but to difficulty in transporting meat. The normal tendency of such a scarcity would be to advance the prices to retailers and consumers out of line with costs of production.

"This must not happen. The Food Administration has instructed meat packers not to sell at prices representing more than a normal average margin above cost, and to distribute such meat as it is available fairly among customers. You are directed to enforce this order.

"You will also inform the public of this action immediately through the press, the local Food Administrators, and otherwise.

"You should also give notice in a similar way to retail dealers in meats and substitutes therefor that they must not at this time charge prices giving more than a normal average margin above cost, and that they must distribute such meat as is available fairly among their patrons.

"The Food Administration will on notice from you direct packers and wholesalers not to sell to any retailer who is proved to have violated this instruction. Unless the conditions in your State are peculiar, so that the statement would not be justified, you should inform the public that there will be little if any increase in the prices of livestock or the cost of production of meats during the near future, and that any material advance in the prices of meat is therefore unreasonable."

**Text of Food Pledge Card.**

The text of the food pledge card, with Mr. Hoover's appeal to the consumers of the nation, follows:

HANG THIS IN YOUR KITCHEN.
United States Food Administration Home Card, 1918.

Trade where you see this emblem, [Shield,] eat where you see this emblem.

What you can do to help win this war. See other side, showing why you should do it.

Our problem is to feed the Allies and our own soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, butter, and sugar.

Our solution is to eat less of these and as little of all foods as will support health and strength. All saving counts for victory.

The Food Administration asks every loyal American to help win the war by maintaining rigidly, as a minimum of saving, the following program:

Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week, and one wheatless meal in every day.

Explanation—On "wheatless" days and in "wheatless" meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food, or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, one meatless meal in every day, have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.

Explanation—"Meatless" means without any cattle, hog, or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. "Porkless" means without pork, bacon, ham, lard, or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry, and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need.

**Fat Saving Every Day.**

Make every day a fat-saving day, (butter, lard, lard substitutes, &c.) Explanation—Fry less. Bake, broil, boil, or stew foods instead. Save meat drippings; use these and vegetables oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children; therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap; it is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need.

Make every day a sugar-saving day.

Explanation.—Use less sugar. Less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need.

Use fruits, vegetables and potatoes abundantly.

Explanation.—These foods are healthful and plentiful, and at the same time partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Raise all you can for home use.

Use milk wisely.

Explanation.—Use all of the milk. Waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese.

Hoarding food.—Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary. The Government is protecting the food supply of its people.

Loyalty in little things is the foundation of the national strength. Disloyalty in little things gives aid to the enemy. Keep the pledge.

Do not limit the food of growing children.

Eat sufficient food to maintain health; the nation needs strong people.

Co-operate with your local and Federal Food Administrators. Take their advice.

Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate." Housekeepers should help the stores cut down deliveries.

Use local supplies; this saves railroad transportation.

Report to the nearest Food Administration the name and address of any person discouraging the production or saving of food.

**Why We Must Save.**

The reverse side of the pledge card is as follows:

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

"Why We Must Save Food."

"See Other Side Showing How We Can Do It."

To the members of the United States Food Administration:

The men of the allied nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. Even the men of the European neutral countries are under arms. The fields of both Allies and neutrals lack man power, fertilizer, and machinery. Hence the production of food by these countries has steadily lessened ever since the beginning of the war while, at the same time, the shortage of shipping has grown more and more serious, with the consequent steady increase of difficulties in bringing food from the faraway markets of India, Australia, and the Argentine.

The situation has become critical. There is simply not enough food in Europe, yet the soldiers of the Allies must be maintained in full strength; their wives and children at home must not face famine; the friendly neutrals must not be starved; and, finally, our own army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food.

There is just one way in which all these requirements can be met. North America must furnish the food. And we must furnish it from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

We do not need to starve our own people. We have plenty for ourselves, and it is the firm policy of the Food Administration to retain for our people, by its control of exports, a sufficient supply of every essential foodstuff. We want nobody in our country to eat less than is necessary for good health and full strength, for America needs the full productive power of all its people. Much of the needed saving can be effected by substituting one kind of food for another. But the time has come to put aside all selfishness and disloyalty. The time has come for sacrifice.

The Allies ask us to meet only their absolutely imperative needs. They are restricting the consumption of their own people to the minimum necessary for health and strength. They are controlling their food by drastic Government regulation. There is even actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.

The Allies need wheat and meat and fats and sugar. They must have more of all of these than we have been sending, more than we shall be able to send unless we restrict our own consumption. We can do it without harm, for as a nation we are today eating and wasting much more food than we need.

**Responsibility of the Individual.**

The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing: The loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food. It is not a Government responsibility, it is the responsibility or each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our army, the Allies, and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help.

If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal, we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory; victory over ourselves; victory over the enemy of freedom. HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

# MEAT EXPORTS $406,800,000.

### Value of Shipments Now Almost Three Times Greater Than in 1914.

Figures made public yesterday by the National City Bank and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, covering shipments of foodstuffs from the United States in the fiscal and calendar year of 1917, showed that while meat and dairy products jumped to new high records in the fiscal period included in the bank's review, the cereal shipments for the calendar year as returned by the Government Bureau fell off when compared with 1916.

The bank's statistics relate in large measure to shipments of meats, which in 1917 exceeded those of any other year in our export trade. The exports of meat, dairy products, and food animals last year exceeded $400,000,000, against less than $150,000,000 in the year preceding the war, and $255,000,000 in the high record year 1916. The statement continues:

"In the decade ending with 1907, the exports of meat, dairy products, and food animals averaged $224,000,000 a year, and from 1907 to 1914 they averaged but $169,000,000 a year, being but $148,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which precede the beginning of the war. With the call from Europe, however, the exports of meat and dairy products jumped to $220,000,000 in 1915, $294,000,000 in 1916, and $406,000,000 in 1917, the highest record ever made in this class of merchandise."

The statement says that while a part of this increase in the value of exports is due to higher prices, there is also a very large increase in the quantity exported, especially in meats of the higher grades which are demanded by the people of the United States. The quantity of fresh beef exported in the fiscal year 1914 was only 6,394,000 pounds, and in 1917, 197,181,000 pounds. Of bacon, the quantity exported in 1914 was 193,964,000 pounds, and in 1917 667,156,000 pounds. Hams increased from 166,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 267,000,000 pounds in 1917; fresh pork from 2,668,000 pounds in 1914 to 50,429,000 pounds, and canned beef from 3,465,000 pounds to 67,577,000 pounds. Dairy products also showed a corresponding increase. Butter exports increased from 3,694,000 pounds to 26,825,000 pounds; cheese from 2,428,000 pounds to 66,087,000 pounds, and condensed milk from $1,341,000 value in 1914 to $25,120,000 in 1917.

The value of fresh beef exported in 1914 was $789,000 and in 1917 $26,277,000; bacon in 1914, $25,879,000, and in 1917, $117,222,000; butter in 1914, $877,000, and in 1917, $8,749,000, and cheese in 1914, $414,000, and in 1917, $15,244,000.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce statement just issued for the calendar year 1917 gave the year's wheat exports as 106,202,318 bushels, for which allied and other foreign interests paid $245,633,541. The 1917 wheat exports were 48,000,000 bushels below those of 1916. The statement also showed that in the calendar year ended last month, this country shipped 13,919,604 barrels of wheat flour, against 14,379,000 barrels in 1916. The value of the 1917 shipments was $138,430,408, compared with $86,493,170 in 1916. Total shipments of corn in the last calendar year were 52,169,583 bushels, against 53,548,298 bushels in the year before. Exports of oats in 1917 were 98,689,118 bushels, against 101,411,239 bushels in the twelve preceding months.

# SEED FIELD CORN EMBARGO.

### War Trade Board Will Refuse Export Licenses at Present.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The War Trade Board announced today that for the present all applications for licenses to export seed field corn would be refused. This action is considered necessary in view of the fact that the visible supply of sound germinable seed field corn is not in excess of our own planting requirements.

It is required by the War Trade Board that all shippers desiring to export corn from the United States shall indicate clearly on their applications for export licenses the character of the corn consigned and the purpose for which it is to be used.

# REDUCE PRICE OF MILK TO PUBLIC IN FEBRUARY

### *Consumer to Pay One-Half Cent Less for Quarts and Full Cent Less for Pints Delivered.*

February prices for milk delivered to the consumer will be approximately one-half cent less on the quart and 1 cent less on the pint than in January. The Federal Milk Commission ordered the reduction yesterday, fixing the price of Grade A milk, now 17 cents, at 16½ cents, and Grade B milk, now 15 cents, at 14½ cents. In milk delivered to the consumer the pint bottle drops to 9 cents for Grade A and 8 cents for Grade B. The price of all milk purchased on a cash-and-carry basis remains unchanged.

In fixing the February prices the commission, according to its announcement yesterday, encountered again an "expensive and wasteful system of distribution," which it had "no power to reform," even if it had had the time and means. The price fixed to the producers for February was $3.34 per 100 pounds.

The testimony furnished from the books of the distributers showed that under prevailing conditions it cost 3 cents a quart to carry the milk from a distributing centre to the consumers' doors. According to the commission, families of moderate means should be encouraged to note that they are obliged to pay the distributers only 3.3 cents a quart more than the distributers are obliged to pay the producers, which, the commission states, "must be considered a very reasonable spread between the original cost and the consumers' cost, under existing conditions."

Yesterday being the first wheatless Monday under the new regulations of the United States Food Administration, the Federal Food Board had Inspectors all over the city to see that the rule was rigidly observed by restaurant, lunchroom, and hotel proprietors. A general tendency to conform to the ruling was observed throughout the city. In most instances where such was not the case the presence of wheat in the service was found to be due to the fact that the proprietor had not become sufficiently familiar with the new order.

To prevent any further misunderstanding, the Federal Food Board yesterday began the distribution of about 3,000,000 Home Food Cards for 1918.

The large bakers of the city began the production yesterday, so far as they could with the supplies on hand, of the prescribed "victory" bread. According to the order of the United States Food Administration, this bread will contain 5 per cent. substitutes for wheat, and gradually increase the amount of substitutes until they comprise fully 20 per cent. of substitutes. The 20 per cent. substitute loaf must be produced by Feb. 28.

For the general information of housewives, the Federal Food Board yesterday offered the following suggestion as to the possible makeup of "victory" bread with the use of rye, oatmeal, corn, &c., as substitutes for wheat:

Ingredients: Liquid, 1 cupful, (milk or water, or both;) shortening, 1 teaspoonful butter or substitute; salt, ¾ teaspoonful; yeast, ½ cake; flour, wheat, 2 2-3 cupfuls, (after Feb. 20, 2½ cupfuls;) flour, substitute, 1-3, 2 cupfuls, (after Feb. 20, ½ cupful.) Method: Dissolve yeast in ¼ cup lukewarm water; scald liquid, when lukewarm add the yeast; pour it over the salt and fat in mixing bowl, stir and heat thoroughly; cut it through to burst the bubbles; knead; allow to rise to double its size; cut and knead again; shape in bread pan; let it rise again to double its size; bake three-quarters to one hour.

Several hundred east side bakers will assemble at the Federal Food Board headquarters tomorrow afternoon to hear from the officials the exact meaning o fthe new regulations. Inasmuch as a large percentage of the bread consumed on the east side is of the rye variety, these bakers are not so vitally concerned with the wheatless regulations as bakers in other parts of the city.

# HUNGER RIOTS IN CRACOW.

### Thousands March, Demanding Food—Martial Law Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Food riots in the City of Cracow, Austrian Poland, have become so serious, says an official dispatch today from Switzerland, that the authorities have appealed to the Austrian Prime Minister for aid in quieting the disturbances. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the hours of public eating houses have been curtailed.

Thousands of women and children are reported parading the streets daily, demanding food.

# 3,000 IN PRAGUE FOOD RIOT.

### Police Disperse Mob Opposing Reduced Flour Rations.

ZURICH, Jan. 28.—Three thousand persons took part in a riot in a suburb of Prague on Friday against reduction of the flour rations, a Vienna dispatch says.

Shop windows were smashed, and the mob had begun to plunder the stocks when the police interfered. The rioters were dispersed with difficulty.

Don't let prejudice interfere with your pleasure. One sip from a well-iced bottle of

Club Cocktails

will show you that progress has bottled a perfect cocktail (in ten varieties) for your benefit.

SELDEN TRUCKS

Reduce hauling, costs and enlarge delivery zones. SELDEN TRUCKS complete with bodies, ready to use, can be delivered today. Call or 'phone

(12)

Manhattan Motors Corp.
230 West 56th St. Circle 6081

Great "Economy" Tire Sale
Prices will advance. Buy now and
Save 20% to 50%
Big, fresh stock to select from.
Weed Chains 25% Off
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

SURETY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

# BUTCHERS STORM MARKET.

### London Retailers' Clamor for Mutton Restrained by Police.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Retail butchers, many of whom have been unable to open their shops for the last fortnight on account of the shortage of meat, stormed the Smithfield market this morning to obtain their shares of large consignments of Scotch mutton which had just arrived.

Before the meat could be unloaded the market was crowded with retailers, who demanded substantial supplies and virtually took possession of the stall. The police finally restored order and one carcass was served to each retailer.

# GERMAN FLOUR FOR AUSTRIA

### Berlin Food Board Lends 5,500 Tons Until March 15.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—It is reported by the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin that negotiations have been completed between the German and Austro-Hungarian Food Boards in consequence of which Germany has placed 5,500 tons of flour at the disposal of Austria-Hungary, on condition of its return by the middle of March.

If the flour is not returned until later, Germany is to receive maize to the amount of 14 per cent. of the flour shipment.

# WHY SOCIALISM IS SLOW.

### Morris Hillquit Lays It to "Excessive Political Democracy."

Morris Hillquit, in one of a series of weekly lectures on "Socialism," at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, last night, traced the history of the colonial policy of the countries of the world during the past forty years and explained the reaction of several internationalist Socialist congresses with reference to colonial expansion.

In reply to a question asking the reasons for the slow growth of Socialism in this country Mr. Hillquit said he attributed this to the following: the fact that capitalism in this country is of recent origin; the higher standard and condition of the working classes here in comparison to those of Europe; the recently begun exploitation of the resources of the West, and last, "our excessive, purely superficial political democracy which has made politics a business as nowhere else in the world."

# *PARISIANS MUST USE BREAD CARDS TODAY*

### *Ration of Ten Ounces Daily Per Capita Causes Some Grumbling by the Public.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Today is the last day on which Parisians can buy bread without cards limiting the quantity to 300 grams—ten ounces—daily per head. This will be henceforth the universal ration—a more practical arrangement than the complicated sliding-scale system, with extra allowances for different categories of workers, proposed by a previous administration.

To American ideas ten ounces seem adequate, but the French masses are the greatest bread eaters in the world, and are not overdelighted at the prospect of supplementing bread with potatoes or macaroni. This morning Paris householders received a made-up account and polite note from bakers, stating that henceforth unrestricted purchase and free delivery of bread would be suspended. In future bread will be only sold across the counter—except for hotels and restaurants, to whom is given a weekly allowance based on the average consumption—in return for daily tickets.

In populous quarters of the city there were curious scenes yesterday, as a result of an incautious statement in the Petit Parisien to the effect that bread rebaked hard would keep indefinitely. Thousands of people set out to buy a "reserve" of bread while there was yet time. Long queues straggled along sidewalks in front of bakers' shops, every purchaser emerging with a great oval double loaf under his arm.

Here and there one hears murmurs against the restriction, but the phrase, "Anyway, we have less call to kick than the boys in the trenches," invariably silences grumblers. Of all the allied nations France is, and has been from the beginning, in closest touch with the realities of war. On the appeal that it is for the sake of soldiers at the front the French will bear heavier burdens than a reduction of bread and tobacco. Previous Governments have failed to realize this or feared to put it to the test. Clemenceau knows better.

# WON'T STOP FURLOUGHS.

### Railroad Board Rejects Proposition to Make Soldiers Stay at Camps.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The proposition that, in face of adverse weather conditions, steps be taken to annul, temporarily, furloughs granted to soldiers at the sixteen cantonments in order to relieve the transportation congestion, was before Director General of Railroads McAdoo and his Advisory Board today. It was flatly rejected.

The argument presented was to the effect that 2,000 men at each of the cantonments were soon to receive furloughs to visit their homes. The Railroad Administrator decided that, so far as it was concerned, no effort would be made to alter such plans and that the soldiers would be permitted to travel to their homes, even if others were forced to make additional sacrifices.

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps thirst away

Black Jack
American Chicle Company

BLACK JACK

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Fifteen Victor Records chosen from the repertoire of Galli-Curci

have been made since this truly great artist signed her exclusive contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company. These records have all the charm and the *personality* of Galli-Curci and they afford untold delight to those who hear them.

The Galli-Curci records are as follows:

| | | Number | Size | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dinorah—Ombra leggiera** (Shadow Song) | Meyerbeer | 74532 | 12 | $1.50 |
| **Home, Sweet Home** | Payne-Bishop | 74511 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Lakmé—Dov' è l'Indiana bruna** (Bell Song) | Léo Delibes | 74510 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Last Rose of Summer** | Moore | 74536 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Laughing Song from Manon Lescaut** | Auber | 64669 | 10 | 1.00 |
| **Lucia—Mad Scene** | Donizetti | 74509 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Lucia Sextette**—Galli-Curci, Egener, Caruso, De Luca, Journet and Bada | | 95212 | 12 | 5.00 |
| **Partida, La—Cancion Espanola** (The Departure) | F. M. Alvarez | 74500 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Pearl of Brazil—Charmant Oiseau** (Thou Brilliant Bird) | Felicien David | 74552 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Proch's Air and Variations** | Proch | 74557 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Rigoletto—Caro nome** (Dearest Name) | Verdi | 74499 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Rigoletto Quartet** | Galli-Curci, Caruso, Perini and De Luca | 95100 | 12 | 4.00 |
| **Romeo and Juliet—Valse** (Juliet's Waltz Song) | Gounod | 74512 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Solvejg's Song** (from "Peer Gynt") | Edvard Grieg | 74522 | 12 | 1.50 |
| **Sonnambula—Ah! non credea mirarti** (Could I Believe) | Bellini | 74538 | 12 | 1.50 |

Hear the Galli-Curci records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play them for you and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400. Period styles to order from $375 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

**Important Notice.** Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

# THOMPSON GETS OUT OF DEFENSE SOCIETY

### Resignation Follows Subpœna to Appear Before Federal Grand Jury.

### TOLD OF SPY KILLINGS

### Having Angered Government Officials, He Says, His Usefulness to Organization Is Ended.

C. S. Thompson, founder of the American Defense Society and member of its Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, who last week was summoned to the Federal District Attorney's office to explain certain assertions he had made in regard to alien enemy activities in America, yesterday announced that he had resigned from the Defense Society. Mr. Thompson's resignation followed closely upon his receipt of a subpoena from the Federal District Attorney to appear before the Federal Grand Jury today and answer questions regarding his knowledge of German spy activities in this country.

Mr. Thompson recently made two statements which were questioned by Assistant Federal District Attorney Knox. One was that since the outbreak of the war the Government had executed fourteen German spies. The other was that a ship had cleared from New York last month with small arms ammunition for Germany and had been intercepted by British and American naval patrols. The Federal District Attorney questioned Mr. Thompson as to the sources of his stories, and, receiving no satisfactory reply, had him called before the Grand Jury.

"I told Mr. Knox that to divulge my sources of information would be fatal to certain friends of mine, whose lives would not be worth 2 cents if the fact that they had talked to me became known. They are Germans who are friendly to this country. I have turned over the information they gave me in each case to the Government, but I shall not tell who they are."

Mr. Thompson said that in the matter of the ship's clearing from New York he was repeating what was common gossip in Washington. He showed a copy of The Chicago Tribune of Jan. 8, which contained a dispatch from Washington signed A. S. Henning, the paper's Washington correspondent, declaring that on Sept. 20 the British naval authorities had captured the Norwegian ship Tula, which had been cleared by the Treasury Department and had started for Copenhagen when stopped by the English cruiser. The cargo, the story stated, was small arms ammunition, made especially to fit German rifles and pistols. Later, the story declared, another ship had cleared with a similar cargo of ammunition and had been captured by American naval forces.

"I heard of this before it was printed," said Mr. Thompson last night, referring to The Tribune's story. "I did not think it worth while to inform the Department of Justice officials here of newspaper articles. I did write Senator Chamberlain complaining that the Department of Justice was not big enough in New York to maintain the efficiency which was necessary under war conditions."

In the matter of the execution of the spies, Mr. Thompson said that he had given Mr. Knox a source where he could verify the details. He added that his resignation from the Defense Society was voluntary, and was tendered because of the difficulty in which he found himself with the local Department of Justice officials. He said that the society's work, which it carried on in connection with the department, was too important to be jeopardized by the presence of a man whose outspoken criticisms had angered the department's officials. In addition to his position in the American Defense Society, Mr. Thompson was Director of Publicity for the New York State Woman Suffrage Party last Fall. He was a member of the National Security League at one time, but resigned in 1915 because, he asserted, the policy of that organization was not sufficiently aggressive.

## FOUND DEAD FROM GAS.

### Employe of Morgan & Co. Evidently Victim of Accident.

John E. Boltenhouse, 32 years old, an employe of J. P. Morgan & Co., was found dead from gas in a room in his apartment at 113 West 117th Street last night. He had lived in Newark until recently, when he moved to the apartment in this city. A report of his disappearance was made yesterday by friends who had been seeking him since Saturday night, and his belongings were traced by Detective Feudner from Newark to the house in West 117th Street.

When his door was forced he was found clothed and seated in an armchair, but dead from fumes escaping from gas logs. He came to this city some time ago from South Portland, Me., and had recently inherited a considerable fortune. The death evidently was accidental.

# FAIL TO PREVENT NEWSPAPER SALES

### Independent Dealers Serve Publications Barred Under Boycott Started Here.

### NEW RATES NOT UNFAIR

### Police Soon Stop Efforts of Newsboys to Drive Sellers of Papers from Brooklyn Bridge.

The boycott which many of the newsdealers throughout the city instituted on Saturday against the morning and evening newspapers in an effort to get the publishers to lower the cost price of papers to dealers continued yesterday. In Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and the business parts of Manhattan newsboys were loudly advertising Socialist publications and one Brooklyn paper, The Brooklyn Times, which acceded yesterday to the demand of the dealers.

It was found yesterday, however, that the boycott was seriously handicapped because while at street corner news stands persons had a hard time to get their favorite newspaper, yet near by there was usually an independent dealer not in accord with the rebellious dealer, and that the independent vender had all the publications for sale. In subway and elevated stations, wherever they were open, the newspapers were displayed for sale as usual. In the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge the police quelled a fight yesterday when several men appeared selling the afternoon editions. After that there was no trouble, and several newsboys there sold any paper the customer required.

The Brooklyn Times, which granted the demands of the dealers, issued a statement yesterday in which its publisher declared that it was "in a spirit of fairness to the dealers that The Brooklyn Times lowered its cost price." The sale price of The Brooklyn Times to the dealers is to be $1.20 a hundred copies.

The newsdealers yesterday issued this statement of their position, addressed to the public:

The price of newspapers has been raised to 2 cents; heretofore on sales of $2 the newsdealer's profit was 80 cents.; now on the increased price, the profit is only 60 cents on $2. This means that the newsdealer loses 20 cents per hundred, and the publisher receives an increased profit of 80 cents per hundred.

The profit of the newsdealer has been decreased—the return privilege has been denied newsdealers also. We are compelled to discontinue the sale of newspapers until fair conditions are granted by the publishers.

It was pointed out that this statement was misleading in that it did not take into considertaion the advance in price of papers from 1 to 2 cents. Sales amounting to $2 heretofore would mean that the dealer had disposed of 200 papers with a profit, as the statement indicates, of 80 cents. Sales of $2 now indicate that only 100 papers have been purchased from the dealer, one-half as many as before, and on these 100 papers the dealer's profit is 60 cents. It is not true that the newsdealer loses 20 cents per hundred. On the contrary his profits are 60 cents, an increase of 50 per cent. on 100 papers as compared with the old arrangement.

Formerly, on sales of 1,000 papers, the newsdealer made a profit of $4. Today the profit is $6, although the dealer has made no increase whatever in his equipment or any improvement in his methods of sale.

When the first edition of today's newspapers were delivered this morning to a newsdealer at the Brooklyn Bridge he was attacked by striking newsboys and bundles of papers were torn from his grasp and tor up and scattered in the streets. The crowd of strikers numbered about 100, some of them being men

## ALARM OUT FOR POLICEMAN.

### Hallahan Refused to Give Receipt for $101.50 Before Leaving.

First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, in charge of the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, last night ordered a general alarm sent out for John J. Hallahan, a policeman assigned to the office of the property clerk. The Deputy Commissioner says the only charge against the missing policeman is absence without leave.

Lewis E. Birdseye, Chief Clerk in the office of District Attorney Lewis, has reported that Hallahan failed to give a receipt for $101.50 sent to the office of the property clerk on Thursday, the last day Hallahan reported for duty. The money was seized by the police in a gambling raid and had been sent to the District Attorney as an exhibit. When a messenger went to Police Headquarters with the money Hallahan said he was "too busy to write out a receipt just then." Hallahan has been a policeman for several years, and was a chauffeur for the Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn before his assignment to the property office six months ago. He is 34 years old and lives with his wife at 395 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

## PASSENGERS SEIZE TRAIN.

### B. R. T. Crowd Compels Crew to Run to Cypress Hills.

Angry passengers took possession of a Broadway-Cypress Hills B. R. T. train last evening at Manhattan Junction, Brooklyn, when all in seven loaded cars were ordered out so that the train, instead of completing the run to Cypress Hills, could be sent back to Chambers Street, Manhattan. Some obeyed the guards and alighted on the junction platform, but the great majority kept their seats. Then the motorman and guards, finding their pleas had no effect, closed the doors and the train started back toward Manhattan. The train moved a few feet and stopped suddenly when some one pulled the emergency airbrake.

"It's a violation of law to interfere with that brake except in case of accident!" shouted a guard.

"Well, I call it an accident to try to put us off here," retorted a passenger. Again the train moved and stopped as before. This was repeated six times, and finally the guards went through the cars, each repeating this announcement: "If you will stop pulling the airbrake we'll switch over to the track for Cypress Hills." This statement was cheered by the passengers, and when the train was seen by those on the platform to start toward Cypress Hills they cheered, too, but they had no opportunity to get back on the train.

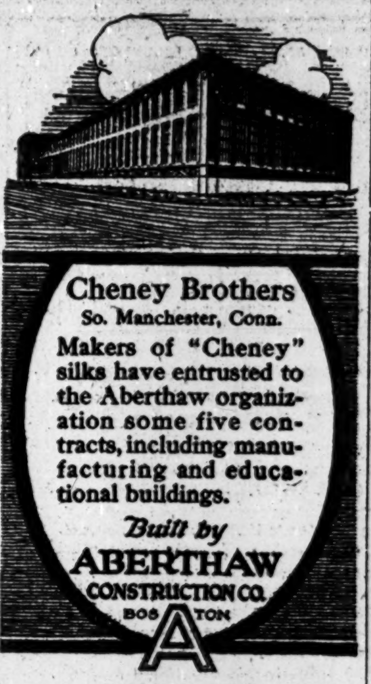
Officials of the B. R. T. said the reason for the proposed transfer at Manhattan Junction was due to the train service being on a holiday or Sunday schedule, in accordance with the "heatless Monday."

5%
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGES

| Amount | Appraisal |
|---|---|
| $2,000 | $3,400 |
| 2,700 | 4,500 |
| 5,000 | 8,500 |
| 19,000 | 35,000 |

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan,
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Rector's
SUPREME TABLE D'HOTE DINNER EVERY EVENING 1.50
In the Futurist Ball Room,
Broadway at 48th St.



Cheney Brothers
So. Manchester, Conn.
Makers of "Cheney" silks have entrusted to the Aberthaw organization some five contracts, including manufacturing and educational buildings.
Built by
ABERTHAW
CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

MOST VALUABLE.

Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times, according to Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, "is the most valuable single repository that has been issued." Published monthly, 25 cents; $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 34th Street

Purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

*Offering Unrestricted Choice of Entire Stock*

Men's & Young Men's Suits & Overcoats

Except our regular lines of Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits

A most exceptional opportunity to purchase a Suit or Overcoat at less than present wholesale cost.

$17.50

*The Season's Greatest Value in High-Grade Clothing*

*Phenomenal Values*

100 MEN'S GOLF SUITS

$17.50

formerly 22.75, 26.50, 28.50, 33.00, 35.00

The entire stock of Golf Suits has been radically reduced to effect an absolute clearance. Developed in Imported and Domestic Fabrics; light and dark patterns; Knickerbocker or long trousers; sizes 35, 36 and 37 only.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Featured Tuesday on the Fourth Floor

New, Tailor-Made Dresses for Women, at $29.50

These stunning frocks reflect fashion's newest note for Spring, featuring many style innovations that are principal features of high-priced imported models. Man-tailored, insuring perfect fit and careful workmanship.

Made of fine quality Serge with Silk Gingham collar, cuffs and vestee, or trimmed with flat Hercules Braid; also in Serge combined with Plaid Taffeta, and one straight-line model in Wool Jersey. Colors: Pekin Blue, Beige, Taupe, and Navy Blue.

Beautiful Afternoon Frocks at $29.50

In Georgette Crepe embellished with Beading or hand-embroidery, over Crepe de Chine or Jap Silk. Obtainable in Grey, Beige, Rose, Copenhagen, Blue, Wistaria, Flesh Color or White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Fashionable Winter Coats Reduced for Clearance

The styles are delightfully individual, and show many exclusive features. Fashioned of Pom Pom, Wool Velour, Baffin Seal, Salt's Velour du Nord, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Burella and Waterproof Tweeds trimmed with furs of excellent quality. Lined throughout and interlined.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 79 Coats | Formerly $22.50 to $25 | Now $15.00 |
| 100 Coats | Formerly $35 and $39.50 | Now $25.00 |
| 95 Coats | Formerly $39.50 to $45 | Now $29.50 |
| 50 Coats | Formerly $49.50 to $55 | Now $39.50 |
| 40 Coats | Formerly $59.50 to $75 | Now $49.50 |

FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY ONLY

Albatross Negligees, Regularly $4, at $3

In a splendid assortment of colors and styles. Some with accordeon-pleated skirts, some loose fitting, others with White collars and Embroidery.

Unusual Reductions on Corsets

Models for regular, medium, and stout figures, in Coutil and Fancy Broche. Sizes incomplete, but *your* size in one of the many models.

| | |
|---|---|
| Regaliste, La Vida, and Modart Front-Laced Corsets. Reg. $4 to $8. Reduced to | $2.65 |
| C.B., R.G., W.B., American Lady, Warner's Rustproof Corsets. Reg. $2.50 to $4 | $1.45 |

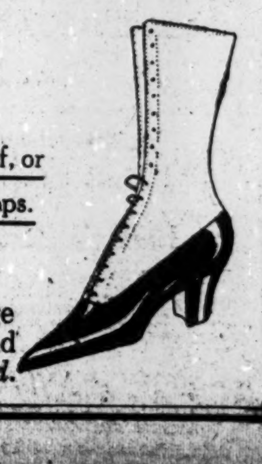
We shall offer remarkable values to-day in

Women's Smart High-Cut Boots Special at $6.95

Footwear of a most distinctive type, in a large variety of very charming models, developed in the following very fashionable leathers and combinations:

Gun Metal Calf; Nut-Brown Russia Calf.
Gun Metal with Slate Grey Kid Tops.
Cordo Tan Russia Calf.
Gun Metal, Glazed Kid, Nut-Brown Russia Calf, or Patent Leather with Castor Grey Nu Buck Tops.
Seal Brown Kid with Tan Kid Tops.

Every style heel from the 1¼-inch college to the 1¾ Cuban heels. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. Two models *illustrated.*



R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.*

Store Open Today
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Mrs D. A. Doe,
Prosperous Avenue,
Thriftytown,
U. S A

*You'll Be Glad To Get a Message Like This:*

Unlike the usual first of the month statements—this one from the Depositors' Account Department is the equivalent of a bill stamped "paid in full."

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) is a shopping convenience far better than the cumbersome, costly credit system which imposes upon all who buy in "charge-it" stores the expense of a privilege accorded to a few.

From the time you open a D. A. your money on deposit here earns interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum and continues to do so up to the moment you exchange it for merchandise or withdraw it for other purposes.

With each purchase the habit of saving money and buying thoughtfully grows stronger. After each purchase you give your name and D. A. number to the salesperson and the amount is deducted from your balance on deposit.

That is why the D. A. statement brings pleasure rather than worry—for it represents purchases paid for rather than your indebtedness for things you have bought, used and perhaps discarded.

Remember the D. A. is at the service of yourself and your neighbor and every other person who believes in thrifty shopping. It does not concern itself with your previous shopping and charging experiences elsewhere.

The D. A. habit is a good habit. You begin it when you make your first deposit and sign a signature card for our records. Then you receive a card bearing a D. A. number to facilitate shopping.

Tell the members of your family to avail themselves of this shopping convenience so that all your apparel needs and household necessities will be supplied at prices less than elsewhere.

Get Your Number Today

*R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.*
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

*Shop on a Blue Transfer*

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, have all your purchases charged to your D. A. at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

# TRIED TO HIRE MEN TO BOMB FACTORIES

## Witnesses Tell of Rintelen's Activities to Hamper Allies in Getting Munitions.

## CALLED SHIPMENTS ILLEGAL

### Evidence at Trial Shows Schimmel Suggested Paying a Supreme Court Justice for Legal Advice.

The deliberate cold-heartedness with which the German plot system works in friendly, as well as enemy, countries was graphically brought out yesterday by the Government at the trial of Captain Franz Rintelen of the German Naval Reserve and twelve other subjects of the Kaiser, who are on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal Court, charged with having conspired to destroy allied steamers plying between American and allied ports in Europe.

Evidence was introduced to show that Rintelen had tried to employ a number of men to blow up munition factories, that Dr. Karl Schimmel, one of the German spies who escaped from the country, went so far as to suggest the connection, if possible, of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the placing of fire bombs in the cargo hold of the Lusitania the night before that ship sailed from New York on what was to be her last voyage.

The Government sprung a surprise when Assistant United States District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d, called to the stand Frederick Henjes, a shipping agent of 31 Water Street, who in the Spring of 1915 was in the employ of Oelrichs & Co., then the American agents of the North German Lloyd steamship. It was to Henjes, according to the Government's contention, to whom in April, 1915, Rintelen appealed for assistance in enlisting men who could be depended upon to do certain violent work for the Kaiser in the United States, in order "to hamper" as Henjes put it "the shipment of munitions from the United States to the allied Governments" in Europe.

Carl Gustafson, a carpenter who in 1915 was a member of the crew of the Steamship Kirk Oswald, on board of which the Government charges the German conspirators, whose alleged chief was Rintelen, placed fire bombs, had just finished telling the story of the discovery of the bombs in the cargo hold of the Kirk Oswald when Mr. Osborne called Henjes to the stand.

### Met Rintelen in 1915.

Henjes told of meeting Rintelen in the Spring of 1915, just before the sinking of the Lusitania, the meeting having been arranged by a man named "Stein" or "Steinberg." He said Rintelen was introduced to him as "Mr. Hanson." Continuing, the witness said:

"Steinberg said when he introduced me that 'this is the gentleman of whom I spoke to you yesterday.' I then went with Rintelen to a café in Beekman Street and talked to him for about an hour and a half. In the course of our talk Rintelen informed me that he wanted to get some men, and asked me if I could put him in touch with any one who could supply the people to blow up some bridges and factories. I told him that I could not do that. He said he wanted to blow up bridges and factories in order to hamper the delivery of supplies to the allied governments. Rintelen said he was a representative of the German Government and had just arrived in the United States."

"Did he specify where he wanted the men to come from; that is, the men he wanted you to procure for him?" was asked.

"He did not ask me to get the men. He asked me to put him in touch with somebody who could get them. He referred to the manufacture of shells for the Allies by American manufacturers, and said that every American shell which struck a German struck a spot very near to his heart. I told him that I thought we had a perfect right to manufacture ammunition for the Allies, and that we had also the same right to make ammunition for Germany, provided Germany could find a way to get it through."

"When he said that he wanted the men to damage factories and bridges did he not also say that he wanted them for work on ships, too?"

"I do not recall now that he mentioned steamers."

The witness was informed that two years ago when questioned in private by Roger B. Wood, then Assistant United States District Attorney, he said that Rintelen also mentioned ships.

"Well, if I said it, it was true," Henjes replied.

George Plochmann, Treasurer of the Transatlantic Trust Company, an old friend of Rintelen, testified that shortly after his arrival in New York in April, 1915, Rintelen deposited $508,000 with the Transatlantic Trust Company. The witness said Rintelen had never discussed any plots with him.

At this point the Government introduced into evidence a letter written Oct. 19 last to Friedrich Stallforth, a former German banker of Parral, Mexico, by Rintelen. The letter was in reference to a request for assistance made to Rintelen by Bonford Boniface, one of the defendants in the present trial. Stallforth is now in the prison camp near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

John C. Hammond, an advertising man, said that he had been introduced to Rintelen by Dr. Karl Schimmel, one of the three missing defendants. He said that Rintelen told him he was in the United States to help improve the trade relations between Germany and the United States. The witness said he entered into an agreement with the Germans to handle a publicity campaign for them to set the German cause in its true light before the people of the United States. He received $7,500 from Rintelen.

### Wanted Shipments Stopped.

"Rintelen told me," said Hammond, "that he was here to foster better trade relations between our two countries. He said that he considered the shipment of munitions from the United States to the Allies unconstitutional, and that, in his opinion, the shipments should be stopped. He told me that if the Germans took Paris and London, it would not be as great a victory as the stopping of munition shipments from the United States."

Hammond then said that Rintelen had told him of a suggestion that was under consideration to test the munition shipping question in the courts. Rintelen, he said, told him of financing a suit to determine that question, which suit was brought in Milwaukee.

"He also told me," the witness continued, "that he was negotiating with the firm of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell of this city with the view of having a court test made. The witness then asserted that Rintelen told him that Schimmel had suggested to him (Rintelen) the submission of the matter for purposes of advise to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"He said that Schimmel said it might be well," Hammond testified, "to pay the Supreme Court Justice to pass on the legality of the matter under discussion. Rintelen asked me if I thought it feasible to approach a Supreme Court Justice, and I told him it certainly was not a feasible thing to do."

Hammond further testified that Rintelen told him that the war was "J. P. Morgan's war," and told him of the project to tie up munition plants with strikes to be called all over the country. The witness also said that Rintelen told him that President Wilson had "given in to Wall Street."

"Rintelen said in discussing the munition situation," added Hammond, "that if any of his people were killed by American shells that he would return to Germany and 'take my submarine' and revenge the deaths of his relatives.

"What kind of ships did he have in mind?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"American ships, munition ships," replied Hammond.

"I had started," continued the witness, "an advertising campaign for Rintelen along the commercial friendliness lines suggested after our introduction, but I soon realized that he was not here for the purpose stated. When he said it would give him pleasure to be in command of a submarine in order to sink munition vessels I wrote to Joseph Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, and also laid the entire matter before Colonel House."

In the cross-examination Mr. Hammond said that Rintelen appeared anxious to bring about good feeling between the United States and Germany, and for this purpose engaged him to carry on a campaign of publicity. For this work, Hammond said, he was paid $7,500 before the latter dropped out of the campaign. "When Rintelen told me about Schimmel's plan to pay a fee to a United States Supreme Court Justice I told him he was playing with dynamite," said the witness. "When I saw him last in June, 1915, he said he was going out West to confer with labor leaders and incidentally to kill Hanson, meaning that he was going to drop the name of Hanson."

A statement made by Eugene Reister, one of the defendants, to Captain Tunney of the Police Headquarters Bomb Squad, was read into the record. Reister was the proprietor of a labor lyceum in Brooklyn, and it is alleged that the conspirators met in his place to discuss their plots and other schemes.

"I first met Dr. Schimmel," Reister said to Captain Tunney, "in the labor lyceum and later in his office at 51 Chambers Street, where Dr. Schimmel introduced me to Captain Wolpert and said I was the kind of fellow who would stop at nothing. Zeffert used to work for me around the labor lyceum, and took packages of bombs which had been left in my place by Schimmel over to the latter's office on Chambers Street. On the night before the Lusitania sailed, Schimmel came over to my place to see Walter Uhde, and later on told me to give a package of bombs to Uhde and a fellow named Klein. I don't know what they were to do with them, but later Klein said he was sorry he had put bombs on the steamship. The next time I saw Schimmel he told me his men had put bombs on the Lusitania, but he did not believe my man did. He meant Zeffert. I think Schimmel suspected that I was only bluffing. For my work I got from Captain Wolpert about $280."

The trial will be continued this morning

# JUDGE REBUKES HENNIG.

## Also Warns Defendant's Counsel at Treason Charge Trial.

Counsel for Paul Hennig, the German-born American citizen who is on trial before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court in Brooklyn on a charge of treason for his alleged action in mutilating the gyroscopes of torpedoes so that they would be ineffective in use by the United States Navy, yesterday tried to have the mutilated parts excluded from the evidence as exhibits. The Court ruled that the parts themselves would be the best evidence in the case.

Arthur Kyle Wing, counsel for Hennig, tried to show in his examination of witnesses that the gyroscope parts had been carried from one place to another in the munitions factories of the E. W. Bliss Company after they had left Hennig's department and were left in an unlocked drawer so that other persons might have been able to mutilate them or that they might have been damaged accidentally. When the parts were admitted as testimony Judge Chatfield rebuked Mr. Wing when he picked up one of the envelopes and said that he "didn't want anybody to cart the evidence around the room until the exhibits had been numbered and examined carefully by the jury."

Charles Teitelbaum of 870 East 162d Street, a civilian inspector of ordnance employed by the Navy Department, on the witness stand told how he and Lieutenant Shea had discovered that the gyroscope parts had been mutilated so that the torpedoes would not reach their mark, but would take a circuitous course and might even return and strike the vessel that had fired them. Teitelbaum admitted that he had put the envelopes into an unlocked drawer, but he contended that the mutilation had been done before he had seen the wheels.

"Weren't those parts crushed after you had shown some parts to the United States Grand Jury?" asked Hennig's counsel. Teitelbaum denied that any change had been made in the original mutilations, and said that he and his assistant inspector, Eugene A. Hornberger, had merely cleaned some of the grease from the parts after they had been returned from the inspection by the Grand Jury. United States Attorney Melville J. France testified that the parts had been in his possession from the date of the Grand Jury meeting until they had been sent to the Bliss plant so that employes might remove some of the grease.

Teitelbaum took up some of the parts and pointed out a substance in some of the grooves and mutilations that he said was emery. He said that cleaning had failed to remove that destructive powder. When Hennig tried to examine the parts Judge Chatfield rebuked him and warned him not to try to blow the emery powder from the mutilations.

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, California, now open. Golf, tennis, motoring.—Advt.

# FIND NO SIGN OF A PLOT.

## Naval Court to Report Newport Explosion Due to Accident.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—The Naval Court of Inquiry investigating the explosion at the torpedo station here Saturday, in which twelve men were killed and seven injured, has found no evidence of a plot, it is understood, and will report that the disaster was due to accident.

Operations at the station were resumed to-day. All the employes, except two of the women primers, returned to work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Further investigation into the explosion at the Newport torpedo station strengthens the official conclusion that the blast was a result of an accident.

### Flags in McKinley's Memory.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Tomorrow will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of President William McKinley, and the McKinley Carnation League of America today suggested that the custom of wearing a carnation on that day be omitted and that there be substituted for it a small American flag.

We have a plan to promote your prosperity. This plan is guaranteed. It is Business Insurance. Let us tell you about it.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

Berkeley

It did not just happen that the Berkeley Building was erected on the spot where it stands. Before the foundations were laid there had been some hard thinking about the locality that would appeal to the highest class of business. There is room for a few more businesses of this class.

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151

Building

B. Altman & Co.

The Sweater Department

has ready for selection many charming novelties in Women's and Misses' Sweaters, and is constantly receiving others.

Especially attractive are Knitted Slipover Sweaters (with and without collar and sleeves) in the fishtail model, variously made of camels'-hair, mohair and other yarns, featuring a large variety of smart colors. These are shown in regular stock at prices ranging from $4.25 to $17.75.

(Women's and Misses' Sweaters, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Queen Quality SHOES

Final Week of Our January Sale

The Most Extraordinary Values Ever Offered to the Women of New York

Special for Tuesday and Wednesday Only
Re-reductions on Shoes and Slippers. Hundreds of fine Queen Quality Boots and Slippers repriced for these two days. Sizes are not complete in each style. Values are extraordinary. Former Values Up to $10 4.95

KoKo Calf Boots — Cuban or Military Heel. Plain or Contrasting Tops — Formerly $8 to $10 6.65

Colored Kid Boots — Medium Gray, Pearl, Ivory, Champagne and Combinations — Formerly $10 to $12 7.45

Pat. Colt, Gun Metal and Black Kid Button Boots, Values up to $7.00 2.95

Queen Quality Boot Shop
32 West 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer, Beginning Today, Tuesday

2,200 Men's Shirts, Special at $1.20

¶ Most popular-priced shirts are readily recognized because of their conventional colorings and patterns. This cannot be said of these shirts, for their tasteful patterns are as original as the colorings in which they are shown are beautiful. Every shirt in the collection has been made of remnants of

Cloths Woven for Use in the Production of Shirts at Much Higher Prices.

¶ They are the finest shirts it has been our privilege to present at anything near this price. Many of them have silk fronts, and there is a good selection of soft and stiff-cuff models in all sizes.

To Clear—Just 125

High Grade Overcoats

Formerly up to $70.00, at

$35.75

All smart, new styles in Ulsters, Chesterfields and Slip-on models. Also Automobile Ulsters, with detachable fleece linings. Imported and domestic materials such as Oxfords, Heather Mixtures in browns and fancy effects. Sizes 33 to 48.

*Fourth Floor.*

*Lord & Taylor*
38th St., FIFTH AVE., 39th St.

Stern Brothers
*West 42nd and 43rd Streets*

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

*Tailored Suits, $69.00 upward*

Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

*Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at $85.00 upward*

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Sport Dresses
Coats, Sweaters and Hats
Lingerie Dresses
French Blouses and Neckwear
for
SOUTHERN and SUMMER WEAR

FIFTH AVENUE, 44th and 45th Sts.

Attractive Groupings at the Hampton Shops

THE delectable groupings of Furniture—it may well be only a richly carved Table and a Chair backed by an inlaid Cassone and a Painted Screen—which arrest one's attention in every Gallery of the Hampton Shops, speak of the decorative skill and experience there to be found.

The consummate art with which these are disposed so harmonizes these apparently unrelated pieces and gives to each one its distinctive personality, that those in search of friendly advice and able assistance in the furnishing of their houses need journey no further. Surrounded on all sides by a wealth of beautiful things, they may here attain what they had deemed the unattainable.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decorations Objets d'Art Furniture

OIL HEATERS:

*Plenty for Everybody*

At Reasonable Prices

*And Easy to Carry With You If Desired*

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

McGibbon & Co.

Last Days of our January

"Bona Fide" 10% Discount Sale

Table Linens—for Family and Guests
Towels, many in Style for every Use
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—All Sizes
Blankets, Bed Spreads and Comfortables
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—Ladies and Gentlemen
Lace Draperies and Dainty Bed Sets
Easy Chairs, Library and Novelty Lamps
American Made Rugs and Novelty Oriental

Full Stocks at advantageous Prices

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

# ANTIS START FIGHT TO LOSE THE VOTE

### Want a Legislature Elected That Will Withdraw Suffrage.

### STATE ASSOCIATION ACTS

### Miss Minnie Bronson Suggests That James W. Wadsworth Would Make a Good Governor.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage met yesterday at the Biltmore and took the first step in reorganization for a double campaign—to prevent the ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment by the New York Legislature, should it pass the Senate, and to elect a Legislature which will submit to the voters a new Constitutional amendment withdrawing the suffrage from women. Several hundred women and a sprinkling of men were present at the meeting, and seemed firmly resolved that it was necessary to use against the suffragists the weapon which they themselves had placed in their opponents' hands. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was unable to be present, but sent a letter which was read by Miss Minnie Bronson, Secretary of the organization. There was vigorous applause when Miss Bronson suggested that Senator Wadsworth would be an excellent Governor.

"We do not believe in reprisals," said Miss Bronson "but if you send a good anti-suffragist to Albany or to Washington you not only honor him but you do the best thing for the interests of your country. Let us see that a man who represents us is Governor." Later she said that she didn't think Senator Wadsworth would like her suggestion that he might be a good Governor, but that it had "just occurred to her."

Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, said: "It is up to you women to save the country. I consider that on the whole our society and our country are going to be safer under the influence of the anti-suffrage women than under that of all other women. You will have to make great sacrifices. Many women who have been giving their time to their families and households will have to give up that; you who have been giving time to this great war work will have to give up some of that, otherwise your war work will be absolutely useless. You will have to do something that the men haven't done—you will have to go to the primaries; for a question like this has to be decided at the primaries; it is too late when election day comes.

"This education of 400,000 immigrant women that they talk of is a mere physical education—how to mark the ballot and put it in the box. What we must do to save the country is to show them what this country is and what its perils are. Our immigration laws are long since outgrown; they were made for a time when a few immigrants were absorbed into a social body with American ideals. But now in New York and Buffalo and the other cities you have chunks of other countries dug up and transplanted here. And the women of the rural districts are less willing to vote; we must take care that the already too great preponderance of the cities in this State is not made still greater. Until the women who have come from other lands to this country can appreciate the dangers of the Republic you have got to save us, not by your teachings, but by your votes."

Henry A. Wise Wood, who presided, declared that the American Bolsheviki were running away with woman's suffrage. "We have let the willful sisterhood set the house on fire," he said. "We have got to put it out. The turmoil of revolution and violence in Russia will end in the return of autocracy, in my opinion, and where will the Bolsheviki of Russia find a home then? They will come here by the millions, and with them will come their women, who will have the vote."

"The question of the Federal amendment was so ably discussed in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES," Miss Bronson said, "that I can only advise you to keep it always with you. That amendment has not passed the Senate and it cannot unless some of those who are opposed to it become ill. The suffragists are waiting for sickness in the Senate, for a suffragist will vote if he has to be carried in on a stretcher. Unfortunately, it is not so with an anti. But there is another hope—Article 5 of the Constitution, dealing with amendments, says that amendments shall be submitted to the States whenever two-thirds of the Senate and House shall deem it necessary. It has been decided by various parliamentary rulings, but never by the Supreme Court, that this means two-thirds of those present and voting. If this is not so—and wherever that is meant elsewhere in the Constitution it is explicitly stated—then we've beaten them."

The meeting passed resolutions calling on the Senate to defeat the Federal amendment and thanking the four Representatives from New York who voted against it. It was also voted to send telegrams to Senators and Assemblymen—"not ladylike, but strong," as Mr. Wise Wood put it—urging them to prevent favorable action by the Legislature.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Wise Wood said: "Just ask yourselves this question: If it were left to William II. to decide whether the women of America should have the vote, what would he say?"

# ASSEMBLY FOR SUFFRAGE.

### Petitions Senators Calder and Wadsworth to Vote for Amendment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Assembly adopted tonight the Meyer resolution petitioning United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder to vote for the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment. The resolution was adopted by a standing vote of 72 to 17, with party lines divided, except that the ten Socialists favored its adoption.

Republican Leader Adler and Democratic Leader Donohue favored the resolution. The only Republican to speak for it, aside from its sponsor, was William C. Amos of New York. Assemblyman Welsh, Republican, of Albany led the opposition, and aiding him were Martin G. McCue, Democrat, New York; Eliot Tuckerman, Republican, New York; John F. Shannon, Democrat, Rensselaer; Fairfax McLaughlin, Democrat, the Bronx, and Peter P. McElligott, Democrat, New York.

Assemblyman Welsh read telegrams backing his stand from Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, Mrs. Burr Wendell, and others.

# FINDS CAMP MORALS HIGH.

### Far Above Those of New York City, Says Chaplain Boynton.

At the annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Chaplain of the 13th Coast Defense, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, said that the young men who had gone to camps would return home with a higher character than when they left, and would bring back something with them to deposit in the life of the country.

"The camps are character making," he said, "not character smashing, as some misguided persons would claim. They are the people who take the one bad man in a thousand as an example. The men in the camps are thinking seriously of the great problems of life, and are coming to the conclusion that the genuine things are the only ones worth while. They are beginning to understand that there is no use giving their body to their country unless they add their spirits. The average of morality at my camp is so far above that of New York that I refrain from giving the statistics out of pity for the New Yorkers."

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, reviewed the activities of the Federation in urging Congress to adopt the selective draft, in gaining members for the Red Cross, and in obtaining subscriptions to the Liberty Loans.

**Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.86 cents per pound.—Advt.**

# EXPLAINS WAGE POLICY.

### Lane Outlines Commission's View to Railway Telegraphers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—To a delegation of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who appeared today before the Railroad Wage Commission to explain their demand for a 40 per cent. wage increase and an eight-hour day for their 84,000 members, Secretary Lane, Chairman of the commission, explained that compromises would be required in determining fair compensation for workmen under Government operation.

"We look at the problem before us as not 'what does organized labor or unorganized labor demand,'" he said, "but with war upon us and living costs as they are, what should be the compensation given for the services rendered?"

It was the first hearing of labor interests before the commission, and Secretary Lane's announcement of policy was interpreted as the keynote of all future dealings. The Secretary, pointing out that more than two-thirds of railroad labor was not organized, said that the commission would consider both organized and unorganized classes upon an equal footing so far as practicable.

H. B. Perham, President of the Telegraphers' Union, said the organization had decided to ask for 40 per cent. higher wages, although a somewhat smaller increase had been sought in pending applications with individual railroads. He asked the Government to establish a standard eight-hour work day for telegraphers as a measure for safety in operations.

### Car Coasts 1,000 Feet, Hurting Two.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Slipping on ice-coated rails a street car of the Hudson River and Eastern Traction Company ran down the steep hill in Ossining leading to the railroad station tonight, and jumping off the end of the track after a run of 1,000 feet was smashed to pieces against a station abutment.

# TO CHARTER SWEDISH SHIPS

### Preliminary Agreement Made for Use of Vessels Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A preliminary agreement has been reached between the United States and Sweden, according to the official dispatches from London today, providing for the charter of Swedish ships to the United States to be used principally in the South American trade.

Some of the ships of the Swedish fleet now in American waters will be allowed to sail with their cargoes, while others, it is understood, will be unloaded and put in the service of the United States. Negotiations are proceeding in a satisfactory manner and a final agreement is looked for shortly.

It has been decided to grant to Sweden the privilege of purchasing and transporting oil cake, phosphates, kerosene oil and certain other commodities, but the chief point in discussion, the shipment of cereals and other foodstuffs, has not been definitely settled.

# 623 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

### Total Enlisted Since April 1 Now Is 362,172.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The regular army obtained 623 recruits on Saturday, making a total of 362,172 obtained since April 1 last. The showing for New York and vicinity follows:

| | Obtained Jan. 26. | Since April 1. | | Obtained Jan. 26. | Since April 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conn. | 4 | 4,575 | New Jersey | 14 | 9,073 |
| Delaware | 1 | 727 | New York | 82 | 38,994 |
| Maine | 6 | 2,154 | Penn. | 59 | 41,329 |
| Maryland | 4 | 8,538 | Rhode Isl'd | 8 | 2,270 |
| Mass. | 12 | 17,905 | *Vermont | .. | 566 |
| New Hamp. | .. | 1,180 | | | |

*Quota not obtained.

# LEASES SITE FOR HOSPITAL.

### Government Gets 160 Acres for Military Base Near Fort Wadsworth.

The United States Government has leased, with an option to purchase, about 160 acres of land near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, as a site for a military base hospital. The property commands a fine view of New York Bay and is within 3,000 feet of the United States Government Quarantine Station on the Narrows, where it is intended to land patients assigned to the hospital. Contracts calling for the erection of the hospital and administration buildings have been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company. Provision is also being made for the construction of a railroad spur into the property from the Staten Island Railroad near Grasmere, S. I., it being the intention of the Government to receive the freight coming by rail in that way and to ship convalescent soldiers directly by rail, via the Staten Island Railroad and trunk lines connecting with it in New Jersey. The patients leaving for their homes or for other hospitals can thus be sent by rail to all parts of the country. There will be accommodations for about 3,000 beds and the large number of attendants and their families, as well as those visiting the wounded soldiers, will probably tax the residential facilities of all of Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff, who negotiated the lease for the Government, has also leased for the occupancy of Major O. K. Meyers and the Thompson-Starrett Company as an office building the large Belair Manor, on Belair Road and Hope Avenue, Rosebank.

This headquarters for the administration and the contractor can best be reached from New York by the Staten Island Ferry to St. George, and thence by the Staten Island Rapid Transit to Belair station.

# JERSEY OPTION UP TO EDGE.

### House Passes Measure and Governor May Sign It Before Feb. 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Local option was passed by the House of the New Jersey Legislature tonight. The measure passed in the Senate last week by a vote of 16 to 5.

The bill will now go to Governor Edge, and it is expected he will sign it and make it a law by Feb. 1.

Passage of the local option bill by the House is the second step of the Republican Party of New Jersey to carry out its platform pledge of the last general election to pass a local option measure. The third step will come when Governor Edge signs it.

When this bill passed the House, a fight of thirty years by local optionists to have this principle written on the statute books was ended. The last local option bill was that of 1888.

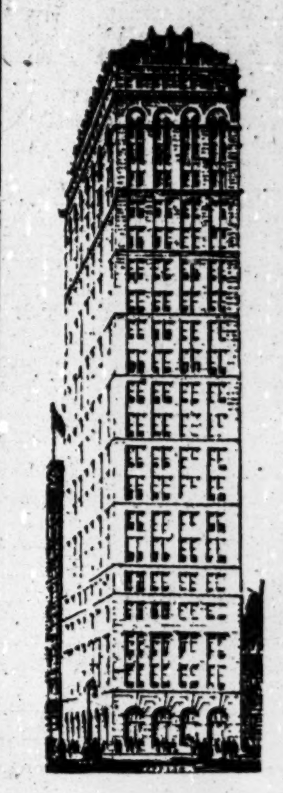
Under the terms of the bill all municipalities of the State will be in a position to vote on local option as soon as special elections can be initiated after adoption, if the licenses are in municipalities adopting the provisions of the act will be closed in thirty days after the adoption, if the licenses are granted after the bill is signed. All other licenses will run for the terms for which they are granted.

# PATROL BOAT RUNS ASHORE.

### American Vessel on Rocks in European Waters May Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An American patrol boat was reported today to the Navy Department ashore on a rock in European waters.

The vessel went ashore in a fog on Jan. 25. There was no loss of life or injury to the crew. The vessel probably will have to be abandoned.



21 EAST 40TH

MANY business men who have been wasting time and energy in reaching poorly located offices are taking space in 21 East 40th.

It is just around the corner from everything uptown—the Grand Central Terminal and subway stations, the banks, hotels, business houses, clubs, the Library, shops and theatres.

In fact the tenants of 21 East 40th will save a great deal of valuable time every day. They will enjoy the same fortunate relation to these noisy, hustling centers as a grandparent to a child—all the pleasure and none of the bother.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.
AGENT, ON PREMISES

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Final Clearance
Beginning Today
of remaining Winter Apparel—
at absurdly low prices

*About One Hundred Handsome Fur-trimmed Suits*
Formerly $125 to $295 . . . at $75 & $95
Balance of our winter styles, comprising the most important values of the season.

*Suits—Formerly to $125—at $45*
Of cloth and velvet with and without fur-trimming.

*Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps*
Formerly $125 to $225 . . . at $75 & $125

*Gowns and Dresses*
Formerly $125 to $195 . . . at $58 & $75

*Rich Fur-trimmed Coats*
Formerly $95 to $195— $55, $95, $125
HIGHER-COST COATS WITH DEEP FUR-TRIMMINGS—FORMERLY TO $395—NOW $195.

*Tailored and Costume Blouses*
Formerly to $35 . . . . . . . . . at $15

*FURS—are now being sold at Lowest Prices of the Season*

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.

*Clearance Sale of Model Fur Coats for Women*

At the revised prices it will be sound economy to purchase one of these handsome Coats now, anticipating your next Winter's requirements.

| | Formerly | Now |
|---|---|---|
| A Luxurious Broadtail Coat | $1350 | $950 |
| A Moleskin Coat with Fur Collar and Cuffs | $595 | $425 |
| A Leopard Coat with Hudson Seal Collar, Cuffs and Border | $325 | $250 |
| A Natural Muskrat Wrap | $450 | $325 |
| A Natural Squirrel Coat | $475 | $395 |
| A Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coat with Mink Collar and Cuffs | $575 | $450 |

Just 25 Skunk Scarfs that were $37.50 will be closed out at $29.50.

*Third Floor*

Galli-Curci
Victor Records

Galli-Curci, the brilliant star among OPERA SINGERS, will sing for you TONIGHT.

Her records reveal all her matchless artistry—her scintillating staccato tones—the absolute beauty of this voice which is thrilling New York.

Dinorah (Shadow Song) 74532—$1.50
(as sung in Opera last night)
and
Lakme (Bell Song) 74510—$1.50
Lucia (Mad Scene) 74509—$1.50
Rigoletto Quartet (With Caruso)
Lucia Sextet (With Caruso)
Juliet's (Waltz Song) 74512—$1.50

HEAR

These and other Galli-Curci records in our beautiful Victrola Salon—where Victrolas are also sold on terms convenient to you.

Seventh Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

*Purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bill rendered March 1st.*

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
*Est. 1879*

TUESDAY!
The Prior-to-Inventory
FINAL CLEARANCE of
122—Women's Fine Gowns
*Afternoon and Evening*

| $22.50 | $39.50 | $49.50 |
|---|---|---|
| *$35 to $69* | *$55 to $125* | *$89 to $195* |

Velvets Beaded and plain Georgettes Nets
Chiffons Silver Cloth Sequin
Taffeta Crepe Meteor
Serge Compose

**Regardless of their regular prices this lot of more than one hundred dresses goes on sale this morning at new and extraordinary reductions.**
**Light and dark colors—in many cases but one of a style.**

*Also a collection of fifteen choice mourning dresses.*

**Prices which will compel early response**
**Reduced to effect quick selling**

*None on approval.* *None sent C. O. D.* *None to be returned.*
*(Second Floor)*

*Separate Skirts*
*Heretofore $12.00 to $25.00*

*ALL winter skirts—conservative oxford mixtures, blue and black serges and velours, tweeds, silks, poplins, velvets, and novelty fabrics, as well as smart checks and plaids for sports wear, will be offered beginning this morning at*

*Half Price*

A Sale of Women's Tweed Coats
$21.50 and $29.50

*Tweed, the fabric daily becoming rarer, combining the English idea of serviceability and comfort.*

THIS morning you will find on sale a very desirable collection of tweed coats—smart for motor or general service wear.
A choice assortment in styles suitable for all types of figure.

**A Group of Fresh New Hats for Spring**
**Best Values $10.00**

TYPICAL of a new group of hats introduced this morning in the Millinery Section at $10.00, is the taffeta-and-milan shown here.

The brim is of straw—the crown of silk—and all the spirit of waking nature is in the smart bow, erect as a jonquil on the left side.

*It is a hat admirably designed for serviceable wear and comes in such smart combinations as navy with sand, brown with sand as well as all brown, all navy.*

**NEW STYLES That Capture School Girls' Fancy**
**SPECIAL VALUES That Mothers Esteem**

A NEW SPRING DRESS—particularly stunning and entirely youthful—a dress of tan, navy, or white wool Jersey, with broad crushed belt and smart bone buttons. *14-16-18 yrs.* **$35.00**

A TUB SILK SPORT FROCK—of charming grace for the miss in her teens, combining broad collar, cuffs and belt with broad deep pockets and deep tucks in the skirt. Light colorful striped silks of serviceability. *14-16-18 yrs.* **$32.50**

FANCY SPORT SKIRTS—A fine heavy quality of pongee silk, allows the skirt to hang in the richest, most graceful folds possible. A variety of charming colorings. *Misses' Lengths* **$12.75**

NEW SPORT SKIRTS FOR EVERY DAY—particularly satisfying is this grey wool mixture, which may be depended upon to resist the dust, and hold up in shape regardless of pressing. *Misses' Lengths* **$5.75**

# Secretary Baker's Testimony: Found Few Cases of Neglect of Sick Men in Camp

Continued from Page One.

War, by accumulating difficulties in that department, (for I became Secretary of War on the night that Villa crossed the border and raided Columbus, and the department has been an active department ever since, and there has been no hour that I have not felt that the responsibilities which rested upon me were of the very gravest kind and when I have not wondered constantly where I might find the strength to meet those responsibilities;) and yet for some reason, with that sense of my duty and my task, and with the utmost desire to aid this committee to develop all that it wanted to know and all that there was, I seem yet to have left at least upon the minds of some members of the committee a feeling that I was fencing and defending the actions of my subordinates when that was not my intention.

I have brought down here today, Mr. Chairman, no hurriedly gathered data with regard to divisions of the War Department and its activity, which you have not as yet inquired into. I am here, if I can, to make a compendious statement of this whole situation, and if there be, as doubtless there will be and ought to be, other phases of the War Department's work which your committee desires to go into, I trust you will go into it thoroughly, and when you have discovered any shortcoming or defect, I need not tell you that if you bring it to my attention I will do all I can, and that speedily and without fear or favor of person, to correct, adjust, and improve it.

## AS TO HOSPITAL NEGLECT.

The Chairman of the committee read to the Senate two letters dealing with instances of neglect of the dead. They are pathetic letters. They arouse every instinct of resentment and indignation that a man can have. I had not seen those letters before. At once, upon hearing of them, I wrote to the Chairman of the committee and asked for the names of the writers of those letters and the camps in which those incidents were reported to have taken place. I wanted, and I want now, to follow those through to the very end to find out who was guilty of this inhuman treatment, to find out who was responsible for the conditions complained of there, in order that I may punish those who are guilty.

The Chairman has felt that those letters came to him in a confidential way and has suggested that he will endeavor to have himself relieved from that confidence so that I can ultimately get those names and redress the wrong. They are two instances. I have had others.

I have not had those two, but it may interest the committee to know that with a million men, more than a million men in arms, in this country, with great hospital establishments in all these camps, with hospitals established in many other camps than those which are directly devoted to the National Army, the National Guard, and the regular army, the number of complaints is relatively small, perhaps some dozen and a half, and in each instance when the complaint came, if it dealt with a question of shortage of supplies or some mere material shortage, it has been referred to the Inspector General of the army in order that instant corrective steps might be taken. But where it involved a breakdown in the human element, where it showed that some man who was intrusted with responsibility as to the life and welfare and safe custody of another individual, where it was that sort of thing, the remedy has been always to refer it to the Inspector General of the army for immediate inspection, with instructions as to a course of action to be taken which would not only be corrective, but punitive where fault lay.

### British Officer Responsible.

I have before me here [picking up a sheaf of papers] the report of the Inspector General on the cases on which he has had to deal. Many of them prove that complaints which at the outset looked serious were not in fact serious. Some of them show that the situation was serious and remedies and courses of discipline are suggested.

I have, for instance, a case somewhat similar to the one which the Chairman had, the report of the shipping of a body of a soldier nude. In this case the soldier was killed at the Toronto flying field. His clothing was removed, his body was wrapped in a winding sheet and it was received at the home of his parents thus unclothed. Immediate inquiry was made, and it was discovered that the flying unit was under the control of a Major of the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army, that he followed the British custom of removing the clothes of the deceased and returning them in a separate parcel. The undertaker there employed to deal with this body dealt with it as the English do and the Canadians do, as their custom is. Immediate instructions were issued that there should be an American officer at that camp and that the American practice should prevail should such a catastrophe happen again.

I have here a case of neglect of a patient, not leading to a fatal result, at Camp Wheeler. I fancy it did lead to a fatal result, at least the patient died. The Inspector General went through it in a judicial way and came to the conclusion that the conditions did not actually justify the complaint, but that in the bitterness of her distress the wife of this soldier felt that something more might have been done if she could have had her soldier home with her, and her complaints were based upon that sort of distressed imagination. In the judgment of the Inspector General, which we are all familiar with in that particular case, no further remedy was suggested than that care and consideration should be had in dealing with the relatives.

The first case of all which came to my personal attention came from Plattsburg, where a complaint was made of the mistreatment of a soldier by a civilian. I sent immediately for the record, I examined it personally, and I came to the conclusion that that particular civilian, a man called in from civil life when the emergency arose and the rapid expansion of the medical corps was needed, that he had failed to understand his responsibility, and I, therefore, dismissed him from the army.

There are two cases, however, (without going over that they amounted, perhaps, to a dozen altogether; and there are no others of the grave character of these I have cited, no others differing in character from those I have cited—the whole record, of course, is at the disposal of the committee, if it desires) there are two cases to which I do want to refer in a little more detail.

Before I do that, perhaps it would not be unwise to read to the committee an order of June 15 with regard to the treatment of the bodies of the dead, issued from the Quartermaster General of the Army to the Department Quartermasters in the army.

### Order as to Treating Dead.

The Secretary read the order as follows:

*Subject: Embalming and preparing remains for interment or shipment, F. Y. 1918.*

(1) In order to comply with the requirements of Paragraphs 87 and 167, Army Regulations, so far as they relate to the disposition of the remains of officers and enlisted men of the army active list who may be at camps of organization and other places in your department at a distance from regularly established military posts, informal bids should be invited where practicable, and contracts entered into with local undertakers, or other competent persons for services in the preparation of the remains for interment or shipment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

(2) These bids should cover the cost of embalming and shaving each body, the embalming to be performed in such manner as to insure perfect preservation; the cost of each casket or coffin, without metal lined shipping case, but with name plate, (to be used when remains are to be interred at the post,) and the cost of each metal-lined casket, with name plate and shipping case, (to be used when remains are shipped,) wherever practicable Government caskets will be used with an ordinary shipping case, and when Government coffins are used in the shipment of remains, they should be inclosed in a metal-lined shipping case. For local interment, however, the Government coffin should be used.

(3) Where the expenses permitted by Paragraph 167, A R, are exceeded, it will be necessary for this office to obtain the approval of the Secretary of War to cover the excess.

By authority of the Quartermaster General.
D. L. BRAINARD,
Colonel, Quartermaster Corps.
From Quartermaster General.

To the Department Quartermaster, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.:
Subject: Preparing remains for shipment—F Y 1918.

1. Your attention is invited to the instructions of this office of June 15, 1917, copy herewith, on the subject of entering into contract or obtaining bids for the preparation of remains for shipment or for local interment of officers and enlisted men who may die at cantonments, camps of organization, &c., within the limits of your department for the current fiscal year, with request that report be submitted showing what action has been taken in the matter.

By authority of the Quartemaster General.
H. R. LEMLY, Captain, U. S. A.
Similar letters sent to other Department Quartermasters:

In order that you may realize, Mr. Chairman, that I am trying to be thorough in this matter, I will say that there are still in the hands of the Inspector General nine cases which are being investigated—three of alleged general bad conditions in hospital service, two of inefficient medical treatment, another complaint as to careless preparation for burial, two complaints of neglect by surgeons, and the last one a simulation of illness with the connivance of a surgeon. These are not as yet demonstrated as true, but complaints that have come to the department and have been put into the hands of that officer of the army who, by reason of the fact that he bears no relation to any other branch or bureau of the service, is entrusted with the investigation of every complaint of this character, and they are now being investigated by men trained in that faculty, for the purpose of recommendation.

### Two Cases of Punishment.

There are two cases which illustrate, in my judgment, the attitude of the department on this subject. The first is that of Lieutenant Charles W. Cole, charged with neglect of patients at the base hospital at Camp Beauregard, Louisian. He was court martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the service. The other case is that of Lieutenant John G. Dwyer, charged with neglect of patients, court martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the army.

Those cases present this kind of state of facts. These medical officers were in their hospital. In the one case, an ambulance drove up and a man was brought in, claiming to be sick. The doctor made a hasty examination, locked at him, felt his pulse, or something of that kind, and ordered him back. He said that he was not sick. Substantially that is the state of facts as to both of these cases. In other words, the doctor did not do the things he was to have done; he did not examine the patient and diagnose his difficulty in either of these cases, and the result was that in both of them severe illness developed and in both of them death resulted.

When those letters came to me, I had them reviewed by the Judge Advocate General to see what further could be done. A courtmartial, organized in accordance with the laws of the army and of the land, had sat upon these cases and apportioned the punishment as dismissal from the army. But when the Judge Advocate General reviewed it for me, he came to the conclusion that that sort of neglect rose much higher, or went much deeper, and recommended that both of those cases be sent back to the courtmartial which had tried them, and that such imprisonment, as could be added under the statutes of this country for that kind of neglect, should be added to the penalty of dismissal.

I have here the letters, dated respectively, so far as the Judge Advocate General's investigation is concerned—perhaps the letter I wrote on the subject will cover the details of the cases accurately. I, therefore, file and put into the record two letters, written, respectively, on the 8th and 9th of January, in which the action taken was the firm action of the department turning its face against that sort of callous disregard of the illnesses and interests of the soldiers.

And I want the country to know that, though we have gone out and got doctors out of civil life, though we have taken them necessarily because the number of doctors in this country trained in hospital management and in group treatment of cases of men is limited—I want the country to know that the lives, the welfare, and the illnesses of these soldiers are a responsibility which I will not permit to be dodged or handled in any cavalier fashion, and that the attitude of the department is one of punishment where guilt is involved.

### Chamberlain Asks for All Data.

The Chairman—May I ask, Mr. Secretary, if you are appending with that the report upon the condition at Camp Funston and the recommendation for investigation of the Medical Corps that accompanies that report from the Judge Advocate General's office to you?

Mr. Baker—I will be very glad to do it.

The Chairman—I wish you would put that in the record with your statement in regard to the cases, also the communication sending back the record in Lieutenant Dwyer's case and in Lieutenant Cole's case.

Mr. Baker—That is what I am going to put in.

The Chairman—You have not the other?

Mr. Baker—I have here, Senator, the letter of the War Department to the commanding General, 89th Division, at Camp Funston. I have the letter of the War Department, signed by the Secretary, to the commanding General of the 39th Division, at Camp Beauregard. What in addition to that do you want?

The Chairman—I desire to have the report of the Judge Advocate General's office to you on these cases.

Mr. Baker—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—And have them go in with your statement.

Secretary Baker—They will go in with this statement.

### Lieutenant Dwyer's Case.

(The letters referred to are, in full, as follows:)

1st Ind.
War Department,
J. A. G., Jan. 8, 1918.
The Commanding General,
89th Division, Camp Funston, Kan.:

1. In the within case of First Lieutenant John G. Dwyer, M. C. R. C., the President directs that you reconvene the courtmartial for a reconsideration of its sentence and return to the court the record, together with this indorsement.

2. The accused was tried for violation of the 26th Article of War, the specifications in substance alleging that he was on duty as surgeon of the Regimental Infirmary, 4th Training Unit, 164th Brigade, on Oct. 17, 1917; that it was his duty to examine Private Christie L. Gherring of the 74th Company of said brigade, who had been properly reported on sick report, and that he had failed and grossly neglected to perform such duty, and that at the same time it was his duty to administer treatment to Private Gherring, and that he did fail and grossly neglected to perform such duty. He was found guilty of these offenses and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

The evidence establishes that Private Gherring was sick on the morning of Oct. 17; that to the most casual observation of the unpracticed eye of the several non-medical witnesses who testified there was palpable physical evidence in his appearance that he was sick; that he was assisted to the infirmary and into the presence of the accused; that he was weak, staggered as he walked, half delirious, and in an advanced stage of pneumonia.

The accused was in charge of the infirmary, and it was his duty to make an examination of Gherring and administer to him proper medical treatment. He apparently made no examination of him except to request him to take off his hat and walk across the room, which the soldier did, staggering as he walked. The accused then marked him for double or extra duty and sent him away.

### Patient Died in Four Days.

The noncommissioned officer who took the sick man to the infirmary and took him away after he had been marked for double or extra duty by the accused did not put him on duty, but put him to bed in his quarters. The direction, double or extra duty, was evidently given by way of punishment for coming to the hospital for treatment. It is a direction which the accused had no authority whatsoever to give, and which, through the humane impulses and the better sense of a noncommissioned officer, was disregarded.

Gherring received no medical treatment whatever until some time during the following evening, when he was carried to the base hospital on a cot, his company commander sending formal demand that he be given proper medical treatment. There is nothing to show that he received proper or adequate medical care or treatment after he reached the hospital. He died of pneumonia on Oct. 21.

3. There is a suggestion in the record that Gherring was a man of little force, perhaps below the average intelligence, possibly without active friendships, because he had been but recently transferred to the 73d Company, and that the indifference of the surgeon was somewhat accentuated by these facts. If all this be true, it does not serve to palliate but to condemn. It must be understood that no man in the ranks is so obscure or of so little consequence that he cannot require and receive, to administer to his sickness or wounds, the highest professional skill in the military service.

4. The fact that members of the court, which convicted Lieutenant Dwyer of failing and grossly neglecting to examine Private Gherring and to administer to him proper medical treatment, joined in a recommendation for clemency to the reviewing authority indicates that they failed to appreciate the seriousness of the offense of which Lieutenant Dwyer stood convicted.

Here is the bald situation presented by the record. Private Gherring, seriously ill with pneumonia on the evening of Oct. 17, 1917, was placed on sick report and sent to the infirmary for medical treatment. Lieutenant Dwyer was in charge of the infirmary and it was his legal duty to examine and administer proper medical treatment. He failed to do so. The sick man got no medical treatment whatever until either the late evening of the next day or the morning of the 19th. He died on Oct. 21.

It is reasonably probable that his death was accelerated by, and it is not at all improbable that it was the result of, neglect on the part of the accused or other medical officers to give him proper treatment. Civil society regards conduct of this kind as constituting a very serious offense. It is a well settled and a humane principle, that if the law requires a person to do an act, and he neglects his duty so as to cause or to accelerate the death of another, he is guilty of involuntary manslaughter.

### Neglect as Involuntary Manslaughter.

This principle finds frequent recognition in the adjudicated cases. In Reg v. Senior, 1 Q. B., 283, the defendant was indicted for failure to provide medical attention for his infant child who was seriously ill and the child died because of such lack of attention. There was a conviction for manslaughter, which was sustained. In another English case Reg v. Instan, 17 Cox C., 602, a young woman was indicted for manslaughter for failure to provide proper medical attention and other necessaries for her aunt, an elderly woman, resulting in the death of the latter. The aunt was seriously ill at the time and probably would have died from her ailment but the neglect visited upon her by her niece accelerated her death. There was a conviction for manslaughter, which was sustained.

The same principle has been recognized by the American courts. Territory v. Manton, 8 Mont., 95; 19 Pacific, 387; Clark's Criminal Law, second edition, F. 209; Westrup v. Commonwealth, 29 Ky., 1 Rep., 519, 123 Ky., 95; 93 S. W., 646; 6 L. R. A., N. S., 585; Commonwealth v. Pierce, 138 Mass., 165; 52 A. R., 264, and Johnson v. State, 66, on St., 61 L. R. A., 277.

5. Attention is called to these cases for the purpose of indicating the seriousness with which an offense, such as the accused is shown to have committed, is regarded by the civil courts. No reason is seen why a military court should place a lighter estimate upon neglect, which leads to or accelerates death than do the civil tribunals, and yet the charge filed, the findings of the court, and the recommendation to clemency lead to the belief that this estimate is what the officer who prepared the charge and the court which tried the case actually have done.

The accused might properly have been charged under the 93d Article of war and the specifications amplified by alleging that death was caused or accelerated by the neglect. Indeed, there appears from the whole record that throughout the proceedings a grave misapprehension existed as to the seriousness of the offense disclosed by the evidence.

The 96th Article of War under which the charge and specifications were laid confers upon the court discretion as to the punishment to be imposed. A sentence of dismissal, unaccompanied by a period of confinement, seems wholly inadequate for the offense of which the accused was convicted, and the record is returned for reconsideration.

By direction of the President.
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

### The Case of Lieutenant Cole.

A. K. C.—W L A.—A.G.201—Cole, Lieut. Chas. E., 1st. Ind.

War Department, January 9, 1918.
To the Commanding General, 39th Division, Camp Beauregard, La.;

1. In the within case of First Lieutenant Charles E. Cole, Medical Reserve Corps, the President directs that you reconvene the courtmartial for a reconsideration of its sentence, and return to the court of record, together with this endorsement.

2. The accused was tried for violation of the 96th Article of War. The first specification charges in substance, that on Nov. 18, 1917, he was on duty as officer of the day at the base hospital, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, that it was his duty to receive and admit patients transferred to said hospital for treatment, and that he did willfully neglect to admit and receive nine enlisted men, transferred to said hospital from the regimental infirmary, 156th Infantry.

The second specification charges that, at the same time and place, it was his duty to examine all patients transferred to said hospital for treatment, and that he did willfully neglect to examine the said enlisted men, and, without examination, did direct them to be reconveyed to the regimental infirmary, causing these patients to suffer unnecessary exposure to the detriment and prejudice of their health and lives.

The third specification charges that at the same time and place he did willfully keep the ambulances containing these patients waiting for an hour, more or less, in front of the hospital, before he appeared to give directions as to the disposition of the patients.

He was found guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, not guilty of Specification 3, and guilty of the charge. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, and this sentence was approved by the Commanding General of the 39th Division and forwarded for the action of the President pursuant to the 48th Article of War.

### Nine Men Sent to Base Hospital.

3. It is established by the evidence that the accused was on duty as alleged, that measles were prevalent in the camp, and that orders had been issued by competent authority that all cases attended with complications, such as high temperature, capillary bronchitis, acute bronchitis, bronchial pneumonia, and the like, should be transferred to the base hospital.

In the afternoon of Nov. 18, the nine men in question were diagnosed by Major Herbert C. Cole, the surgeon of the 156th Infantry, as suffering from measles with complication of acute bronchitis, and ordered transferred to the base hospital. The infirmary of the 156th Infantry was about two miles and a half from the base hospital. Several of the men were transferred in a motor ambulance, and the others in two mule-drawn ambulances. There was sent with an enlisted man, who went over in the motor ambulance, a communication from Major Cole, addressed to the commanding officer of the base hospital, requesting the admission of the nine men, and in this communication the name, organization, and diagnosis of each man appeared.

The road between the infirmary and the hospital was rough. The day was cold, dark, and a drizzling rain was falling. The motor ambulance arrived at the hospital at 4 in the afternoon, approximately three quarters of an hour ahead of the other ambulances. The enlisted man in charge of it immediately reported the arrival of the patients in the motor ambulance, and took steps to bring the attention of the accused, who was the officer of the day at the hospital, the communication from the surgeon of the 156th Infantry. The evidence tends to show that from three quarters of an hour to an hour elapsed before the accused appeared to give directions as to the disposition of the patients.

In the meantime, these patients were outside in the ambulance. All of the men were sick. Two of the men in the motor ambulance were very sick, and one of them was so delirious that it was difficult to restrain him and prevent him disturbing or doing injury to the other patients.

### Would Not Receive Patients.

The accused finally came out to the motor ambulance, felt the pulse of one or two of the men, made no other examination whatever, and refused to receive them at the hospital. The soldier in charge of the motor ambulance protested that the men were sick, and called attention to the fact that one of the men was very sick, was delirious, and that there was difficulty in restraining him. The accused provided a tape or rope and suggested or directed that the patient be tied up. At this time the mule-drawn ambulances were just arriving. The accused did not not go to these ambulances, or attempt to make any examination of any of the sick men therein.

One of the men, accompanying one of these ambulances, reported the situation to the surgeon of the 156th Infantry, and, having received instructions to insist upon the admission of the men, or at least those who were very sick, into the base hospital, sent word to the accused to this effect. His attention was not obtained regarding this request for some time, when he reiterated his refusal. The ambulances then returned to the 156th Infantry, and, because of inadequate facilities, it was necessary to care for the others in their tents.

The base hospital had a maximum capacity of about 500 patients. At this time there were in the hospital about 350 patients undergoing treatment, and, while not fully equipped, the hospital had beds and bedding for a considerable number of patients in addition to those undergoing treatment.

The sick men transferred to the base hospital on Nov. 18 from the 156th Infantry could have been cared for. The diagnosis of each man justified and required their admission for treatment at that place. The most casual investigation, if made, must have disclosed that at least two of the men were dangerously ill, and that, with respect to one of them, bronchial pneumonia had so far advanced as to bring about a condition of pronounced delirium.

Considering these facts, the condition of the weather, and the knowledge of the accused, which he must have had, that there were not adequate facilities for proper treatment in the tents of these men or at the field hospital, his conduct was wholly inexcusable and showed a complete absence of those considerations of humanity and compassion that should characterize the treatment of our soldiers when severely ill or wounded.

From the time the men left the base hospital, upon the refusal of the accused to receive them, until they were returned to the 156th Infantry, some to the field hospital and some to their tents, from one to two hours elapsed. They were thus exposed to the inclement weather for a period of from three to four hours, and were carried twice over a rough and broken road.

Upon their return one of the men, (the man who was delirious when at the base hospital seeking admission,) was in such condition that death was imminent, and it was necessary to administer oxygen, digitaline, and strychnine to stimulate his vital functions. He died a few days later.

Another man was also found to be in a very serious condition, undoubtedly greatly aggravated by the exposure, and he likewise died. It is reasonably probable that the death of each of these men was accelerated, if not indeed caused, by the wilful and inexcusable neglect of the accused.

### Sentences Not Adequate.

The facts that the members of the court which convicted Lieutenant Cole of the charges contained in specifications 1 and 2, simply imposed a sentence of dismissal, and that the reviewing authority approved this sentence, indicate that they failed to appreciate the seriousness of the offense of which the accused stood convicted.

Civil society regards conduct of this kind as constituting a very grave offense. It is a well-settled and humane principle that if the law requires a person to do an act and he neglects his duty so as to cause, or to accelerate, the death of another, he is guilty of involuntary manslaughter. If such neglect is wilful, he is guilty of murder.

This principle finds frequent recognition in the adjudicated cases. In Reg. vs. Senior, 1 Q B 283, the defendant was indicted for failure to provide medical attention for his infant child, who was seriously ill, and the child died for lack thereof. The offender was convicted of manslaughter. In another English case, Reg. vs. Instan, 17 Cox C C 602, a young woman was indicted for manslaughter for failure to provide medical attention and other necessaries for her aunt, an elderly woman, resulting in the death of the latter. The aunt was seriously ill at the time, and probably would have died from her ailment, but the neglect visited upon her by her niece accelerated her death. There was a conviction for manslaughter.

The same principle has been recognized by the American courts; Territory vs. Manton, 8 Montana, 95, 19 Pac. 387, Clark's Criminal Law, 2d Edition, p. 209; Westrup vs. Commonwealth, 29 Ky. Law Rep. 519, 123 Ky. 95, 93 S. W. 646, 6 L. R. A., N. S. 685; Commonwealth vs. Pierce, 138 Mass., 165, 52 A. M. Rep. 264; Johnson vs. State, 66 Ohio State 59, 61 L. R. A. 277.

5. Attention is called to these cases for the purpose of indicating the seriousness with which an offense such as the accused is shown to have committed is regarded by the civil courts. No reason is seen why military courts should place a lighter estimate upon the neglect which leads to or accelerates death than do the civil tribunals; and yet the charge filed, and the findings and sentence of the court, lead to the belief that this is what was actually done.

The accused might properly have been charged under the 93d Article of War, and the specification amplified by an allegation that a death was caused or accelerated by his neglect. The whole record seems to disclose a grave misapprehension upon the part of the officer filing the charges and the court which tried the case as to seriousness of the offense which the evidence seems to establish. The 96th Article of War, under which the charge and specifications were laid, confers upon the courts discretion as to the punishment to be imposed.

A sentence of dismissal, unaccompanied by a period of confinement, seems wholly inadequate for the offense of which the accused was convicted, and the record is returned for reconsideration in the light of these views.

By direction of the President.
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

[Inc.]
201. Cole, C. W. (offrs) 2d ind.
War Department, J. A. G. O., Jan. 23, 1918. To the Adjutant General:

1. Recommending that the Commanding General of the 39th Division be instructed to delay convening of court-martial mentioned in telegram in reference, until such time as this may be done without risk to the health of his command.

HERBERT A. WHITE,
For the Judge Advocate General.

### Ordered Constant Inspections.

Secretary Baker—Now, in addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I may perhaps be permitted to say a word or two about what has been done by the War Department through the Surgeon General's office in this matter. When the illness broke out in the camps I sent the Surgeon General in person to inspect those conditions, and when he made his reports, (the reports came to me, involving criticism of various kinds as to congestion, the causes of illness, &c.,) I handed them in person to the newspapers. I thought it important that the country should know exactly the conditions and exactly the causes, for two reasons. In the first place, I wanted no concealment, and, in the second place, I wanted the help of the country in correcting those conditions.

In addition to that, I wrote a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, that, in my judgment, the Surgeon General's office ought to organize a system of continuous and constant inspection, for while there is a medical officer representing the Surgeon General's office in every one of these camps, and while the commanding General in each of these camps is chargeable with responsibility for general conditions in his camp, I wanted to add this additional, perhaps, that the Surgeon General's office itself would organize a continuing system of inspection from day to day of these conditions. I instructed the Inspector General, who has Inspectors going from camp to camp, that he should especially charge his Inspectors to examine into and report upon the conditions in the hospitals. And I telegraphed to a very great hospital expert, Dr. John A. Horns—(I did not know at the time that he was in the same medical service of the army—I happened to have had some previous contact with him when I was superintending the building of a city hospital in Cleveland, and learned at that time of his great experience in all matters of hospital management and construction)—I telegraphed him to come to Washington in order that I might select him as the personal inspector to go, without relation to any other part of the War Department, from camp to camp and hospital to hospital and make directly to me recommendations with regard to improvements necessary.

When Dr. Hornsby came to Washington, he came in a uniform showing that the Surgeon General's Office had already drafted him in his talents and had already assigned him to the task which I intended he should perform. And it just happens that I have here in my hand at this moment a telegram from Dr. Hornsby with regard to the conditions at Camp Pike, which is one of the camps which has been under comment. The telegram is as follows:

Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 23, 1918.
To Surgeon General, Army,
Mills Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Conditions at Camp Pike greatly improved. Morbidity lower, types milder. Ample accommodations for all sick. Convalescents and mild cases housed well in unoccupied barracks. Roots (that is Camp Logan Roots) has taken two hundred cases and will be ready for five hundred at once. No pressing need now. Leave here for Washington Thursday night to report unless otherwise ordered. Address, care Colonel Thornburg.

(Signed,) JOHN A. HORNSBY.

I shall not, Mr. President, read individual cases, although I have a great number of letters and messages from men who have gone to hospitals and found the conditions good, for the reason that that is what they ought to be, and it adds nothing to the case to say that this man or this woman, this father of this mother, has gone to a hospital and found a boy well cared for. That is what ought to be the universal rule.

### A Letter from Mrs. Rinehart.

And yet I have a letter this morning which I received yesterday which I think I will read into the record, because it is from a woman of national fame—a woman who, for the last four months, has gone from camp to camp in the United States, writing about them, and printing her writings in public magazines and weeklies, who has done me the favor and honor to come a number of times to me personally to report these things she has seen and found. It is a letter from Mary Roberts Rinehart. As a matter of fact I gave Mrs. Rinehart, as I now recall it, a letter which would admit her into any camp and enable her to inspect.

Mrs. Rinehart's letter is as follows:

I have just been reading that tragic letter from an unknown father, read by Senator Chamberlain during the present Senatorial investigation. Its sincerity cannot be questioned. As a mother, and as the mother of a soldier, I feel, as every one must, the deepest grief and sympathy with the parents of that dead boy.

Like every other mother in the country, I want these cases known. I want to be assured that they will be known. I want drastic punishment applied to any man, of no matter what rank, who is found guilty of negligence in the care, physical or moral, of our boys. I want immediate remedy of conditions that require remedy.

But I do feel that some step should be taken to reassure our women just now. It is only fair to them. It is cruel to allow every mother in the country to judge the medical care that will be given to her boy while in the service because here and there, in the chaos of our readjustment, men have been given responsibilities they are unable or unwilling to fulfill. That we have such men is more than a national misfortune. That they have been placed in positions of trust is a national calamity. But the mothers of the country should know in fairness to themselves that the number of such inefficients is small. We will not rest, we women, until they have all been removed. But that, I know, will be at once. It must be at once.

I have a son in an army cantonment. He enlisted as a private. He would receive, if he became ill, exactly the same treatment as any other enlisted man in our new army. And I should have not only no hesitation in placing him in the cantonment hospital, but I should do it with absolute confidence. As a matter of fact he has already spent a few days there with an infected knee and received the best of care.

### What She Saw in Hospitals.

I know something of hospitals. I took a nurse's training as a girl. I married a member of my hospital staff, and I have been for many years constantly in touch with hospitals. During the first year of the war I visited the hospitals of France and England. Since we went into war I have, with the avowed intention of seeing for the women of America that our boys are to be well cared for in every possible way, visited many training camps and camp hospitals.

There are conditions to be remedied. As I reported to you very recently, the failure of supplies has been a serious matter. There are not enough women nurses. The quarters of both nurses and doctors must be enlarged in many cases. The percentage of a serious illness has been low in the cantonments, (I am not speaking of the camps,) but the percentage of mild contagions which always occur when men are brought together in the mass, and of heavy colds and bronchitis, has been high. The sending men with heavy colds for a few days into the hospital has resulted in rather higher figures than the seriousness of the situation would otherwise justify.

Of cruelty and indifference I have found nothing. On the contrary, I have found the medical staffs of the hospitals both efficient and humane. When it is remembered that the medical men of these national army hospitals are volunteers, who have cheerfully relinquished the results of years of labor to give their services to the country, that they are of the best we have, as all volunteers are, that they are willingly undergoing deprivation and hardship, to take care of our boys, it is wrong that the country at large should misjudge them. The best specialists of the country have placed themselves at the disposal of the army medical department, and ninety-nine out of a hundred men in the drafted army are receiving better care than they could afford, under the best circumstances, to receive at home.

Nursing is on the same high plane. Again we find volunteers, highly skilled and carefully trained women who have taken the small pay and the discomforts of army life that they may serve where they are most needed.

Wards are large and airy. Beds are comfortable. I have found exquisite cleanliness everywhere. Moreover, I have found cheerfulness. Food is good and plentiful. I have examined storerooms and kitchens, and watched the diets being served under the direction of a woman dietitian.

### Says More Nurses Are Needed.

I do not like the orderly system. There should be more trained nurses. At present the wards where there are no serious cases are managed by a ward master, an enlisted man. And with the best intention in the world, he is not always efficient. The lack of nurses is a serious one, and could be remedied probably by an appeal to nurses to volunteer. But here again is the serious question of the ill at home—the same which faces the medical profession and the civilian hospitals.

One hospital I know well. It is typical of other cantonment hospitals. It is under the same Army Medical Department direction as the others, and it is only right to assume that conditions there are representative. The same rules govern all these hospitals. The same sums are spent on them. The same system is followed. The food is the same, the supplies, the medical staff, the nurses.

And I have never seen a better war hospital than the one at Camp Sherman. I will go further, and say that in its operating rooms, its X-ray department, its eye and ear department, its nose and throat department, its dental department; in short, in its facilities for caring for every emergency and every weakness, it will bear comparison with any civilian hospital.

And what is true of the base hospital at Camp Sherman is true of the others.

I have watched the development of the war hospital system from the beginning, when I saw it first on paper in the office of the Surgeon General, up to two weeks ago. I watched because it was a vital matter to me. I had a husband and a son in the service. I am like the other women of this country. I would be content with nothing less than the best. And I feel that we are on the way to the best.

### For Knowledge and Reassurance.

It has not come yet, although at the present moment I would willingly trust any member of my family, in such emergency, in any one of our base hospitals. We need more supplies, we need more nurses, and enlarged quarters for them. Sixty or even eighty nurses, divided into shifts of eight hours each, is totally insufficient for a thousand men. We even need more physicians and surgeons. Although the staffs are very large, the medical department in each hospital is working to its maximum.

But what we need, as a nation, is something more than this—we need knowledge and reassurance. There is no need in this country for discontented resignation. I would suggest that a committee of representatives and unprejudiced citizens from the nearest city visit each of these base hospitals and thoroughly insepct it, and that they publish in their local papers the exact results of their investigations. Let them go alone to talk with the patients, the nurses, the doctors, the ward masters. And let them tell exactly what they find.

The women of the country must know the facts. They have the right to know them. It is not fair to let them believe, as many of them now do, that the great and humane American people is not caring for the men who are to fight to save them. We are preparing against the inevitable losses of war. It is not fair to let any of us believe that there is useless death, and we are wasting lives we would die to save.

And it is not true.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

### Approves Remedies Suggested.

There was no suggestion of remedy in that letter which does not have my instant approval. In addition to all the things which Mrs. Rinehardt suggests, (and few are novel,) are the things which I have already described to you as being done, and I point out to the committee that, from the very beginning of this war the heads of the medical profession, the very masters of that profession, have been in constant contact with the Surgeon General. He has formed around him a staff the like of which probably does not exist on the face of the earth, for devising hospitals, devising an organization, and supervising its perfection, and when one considers that the casual and usual doctor, here and there, whose attention has been devoted to the treatment of individual cases, under home conditions, under the necessities of this situation has been thrown into a great organization, where he is compelled to deal with hospital conditions and groups of men and sanitation on a large scale, while it may be, and is, deeply to be regretted that there should even be the necessity of improvement, yet the direction of this great medical staff of men, the zeal and loyalty and patriotism and efficiency of the medical profession are all at work rapidly improving it, and the improvement already wrought is very great.

We are not alone, Mr. Chairman, our country is not alone in meeting these difficulties. No army was ever assembled nor can any be, which does not bring men together who heretofore have been exposed to communicable diseases to which they are not immune. And the most which can be done is to meet these conditions with every device and suggestion which science and care can devise. And that, in my frank judgment, is the aim of the Surgeon General, and in the doing of this he has the unequalled support, and he knows he has, of every officer in the War Department from the Secretary down.

## AS TO OUR SMALL ARMS.

Mr. Chairman, the second set of difficulties which you discussed with regard to the War Department were those affecting the supply of ordnance. In my previous hearing before the committee we went into that with great fullness. Clearly, there are things about the supply of munitions of war about which men's minds may differ. Not merely the relative excellence of certain weapons, but the extent to which speed of procurement should be sacrificed for excellence of performance when procured are questions of judgment, and their solution lies in the best-instructed distinction one can secure.

The first question of that kind which arose affected the selection of a rifle for the army, one involving the calibre of the rifle. The situation was that the English were using a rifle with a rimmed cartridge, of one calibre, and the French were using a rifle with a rimmed cartridge of another calibre. We in America had admittedly the best rifle so far developed in any military service, the Springfield, using a rimless cartridge, and we had of those weapons something like 600,000 in stock and in the hands of troops.

This was early in the Spring, although my recollection does not permit me to fix a definite date. The question had been investigated prior to that time, in order that there might be a summary view of the possibilities of rapid procurement of various types of rifles, and finally the choice of a weapon was decided in my office, as nearly as my recollection holds, at night, at about 11 o'clock, and there were present in that conference General Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance; General Scott, the Chief of Staff; General Bliss, the Assistant Chief of Staff; General Kuhn, the Chief of the Army War College, and one or two other officers associated with the War College, the Ordnance Department experts on the subject of rifles, and General Pershing.

At that time General Pershing had been selected as the Commander in Chief of our forces ultimately to be dispatched to France, and, as he was to command the army and was to use the forces, it seemed an especially fortunate circumstance that he should be in Washington at that time and able to participate in that conference.

Senator New—Can you give the date, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Baker—I cannot give the date, Senator, but it must have been very shortly before General Pershing went abroad. I should say about the first of June. I am not certain of that. Perhaps Senator Warren could tell that.

Senator Warren—The last of May.

### A Matter of Expediency.

Secretary Baker—Perhaps it was a week before he went abroad. He was here altogether, I think, some eight or ten days, studying the whole condition in the case in the War College, preparatory to his going away. We did not know then, as I shall illustrate a little later to the committee, whether our army was to fight with the French or with the English. The mode of our military operations was not determined.

The excellence of our weapon was so well known that just before the outbreak of this war the British Government had decided to remodel its weapon and rearm its army, and they were on the point of manufacturing a modification of their own Enfield rifle, which would use a rimless cartridge, and thus obviate the possibility of jamming in the weapon and make it a better weapon. It was only the war breaking out so suddenly that compelled the immediate need of equipment supplementing that which they had, and, fearing the confusion of using a new weapon in conjunction with their old weapon, and trying pari passu to rearm their army, that they decided to adhere to their Enfield rifle.

That conference considered every aspect of this question, and it was finally decided to use our own Springfield rifle and to procure a modification of the Enfield which would allow it to be chambered for American ammunition, in order to get the advantage of the large and organized manufacturing facilities already built up in this country for the production of the Enfield, and that decision, made that night, had the unanimous concurrence of every person in the conference. The master of ordnance and production, the chief of the Army War College, with his technical advisors and experts, the Chief of Staff and his assistants, and the commanding General of the expeditionary forces, whose army and its usefulness were at stake, were present.

When we undertook to remodel the Enfield rifle, it was discovered, although there were three plants in this country manufacturing it, the bolt from one factory would not fit the rifle from another factory. Instantly the question arose of procuring interchangeability in the rifles produced.

At the outset it was thought that some eight or nine interchangeable parts would be enough. Later it seemed advisable to increase that number. Senator, I am not dealing with an accurate number when I say eight or nine.

Senator New—Seven, I think.

### Greater Interchangeability.

Secretary Baker—Seven, perhaps. But it was decided that a larger degree of interchangeability was required, and the purpose of that was in order that when these rifles got to France and were used under battle conditions, if a man finds himself with a defective weapon, and alongside of him is another defective weapon, he can, if the emergency requires it, take out of one defective weapon a perfect part and replace a defective part in his own weapon, and be equipped, and in order to enable us to repair rapidly rifles rendered inefficient in service, so a constant supply of these weapons will be ready at the front.

There was some delay in designing, with the particularity necessary, the tolerance of a thousandth of an inch, in some instances, in specifications for this remodeled Enfield, and that delay led to this, that when our troops actually were assembled in the camps it was some time before they were fully armed with rifles. At the outset they had very few rifles, there was a distribution of the Krags and other weapons, in order that they might drill with them. But it was some time before they were adequately supplied with the remodeled Enfield rifle.

That was foreseen. General Leonard Wood came to my office—I have forgotten when, but it was early—and suggested to me the advisability of instantly calling out a larger army. I said: "But, General, we have not the clothes and we have not the weapons for them." He said: "I know that, Mr. Secretary, and they need many things, but they need rifles. They need to learn to live together, get used to camp conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life; they need to be taught to keep step; they need to know the subordinations of the army, and it will take some time to give them that preliminary instruction."

He pointed out to me that in England the so-called Kitchener army drilled for months, as he said, in their civilian clothes, with top hats and using a stick for arms. I said to him: "General, I agree with you that it is important to have our army equipped rapidly, so that a prolonged period of training may be given to them, but we will call out first the Regular Army, and then we will call out the National Guard, and build it up to war strength. But with the draft army, they would have an additional period of training in the field by reason of the fact that the army cannot be shipped abroad in bulk, suddenly. It was necessary to attempt to forecast the amount of time needed for training, and it was deemed wise to put the men in the camps in order that they might learn this matter of camp discipline, camp sanitation, the elements and essentials of the soldier's life a little in advance of their being fully tried with arms.

### Camps Got 700,000 Rifles.

I have here a statement of the rifles which were supplied to the camps at the outset. At the beginning there were Krags in the cantonments. Senator Chamberlain, in his speech to the Senate, speaks of the weapons in the possession of the department at that time as a motley selection, and I have no feeling about the phrase. The fact is that what we had was about 600,000 Springfields and something over 100,000 Krags.

Also this is true, that in the greatest military establishment in the world, in the German Army, when they call out raw recruits they give them an obsolete rifle as a practice rifle until they learn to take care of it, before they actually put a service rifle in their hands. And so, as a mere drilling and training weapon the Krag was not an improper weapon for them to have.

I do not undertake to say, gentlemen, that that question was decided infallibly. It might have been better to have bought English Enfields enough to put one in the hands of every man, but it was decided thoughtfully and it was decided considerately and conscientiously, and now the result is that every man in this country who is intended to carry a rifle in any of our military camps has a rifle, and it is a better rifle than would have been gotten if we had adopted any one of the existing types at the time.

And this additional thing is true, that, although we have gotten soldiers to Europe much more rapidly than it was originally imagined we either would or could, every soldier who has gone to Europe certainly had a modern, excellent rifle; and he has had it long enough before going into action with it to learn how to use it, to practice with it, either there or here. The same observation is true of every soldier who will go to Europe.

### Takes Up Machine Guns.

May I say now a word about machine guns? The machine gun, of course, is a highly technical weapon. It is in the record of testimony before your committee that up to April of the present year no Lewis gun had been made and tested to demonstrate its usability for American ammunition. The machine-gun problem is complicated by two factors, first, the question of manufacture, and, second, a difference in theory as to the use of machine guns. When this war broke out, Great Britain was manufacturing the Vickers-Maxim, a heavy water-cooled gun. They wanted a lighter type of gun, and adopted as the lighter type the Lewis, and manufactured it on a very large scale in England.

The French, however, have not used the Lewis or any corresponding weapon as a land operating gun in any large number, the French theory being that it is better to have a very light gun shot from the hip or the shoulder, like the Chauchat, and the heavy type of gun shot from a tripod or carriage, like the Hotchkiss. So that something depended upon the troops with which we were to fight, the theory of combat which we were to adopt, as to which type of machine gun we should select.

There was in existence a board which had been appointed nearly a half year before, certainly some months before, to test all the machine guns there were, both those which were previously known in use and those which were not, in order that we might select the best types. The existence of that board did not delay for one second the selection or the procurement of additional machine guns. There was a test made by the navy, I think in April, as a result of which it was shown that the Lewis gun had been perfected to use American ammunition. There was an ordnance officer of the army present at that test, and on the basis of that test immediate orders were given the Savage Arms Company to procure Lewis guns, and we now have this situation, that large orders of Lewis guns have been given.

### Marine Regiments Rearmed.

But from Europe we learned from General Pershing that he does not desire Lewis guns for use on land. The divisions of marines—I am not using "divisions" technically—the regiments of marines which went from this country with our military force as a part of it were armed with Lewis guns. They have been retired from service, the guns and those regiments have been rearmed with Chauchat rifles and Hotchkiss machine guns, just as our other land forces there are.

Under the studies made by the experts of General Pershing's staff and under their directions and advice to us we are instructed to retain Lewis guns for use in aircraft, and to press forward as rapidly as we can the manufacture of light and heavy Browning guns and Vickers-Maxim guns, for which a very large order was obtaining almost immediately after an appropriation by Congress a year ago to press those forward.

So that we have the situation in regard to machine guns: The kind of weapon which General Pershing and his staff want is the kind which developed as the result of that board's inquiry, and the particular weapon which is said to have made so great a success with the British, and doubtless has made a great success with them, is one which is determined by our experts to be appropriate for air service, and not desired for land-operating troops.

In the meantime, in order that the whole story may be told, it is in testimony before your committee that the French Government is able to supply us with Chauchat rifles, or light guns, and Hotchkiss guns, or heavy guns, for the divisions and troops which we can this year send abroad.

We have, then, the machine gun situation reduced to this: We ordered every Lewis gun we could get, we encouraged them to enlarge their manufacturing facilities. They still have not enlarged them as much as we have urged them to and contracted with them to enlarge them. The supply of their guns is going through in larger numbers, and in the meantime the making of the necessary machine tools and jigs and dies for the production of light and heavy Brownings and expediting the production of Vickers-Maxims is going forward; and our army abroad is provided with guns of the type adapted to the mode of warfare which they have elected to use, and our supply which is to supplement that is of the same type and of the kind desired by them.

### Machine Guns at the Camps.

Something has been said about our army in this country not having machine guns here to practice with. They have not had as many as we desired them to have, and yet I have had from camp commanders many letters, which I shall not stop to read, saying that they have not been held back by the absence of those weapons, because the rifle ranges were not ready. For one reason or another they were not ready to go forward with them, and yet I am sure if they had had machine guns at the camps in larger quantities they would have been able to have some machine gun practice ere this in most of the camps. I have a table here, or statement, from the acting Chief of Ordnance as to the machine guns which have actually been distributed in the camps in this country.

Senator Hitchcock.—Are the dates given, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Baker—Well, I will read three paragraphs, Senator, which will answer that question:

"The distribution of machine guns to the national draft camps has been as follows: Thirty Colt machine guns to each camp, 65 Lewis machine guns, 43 Chauchat automatic rifles. Distribution of machine guns to the National Army cantonments, 50 Colt guns each, 65

Continued on Page Nine.

# France Eager to Supply the Big Guns; Every American Soldier Has a Rifle

Continued from Page Eight.

Lewis machine guns, 45 Chauchat rifles to each camp. In addition to those mentioned, 10 Lewis guns have been issued to each regular cavalry regiment and 10 Chauchat rifles to each regular infantry regiment. Practically all of the above before the troops were ready for them, that is, about Nov. 1."

Now, frankly, that is not an adequate supply; but it is some machine guns which the machine gun companies may practice with, learn the mechanism and mechanics of these arms, and the supply will be forthcoming as the result of this quantity manufacturing which has been arranged for.

Senator Hitchcock—It does not state, Mr. Secretary, that these guns were sent to each camp.

Secretary Baker—Yes, Sir, it says so; to each camp.

Senator Hitchcock—But not all of them before Nov. 1, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary Baker—The statement made by General Wheeler is that practically all of the above were shipped before the troops were ready for them; that is, about Nov. 1.

Senator Hitchcock—Shipped?

Secretary Baker—Yes.

### Guns in Storage Shipped Since.

Senator Wadsworth—Does that include the 1,200 machine guns that we found in the testimony were in storage?

Secretary Baker—Obviously not. These have since been shipped.

Senator Wadsworth—In other words, Mr. Secretary, one-half of the number of Lewis machine guns mentioned there were not shipped to the camps until January?

Secretary Baker—That seems to be so, Sir.

Senator Wadsworth—And the expression "almost all" is scarcely accurate?

Secretary Baker—Well, if I have been guilty of the least inaccuracy, I trust it will be called to my attention.

Senator Wadsworth—I understood it was the language of the letter.

Senator Warren—I suggest that the Secretary is reading what another officer has written to him; he is not using his language.

Secretary Baker—that is so, Senator, and yet the evidence which is before the committee shows that there were some 1,200 machine guns which had not been distributed at the time of my appearance before the committee, which was in January, and those guns have since been distributed. But my recollection about that—and I speak only from refreshed recollection—is that at the time I reported to you about that I learned and told you that these guns had not been in stock very long, but were quite recently delivered—less than a month in stock.

Senator Reed—Since we have broken in with an interruption, I only ask to get an expression in the first instance, or have an expression repeated, so that I would understand it, and that has led to these questions. But may I not ask one further question?

Secretary Baker—Certainly, Senator.

Senator Reed—The statement is made there that these guns reached the camps before they were needed—substantially, that is the expression.

Secretary Baker—Substantially that—before they were ready for them.

Senator Reed—By that do you understand that General Wheeler means that the troops required a preliminary training before they could use the guns?

Secretary Baker—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—Or does he mean that the men were not mobilized in the camps?

Secretary Baker—No, I think he means this, Senator, that in many of the camps the mobilization had not completely taken place: the selection of men for machine gun companies had not been fully made. In many of them there were machine gun companies, National Guard and regular army; that erection of ranges where this shooting could take place had not been completed.

Senator Reed—One thing further; a statement there is made that these guns were shipped; it does not say they had arrived.

Secretary, Baker—No, Sir.

Senator Reed—Do you have any information as to when they did arrive?

Secretary Baker—I have not got the information with me. There was doubtless delay in shipment because of the general congestion and delay in the country.

Senator Reed—Mr. Secretary, what is the special advantage of sending machine guns of the Lewis type to our training camps to be used when our army has determined not to use that sort of gun in actual fighting, but the Chauchat gun and the other gun.

Secretary Baker—Senator, in view of the fact that automatic rifles and machine guns are highly technical and complicated pieces of mechanism, I think it would be a distinct advantage to the troops if they could learn to use the Lewis gun, even though they were not ultimately to use it. I think it would be a distinct advantage to have them learn that, and I think they could acquire more rapidly the mechanism and use of the very much smaller Browning and Chauchat, based upon their knowledge of the Lewis, which is not itself a complicated weapon. So that I may concur with the suggestion, originally made, I think, by Senator Hitchcock, that it would be desirable to have all of those guns distributed which it is possible to have distributed.

## THE HEAVY GUNS.

Now, Mr. Chairman, one other item. That deals with cannon. There is the statement before this committee, the statement made by General Crozier on that subject. I refer to it only because it contains some documents to which I want to refer.

General Crozier called your attention to the fact that beginning in 1916—(and, as I recall his statement about it, continuously from 1906 down)—General Crozier has argued to committees, to the Fortifications Committee, the Military Affairs Committee, as to the length of time it takes to make heavy cannon.

I have no criticism to make of the response of the Congress to his representations. Congress did what it seemed wise at the time to do, and I have not the least doubt that if I had been a member of this committee or any committee of Congress, I would have been just as likely as they were to take the view which they took of those recommendations. And yet continuously from 1906 the expert of the army on that question was saying to the Secretary of War and to the Congress, (and the Secretaries of War have changed both in person and in political affiliation, if that amounts to anything, several times since those original recommendations were made,) General Crozier was saying to you and to us that it takes a long time to make artillery, that artillery is getting to be a weapon of increasing importance, and urging that there be ample production for a more rapid completion of the program laid down in the Treat Board Report.

General Crozier said in 1912, for instance, or somebody asked him this question:

Q.—It takes a long time to manufacture these field guns? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long does it take? A.—I do not think we could count on getting a battery delivered in less than a year from the time the order was given. I do not mean to say that it would take a year for each battery, but deliveries would not begin until a year after the order was given.

Q.—It is very important, then, to have them on hand? A.—Yes, it is the slowest manufactured of any of the fighting material we need.

I shall not recall further, or read further, the statements of the General. They are set up by extracts from his testimony, his reports, and his letters to you and to me and to my predecessors in his own statement. They show that General Crozier realized the slowness with which that sort of arm could be produced, and was constantly urging that ampler production be made of it. And yet, even General Crozier could not have realized, and it did not lie in anybody's imagination to realize, the importance which artillery has assumed in this war. The wars prior to this have been evolutions of large forces over great areas. This finally got down to a bitterly contested line, with the massing of heavy guns on both sides, and even the French did not realize it in this war until after it had started.

I have a letter before me from Mr. Tardieu and, perhaps, I may be permitted to read it. It is written to Mr. Baruch and not to me. You will find here a few figures and further information concerning which I told you the other day.

Reading: "When war began France had at her disposal guns of artillery calibre about 80 millimeters, or 3.8 inches, but of these only 140 were quick-firing, that is, really adapted to modern warfare; 272 only of the guns, with their personnel were organized in regiments and supply available on the battlefield. The balance were located in fortresses and fixed emplacements.

"There was first a period during which the activity of our War Ministry on Heavy Artillery was limited to the equipment and formation into batteries of heavy fortress artillery. It was an error, as modern warfare requires quick-firing, heavy artillery, but as everybody was convinced of the short duration of the war, it was wrongly thought that it was not necessary to start with the manufacture of quick-firing modern ordnance. It has been seen later that this policy is wrong, although one ought not to forget that our most important industrial regions were occupied by the enemy. The orders placed for heavy, quick-firing ordnance have been scheduled as follows."

I shall not read that schedule, but I will read the dates when France, the very seat of the conflict, with her enemy at her throat with the demonstration of the character of warfare now being adopted that it was the massing of heavy artillery that was ultimately to determine the integrity of the Hindenburg Line—with that before her mind's eye, France gave orders for heavy, quick-firing artillery in September and December, 1914, and January, April, September, October, and December, 1915, and in January, 1916, and the largest order she gave on any of those dates except one was the latest order, in January, 1916, after the war had progressed substantially a year and a half.

Senator Hitchcock—Was that after she had her Ministry of Munitions, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Baker—I cannot answer that Senator; I do not know. Well, there was our situation. We had a limited amount of artillery. The first step taken by the War Department was to attempt to speed up the artillery which we already had in process of manufacture. Here again, however, we come in conflict or come into contact with two theories of the use of artillery. The French use very large quantities of the .75 millimeter type. Their barrage is made by enormous quantities of .75 millimeter fire. The British had a field howitzer of larger calibre for that effect.

There are two distinct theories of the use of artillery on that front. The British prefer theirs; the French prefer theirs. We did not know then the relative merits of either. We had reports from our observers; we had experts' opinions, but now we were down to the place where we had to choose for ourselves, not from speculative and philosophical judgment as to the relative excellence of two military theories; but we had to select arms for an army that was going to fight for its life.

As I shall show in a moment, our attempt to do that was by sending over to France the ablest man we had to determine it on the ground in consultation with men who were making and using these relative types of weapons. But in the meantime we allowed no hindrance to be proposed in attempting to speed up the production of our practical types of weapons.

### France's Offer of Weapons.

But very early, perhaps in June, it was intimated to us that the French had so far accelerated their industry in order to procure their initial supply that the wastage of their use would not consume or occupy their industrial capacity, and that, therefore, it could be possible for them to supply such troops as we could get to France, within limits, with artillery of their manufacture and of the kind they were using.

That question was very actively taken up at once. Mr. Tardieu was here. He had for eight months, I think he said in his letter, been connected with munitions production in France. He knew the subject. General Crozier and he had many conferences about it, and on the 14th of July (or perhaps the 13th) an agreement was reached whereby the French Government undertook to supply us with quantities of the two principal pieces used, according to their theory of artillery use, namely, the 75-millimeter field guns and the 155-millimeter rapid fire howitzers.

Mr. Tardieu wrote at that time an announcement which was to tell the French people what had been done. It appears in translation in General Crozier's testimony. Mr. Tardieu said: "The negotiations taken up for the first time at the end of May between M. André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, and M. ——, Chief of War Munitions of the High Commission, and General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, were characterized by two ideas. On the one hand, the American Government wished to adopt the quickest solution in order to realize in the shortest time the complete armament of its forces, and, on the other hand, with great foresight, they attached particular importance to realizing for the American and French Armies called to fight on the same battlefields uniformity of munitions of such great importance from a tactical point of view."

I shall not read the statement in full, but the paragraph which I shall now read, I think, is significant:

"The dominant note of the agreement lies in the proof it gives of the unshakable resolution of the American Government to achieve in the shortest time the maximum of military strength, and, on the other hand, it proves the active and intimate co-operation existing between the United States and France."

I leave out the next statement. (Continues to read.)

"The Secretary of War and General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the American Government, have given proof in this case of the broadest spirit of comprehension and decision, and have succeeded in a few weeks in securing for the American troops artillery of the first order."

Now, at the time this statement was made, it was the confident expectation of everybody in this country that the sending of troops in large numbers to France was a thing in the somewhat remote future. That was in July. We were sending troops, but the sending of armies rapidly had not then been as fully worked out as it has since become.

Senator Reed—Will it interrupt you if I ask a question?

Secretary Baker—No, Senator, certainly not.

Senator Reed—If I understand you, the view that the War Department took was this: That France had been obliged, in order to supply her own forces rapidly, to build factories of greater capacity than she needed after once her troops had been supplied?

Secretary Baker—That is true, Sir.

Senator Reed—And that you thought it was better (and when I say "You" I mean the War Department) to utilize these factories which had already been created than to wait to build factories?

Secretary Baker—Yes, Sir.

Senator Reed—That was the view?

### Great Saving of Tonnage.

Secretary Baker—That was the view. And better, for two reasons, Senator, probably three reasons—but better for the reason that their facilities were already in quantity production. It takes a long time to get quantity production. In the second place, it saved tonnage, and I am telling no secret when I say to you gentlemen of the Senate that the crux of this problem is the tonnage problem, and every time we can get, by the use of organized and going French industry, anything on that side instead of making it on this side and sending it, we are advancing the common cause by that amount.

Senator Reed—Has it been any disadvantage to France? Has it been any deprivation to France?

Secretary Baker—Senator, I am coming to that in a minute. Categorically, I believe it has not been. I believe it is a very great advantage to France. Mr. Tardieu in his statement says that it is a great advantage to French industry, because it enables these men who are organized in that industry to keep on with the thing they are familiar with instead of being dismissed and try to start over in some other war industry.

Senator Reed—In a word, if you thought that there was a factory in France capable of producing those weapons and capable of producing them at the moment, it was not necessary to build a factory on this side to do the same thing that could be done over there.

Secretary Baker—In part that is so, Senator. We thought that if there were factories in France capable of building these weapons, and actually building them, we thought they ought to go ahead building them as rapidly as they could, and in the meantime our own capacity on this side ought to be built up so we could supplement that effort. And if anything happened to their ability to keep on delivering, we would have our own sources of supply developed. That is exactly what we have done. But just a word more on this subject:

### Bliss Told of Allies' Gun Surplus.

There is in the testimony before this committee a telegram from General Bliss. It is perfectly well known to the members of the committee that when the so-called House Mission went abroad General Bliss, Chief of Staff, representing the army, and Admiral Benson, representing the navy, were members of that mission. Their task was to find out by conference with the French and British and Italians, and their military experts, an answer to this question: How can America contribute most to the early winning of this war?

One of the answers to that question which they brought back, and telegraphed it before they came, was that the more rapid expedition of troops to Europe was a part of the answer, and they asked at once of their associates in conference, "What about further supplies of artillery and artillery ammunition?"

And there, in the high military councils of those two nations, the matter was discussed, and it was agreed that both Great Britain and France had surplus ordnance, surplus ordnance ammunition, and surplus ordnance ammunition capacity; that Great Britain was in exactly the same state that France was. In order rapidly to equip her great army she had built up quantity production to such an extent that the wastage of war and the necessary augmentation of ordnance and ordnance ammunition would not exhaust her capacity, and therefore it was agreed by these international military experts that "the representatives of Great Britain and France" (this is a telegram from General Bliss in December) "state that their production of artillery—field, medium, and heavy—is now established on so large a scale that they are able to equip completely all American divisions as they arrive in France during the year 1918 with the best make of British and French guns and howitzers. With a view, therefore, to expedite and facilitate the equipment of the American armies in France, and, second, to securing the maximum ultimate development of the munitions supply with the minimum strain upon available tonnage, the representatives of Great Britain and France propose that the field, medium, and heavy artillery be supplied during 1918, and as long after as may be found convenient from British and French gun factories."

### Putting No Strain on France.

I have seen, gentlemen, in the newspapers, statements that this taking of ammunition from France is putting her to a greater effort than she ought to undertake. I say to you that General Joffre and his associates, who were here, Mr. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner; the British representative, General Bridges, and his associates, when they were here in that mission, (I don't remember whether I spoke with Lord Northcliffe on this subject or not,) but all of the persons who have come to this country with any knowledge on that subject, and General Bliss, who went to Europe to study that subject on the ground, bring me the confident and positive assurance that we are not only not taking from France and Great Britain things which they need, but that we are helping them to maintain their processes, that we are using the facilities which they have organized in order to meet a need, that we are saving tonnage, that we are expediting the arming of our own forces, and that we are making properly co-ordinated and co-operated effort of a military character with our allies in this war by this process.

Senator Reed—The proposition came from the British and French themselves?

Secretary Baker—Came originally from the French, then from the British. And yet we have not stopped there. We have organized increased capacity in this country, looking ahead. The schedule of deliveries of artillery in this country which is before your committee and which I will be very glad to leave with the committee for examination, (I should not like to have it appear as a part of this public statement, but the committee may have it.)

I read figures which it will not hurt to read. This shows the production of mobile artillery. It shows our procurements from France, prospective procurements from France, and covers the year 1918. At the outset, in the month of January, out of the 75 mm. field pieces, we get 620 from France, and there have been turned out of our own factories only 84. In April our own production has risen to 231, and the French has dwindled to 73. In succeeding months the number increased until in the month of December, 1918, our own production of that piece is forecasted to be 433 pieces.

### Our Prospective Production.

I have here on this table the figures for 3-inch and aircraft guns, 4.7 guns of American manufacture, 155 mm. howitzers, of United States manufacture, beginning with one in January, 1918, only nine months after the declaration of war. So far as this matter is concerned, involving so much time, by the testimony of all experts, it is rising steadily and rapidly, the production of this larger piece, to a maximum of 300 per month in December, 1918. That is the howitzer. The gun is manufactured in the same way in this country with rising production on our own part, original procurement from the French and diminishing supplies from them.

The 8-inch, 9.2, and 9.5 howitzers of American manufacture and procured in England are all shown on this chart.

I think, gentlemen, that it is fair to say, (and if there be a possibility that I am wrong about it I should like to have it called to my attention, so that I can make no statement here which is not wholly borne out by the facts,) that the American army in France now and to be there, large as it now is and larger as it is to be, is provided with artillery of the types they want for the uses to which they are to put it, as rapidly as they can use it, and that our own stream of manufacture to supplement with is inaugurated, in process, and deliveries of some pieces are already begun, with, so far as industrial forecast can be relied upon, a rising and steadily increasing stream of American production.

Senator Sutherland—Mr. Secretary, is the 75 mm. gun which you expect to produce the French gun, or is it the American?

Secretary Baker—It is the 3-inch American gun.

Senator Sutherland—Have you developed a completely satisfactory 3-inch American gun?

Secretary Baker—Yes, sir.

Senator Sutherland—To take the place of the other?

Mr. Baker—Yes sir.

Senator Reed—With recoil and everything fully developed and satisfactory?

Mr. Baker—Yes sir. Our three-inch fieldpiece is regarded as an excellent piece, and is substantially of the same calibre as the French 75.

Senator Wadsworth—You do not mean to give the impression that we are making three-inch fieldpieces?

Mr. Baker—We are making the French 75.

Senator Reed—Is that the complete French gun, with the recoil and all the parts?

Mr. Baker—I do not know that. Perhaps, Senator Wadsworth does know from the testimony. My impression is we are continuing to make the three-inch gun, and, in addition to that, are getting, according to the French model, the 75 made in this country, but I may be wrong about that.

Senator Wadsworth—My recollection is that, for the time being, we have stopped making three-inch guns, and are making the French 75s.

Mr. Baker—That may be so.

Senator Wadsworth—At any rate, General Crozier gave us to distinctly understand that the important production would be the French 75s.

Mr. Baker—In this country?

Senator Wadsworth—In this country.

Mr. Baker—Yes.

Senator Wadsworth—And that our three-inch guns that we now have are to be used for training in this country.

Mr. Baker—Senator Sutherland can get the exact facts from General Crozier's statement; because it was supplied exactly from the records.

Senator Reed—This table only deals with the 75s, and then there was one column set aside for the anti-aircraft.

Mr. Baker—That is the anti-aircraft gun with a different mount.

Senator Reed—There is no field gun shown here as the 75.

Mr. Baker—I see. In addition to what I have said, gentlemen, I read what is already before you, a statement made by Mr. Tardieu in a letter to General Crozier. This was a letter of Dec. 21:

"Even in such remarkable technical conditions as these it takes time to realise such a program, to organise manufactures, and to have men to direct them. You will take less time than we did in France, where the output of field guns was not adequate to our needs before the end of 1916."

### British Ordnance Purchases Here.

Now, if I may supplement that with one or two other figures from this same report of General Crozier:

"The British Government in this country placed orders for ammunition and ordnance of all kinds totalling $1,808,000,000, extending from about the middle of August, 1914, to the middle of July, 1917, or over a period of about three years. In comparison with this our own Ordnance Department has placed orders for 63,000,000 shell (I leave the odd figures out) of a total value of approximately a billion dollars, between the middle of May and the middle of December, 1917, or over a period of seven months. In comparison with the total munitions and ordnance purchases of the British Government in this country in the period of about three years, of $1,808,000,000, the Ordnance Department has placed contracts for a total of $1,500,000,000 in seven months.

Senator Reed—Mr. Secretary, is the comparison there between what Great Britain ordered in this country and what we have produced, or between what Great Britain ordered and produced?

Mr. Baker—It is only what Great Britain ordered in this country, Senator. What she was making at home is, of course, left out of that amount.

Senator Reed—How does it help us to compare, in an effort to show that we have been doing enough, what we are producing as a total with what Great Britain may have ordered in this country, when we leave out of account what Great Britain may have ordered in other countries?

Mr. Baker—It does not help you, Senator, except to this extent——.

Senator Reed—I only want to get the import of the figures.

Mr. Baker—This is what I claim for it. When this war broke out, Great Britain was not prepared for it. She immediately began not only to organize her own industries, but to use every facility in a neutral country which she could lay her hands on, to produce ordnance and ordnance ammunition.

She had, as you know, Mr. Stettinius as a representative here—an American representing her—and he won deservedly a great reputation because of the masterly way in which he evoked in this country agencies for the creation rapidly of ordnance and ordnance ammunition.

When Great Britain was placing those orders she was placing all she could place. What she wanted was ordnance and ordnance ammunition in large quantities and in a hurry. So it is fair to assume that in addition to her own capacity for manufacture, she was getting from us at least the major part of what we were deemed capable of producing at the same time.

### Allies' Needs Embarrassed Us.

I do not mean to say that that is necessary concession, but everybody knows the urgency of Great Britain's need, and everybody who kept track of it at the time knows that the factories in this country which had made plows and factories that made cash registers and factories which had made adding machines and factories devoted to all sorts of standard industrial uses of one sort and another were gotten together under the spur of that impulse and devoted to the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance ammunition.

When we came into the field we came, it is true, into a field where some experience had been acquired by American manufacturers in the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance supplies, but we came into a field, in part pre-empted and occupied by our allies, and our problem, so far as the Ordnance Department was concerned, was not merely to commandeer, right and left, the facilities in this country for the manufacture of ordnance and let the British and the French take care of themselves. They were fighting and on the fighting line, and our necessity was to intrude our program into theirs in such a way as not to weaken their strength while we were building up our own to bring it to their assistance; so that our industrial problem, while obviously so aided by the experience which our manufacturers have gotten in the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance supplies, was at least complicated by the fact that so very much of the very best talent in the country was already devoted to that, and for uses which could not be diverted or suspended.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Mr. Secretary, may I interrupt you?

Mr. Baker—Certainly, sir.

### As to Reduced Shell Output Here.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Is it not true that our shell capacity has been reduced from about 20,000,000 for a unit of time, I think it is one month, to 5,000,000, since our entrance into the war?

Mr. Baker—I cannot give you that answer. I do not know, Senator.

Senator Frelinghuysen—You do not know?

Mr. Baker—No, sir.

Mr. Frelinghuysen—Have you all the shell capacity that you need?

Mr. Baker—I think we are still letting shell contracts.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I understand it is reduced to about 25 per cent. since out entrance into the war, and many of the plants have been dismantled.

Mr. Baker—I cannot answer that, sir; I do not know. It helps very little to give figures of this sort, and yet there is a story back of them—a story of driving hard work. The Ordnance Department has averaged twenty contracts a day since our entrance into this war, involving a daily average sum of about $6,000,000.

Senator Reed—Mr. Secretary, I do not want to interrupt, but it seems to me, if I understand the question of Senator Frelinghuysen, that certainly you must be in position, or should be in position to know whether our shell producing capacity has been actually reduced to 25 per cent. of what it was?

Mr. Baker—Senator, I am in a position to get that.

Senator Reed—How could that happen without your knowing it?

Mr. Baker—Doubtless what must be at the base of the Senator's question is this: that some factories, organized in this country and equipped with machinery for turning out shells, were allowed to dismantle under contracts by which their machinery was to be sent to England when they got through, or something of that sort. If there has been reduction in shell-producing capacity, it is to be accounted for in that fashion.

Senator Frelinghuysen—The reason for my question was this: I was wondering whether the Ordnance Department had made any investigation as to their need of shells and the absorption of the capacity in this country. I understand that upon our entrance into the war we had a capacity four times as great as we have now, and that the War Department has allowed these shell factories, these large ammunition factories, to become dismantled and go out of business, and that the capacity has been reduced to about 25 per cent. of what it was originally. I presumed that you would have the figures, or information of that kind.

Secretary Baker—I have not the figures, Senator, but the question is, of course, a very pertinent one, and if the facts are as reported, the reason for it is equally important, and I would be very glad to procure that information for the committee.

## AS TO CLOTHING SUPPLY.

Mr. Baker—Mr. Chairman, may I now turn aside to the third? I will now go into a comment which appeared in your address, Mr. Chairman, dealing with the supply of clothing under the Quartermaster General's Department. It is perfectly true, and I thought I agreed with you about it when I was before you before, that the supply of clothing was inadequate. If I did not then agree to that it was only because it was so obvious that an explicit statement of agreement did not arise out of the form in which the questions and answers were made.

I said to you, I feel quite sure, at that time, that our initial rush needs were substantially provided for and that reserves would rapidly accumulate; but I supplied to the committee all I could get—tabulated statements, with the exact number of garments short in every camp, and you accounted it a fault to me, Senator, when you asked me about Camp Sherman, and I telegraphed out there and got a message which was reassuring in character, and the next day got a correction which showed not so good a condition, and I sent it to you before it was cold from the telegraph wires.

I think you thought, Senator, that I was to blame for that. I wanted the Senator and the committee to have all I could get, and I sent it without reservation, as I shall do in the future in response to any request that the committee makes.

I have already said to you that at the outset we had the problem as to whether we should wait until we had an adequate supply of clothing, or whether we should not. In large part, I think the responsibility for that decision rests with me personally. The best information I could get then and the best information I have now is that it takes somewhere between nine and twelve months to teach men who have not had previous experience to live in camps, to learn the discipline and life of a soldier, so that they can be safely sent into the kind of warfare we now have.

I did not then know, nor do I know, nor can I know how rapidly it may be necessary for us to send men to France. I know how rapidly we have sent them. I know how many are there. I know what our present plan is to send them, but I do not know but that tomorrow—this has not happened, but I do not know but that tomorrow it might turn out that it would be wise to double the rate at which we are sending troops.

### To be Ready When the Call Came.

There are now in the United States sixteen National Guard camps, sixteen national army camps, filled with men who are ready to go if it is necessary. I have sacrificed something for that. I have not willingly sacrificed the health of anybody. I have not intended to sacrifice the comfort of anybody. But I have intended, if it was humanly possible, to be ready when the call came, and if I were to have delayed the calling out of those troops until the last button was on the last coat, and the call had come in November, or December, or January, "Send them and send them fast," and they were still at home waiting for tailors, I would have felt a crushing load of guilt and responsibility which, at least in comparison with what I do feel about having called them out, could have been incomparably greater.

And yet I was not callous about it. I asked those agencies with which we were dealing in this matter how fast we could expect these supplies. They gave me the forecast as to the future. They relied upon their estimate of production. I relied upon their estimate of production. Men who were called upon to take contracts for the production of cloth and the making of garments, not unnaturally perhaps, overestimated their capacity for production. Here and there some little labor difficulties—not many—the response of labor to this situation has been superb in the United States—here and there difficulties of transportation and delays in getting supplies from one place to another, accumulating congestions upon the railroads, delaying manufacture and shipment from one place to another, unprecedented weather conditions in the United States, a Winter the like of which none of us has seen since we were children.

These things did arise, and the result was that in many of these camps there were shortages of coats, there were shortages of overcoats, and, perhaps in a minor degree, of some other things, and at the very outset a shortage of blankets, which was quickly supplied by going into the civilian market and buying comforts here and blankets there of a non-uniform type.

### Enough Clothing to Keep Men Warm.

The reports I have now are, and the reports for some time have been, that the quantity of woolen underwear in the camps is adequate; that the quantity of heavy cotton khaki is adequate. For some weeks now we have had an adequate supply of overcoats. The supply of coats is approaching adequacy, and, almost without exception—I say almost, because I have not had time to read them all—but from every camp which I have communicated with in the last few days the report comes to me that where there are any shortages of coats, and that seems to be the principal item, there is no such shortage as interferes with the safety or comfort of the men; that adequate stocks of heavy woolen underwear and overcoats have protected the men against actual suffering by reason of the temporary deficiency in goods, but even the temporary deficiency in goods is, for the most part, supplied.

Suppose I had taken the other counsel—there were two alternatives. Either we could go into this war as nations go into wars, summon the countryside and assemble them into camps and work out their problems afterward, which was one suggestion at the time, or we could wait until the last element of preparation had been made before summoning the men.

The unwisdom, I think, of either of those courses is obvious. What we tried to do, and the responsibility for it I think I must personally accept, because I was conscious of the grounds on which it lay—what we tried to do was to summon the men out as rapidly as they could be taken care of, with the best knowledge we could get of the capacity of the industry of this country, and it is not unknown to any member of this committee that when the draft army came to be assembled we delayed the calling out of the units of it sometimes a couple of weeks, sometimes more than that, in order that at each camp no men would be received who could not be taken care of, and the last element of the first 500,000, or 687,000, men selected by draft, the last element of those men, intended originally to have come out in November or December, will not, in fact, report to the camps until the 15th of February in order that this production may catch up and be adequate for their entertainment and protection when they come. Now, one or two erroneous beliefs with regard to this subject, I think, are abroad.

Senator Reed—Was there, Mr. Secretary, an order, or a warning, or suggestion sent out to troops coming to camp that they should bring but little clothing with them?

Secretary Baker—I think there was, Senator, a suggestion sent out that they should bring very little clothing, and when they got there they were directed to go into uniform and send their private clothing home.

### Cast-offs for Negro Troops.

Senator Sutherland—Mr. Secretary, while you are on that subject: I was told Saturday by a colored preacher who had visited his son, a private at Camp Meade, just an hour from Washington, that none of the colored soldiers there had woolen underclothing. I asked him about the outer clothing, and he said a good many of the colored men were supplied with the cast-off clothing of the white soldiers; that he himself had supplied his son with the underclothing which he needed, and that they were very uncomfortable and suffered for the lack of woolen underclothing.

Secretary Baker—Senator, I have no means of knowing of the accuracy of some parts of that account, but I have a report from General Nicholson at Camp Meade.

Senator Sutherland—I think some 1,300 or 1,400 colored troops are at Camp Meade.

Secretary Baker—I feel very sure that there must be some mistake about supplying any soldier with the cast-off clothing of others. I am quite certain that no distinction is made between white and colored troops in that matter, and I believe the fact to be that there is at Camp Meade a surplus of heavy woolen underwear for every soldier there.

Senator Sutherland—I thought it was quite important to correct such a report, if it is current.

Secretary Baker—It is important. As a matter of fact, I went to Camp Lee in person two months ago. There is a very large body of colored troops there, and the only shortage in uniforms I discovered by observation of these troops in review was that one white soldier did not have an overcoat on, and when I questioned him about it he said that he had left it in his tent; and some colored men wore denim trousers instead of woolen trousers, and that was explained to me by saying that there was an inadequacy in certain sizes of garments.

The last report I have on Camp Meade, Senator, apparently is dated the 26th, 27th, and 28th of December. At that time the only shortages reported were coats, overcoats and breeches, all of which were supplied by shipment from Baltimore on the 2d of January. There was no shortage at that time of underwear.

Senator Reed—What was the extent of that shortage?

Secretary Baker—I do not hesitate at all to give it to you, except that it deals with a situation in December, and the supply has been very rapid in January, and I do not want to give you a false impression about it.

Senator Sutherland—Mr. Secretary, will you have somebody wire to ascertain the actual facts from the men themselves?

Secretary Baker—With very great pleasure, Senator.

Senator Sutherland—I would like to have that cleared up.

### No Shoddy in Uniforms.

Secretary Baker—I will do that with very great pleasure, Senator.

"In some way the idea has got abroad that the uniform of the soldier is made of a mixture of wool and shoddy. I do not think it an unnatural thing that that idea should have gotten abroad, because I remember, at the time that I appeared before the committee before, a young soldier came in to see Senator Chamberlain, an acquaintance, and Senator Chamberlain and I felt the uniform, and we asked the date of the issue of his coat and the date of issue of his trousers, and we felt the two kinds of cloth, and both of us said the trousers were very much better than the coat. This coat, which has shoddy in it, evidently is not nearly so good as the trousers, which were made at the time when they did not have shoddy, and I think the Senator will remember that we agreed to that—that the two issues showed a difference in quality, and we attributed it to the shortage.

The fact is that all of the uniform cloth of the army of the United States is made of virgin wool. There is no shoddy in any of it. There has been introduced into the cloth used for overcoats and for blankets an admixture of reworked wool, but in the uniform cloth there is no shoddy, there is no reworked wool; it is all virgin wool. And, in addition to that, when we went into this war the standard of army quality for uniforms was that it should contain 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. cotton. That had been our standard for a long time, but the specification was changed, and the army uniform cloth, every yard of it, bought for this war, is virgin wool of the same weight it has always been, with a large increase in its strength in order to give it greater wearing qualities, and worked wool, or use of scraps, so-called shoddy, is limited to overcoats and blankets.

I did not know that. I am like the committee; I did not know that until I received a letter, of which a copy was sent to Senator Chamberlain, from Mr. Eisenman to that effect, and I called him up this morning and asked him if I understood him correctly as to that being the fact, and he said it was the fact.

On that subject I want to read, if I may, a statement made by the greatest wool expert in America. My attention was called to it only this morning. It is from the issue of Commerce and Finance of Jan. 23, 1918, and is written by William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company. Senator Weeks knows that I am not stating it too strongly when I say that he is a man of very high authority in the wool world.

Senator Weeks.—He is the President of the largest manufacturing establishment in the United States.

Secretary Baker.—Yes. Mr. Wood says this:

### Advantages of Shoddy.

The recommendation of the Manufactures Committee to the Council of National Defense looking to the utilization of reworked wool is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration and not to be disparaged, as it has been in some quarters. Reworked wool can be introduced into fabrics which are used for overcoats and blankets so as to improve rather than impair their usefulness. It gives a better fitting property to the cloth, makes a warmer, closer, tighter fabric, provided a judicious proportion is used.

The Manufactures Committee, composed of patriotic and practical men, gave the Government their best judgment, based on the knowledge and experience acquired through years of effort in practical manufacturing, in recommending the judicious use of reworked wool.

I am willing to venture the statement that in the construction of from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the overcoatings made in the world, including some of the finest fabrics, there is used a measureable quantity of reworked wool, or shoddy, so that the prejudice which appears to exist against the use of this kind of raw material is unfounded and unjust under modern conditions of manufacture.

As confirming this, I may mention that all the heavier military cloth used for export in this country, under specifications given by their respective Governments, contains a large percentage of reworked wool.

Secretary Baker—So that I am correcting, if you shared it, a mistake which I shared with you. I had supposed that, on the recommendation of this committee of the American Woolen Manufactures Committee, a uniform cloth which had originally been virgin wool was reduced to first 65 and 35, and then 50-50 of virgin wool and reworked wool.

Senator Reed—Does not that statement of Mr. Wood prove too much? If it is a fact that shoddy is better than wool, we ought to use it in the uniforms as well as in the overcoats.

Secretary Baker—No, apparently not, Senator, and for this reason, if I am able to judge it at all. I do not know a great deal about it, and I probably should not venture an opinion, but, according to Mr. Wood's own statement, he limits the recommendation to blankets and overcoating material.

Senator Reed—Well, he adds that it is used in some of the finest cloth.

Secretary Baker—For overcoating.

Senator Reed—Employed anywhere, and that it makes a closer and warmer garment. You have not time to stop and argue it.

### Expert in Use of Shoddy.

Senator Frelinghuysen—Mr. Secretary, I do not want to contradict you, but I want to read a statement before the committee of Colonel Lindsley, Chief Inspector of the Quartermaster Department at Philadelphia. It is on Page 1,332, Part III.:

> In the service cloth, the sixteen-ounce melton for uniforms, what were the specifications of the Quartermaster General's Department of the United States Army prior to and at the entrance of the United States into the war?
>
> Colonel Lindsley—That was 75 per cent. wool, high ⅜, and 25 per cent. cotton, and the sixteen-ounce that we have been getting since the outbreak of the war of the worsted has been mostly all worsted, and is probably a superior cloth to the specification. The reason for that was the worsted mills could not make the 30-ounce overcoating. That had to be made on a woolen system in order to employ all of the looms, all of the mills, and keep them going, and get the production that was necessary. We got this worsted cloth made on the worsted system instead of the woolen system.
>
> Senator Frelinghuysen—Then you believe that, as far as the service cloth is concerned, we are getting as good a cloth, if not a better cloth, than we had before?
>
> Colonel Lindsley—In the 16 ounce, yes, Sir.
>
> Senator Frelinghuysen—Does that universally apply to all cloth that is being procured at the present time?
>
> Colonel Lindsley—No; we are getting some 16-ounce that has a worsted warp and a carded filling. One contract was placed with a cotton warp and a 50 per cent. wool and a 50 per cent. shoddy filling.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I think you will find, Mr. Secretary, if you will make further investigation, that there is a large quantity of cloth now under specification with the shoddy filling of the 16-ounce.

Secretary Baker—Senator, I have before me—I should be very glad to have that testimony looked into and complete accuracy obtained—but I have before me here in print the specifications of the several kinds of cloth, the original specifications in 1910, and the present specifications.

At this point Senator Chamberlain announced the committee would take a recess of one hour.

Senator McKellar—Before we adjourn, may I call the Secretary's attention to Mr. Eisenman's testimony, in which he says this in reference to the uniform: "Now, it is virtually all wool; I mean 90 per cent. of our purchases of uniform cloth have been all wool up to date, including this morning, practically all wool worsted fabrics." So it means that if he states now they are all virgin wool there must be some mistake, or discrepancy, at any rate between this statement given on Jan. 2, 1918, and the letter written this morning. I just want to call your attention to that.

## AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

### Mr. Baker Continues His Testimony on Clothing and Conditions in Camps.

The Chairman—Mr. Secretary, are you ready to proceed?

Secretary Baker—Since the adjournment, Senator, my Secretary has discovered a letter, which was in his hands, addressed to him, from the Commanding General at Camp Meade, to which Senator Sutherland referred. This letter was written to Mr. Hayes in reference to a letter which was sent originally by some lady to Dr. Anna Shaw and by her referred to Mr. Hayes for information, and he sent it to General Nicholson. General Nicholson says this:

> There has never been a time when the troops at this cantonment have not had at least three pieces of heavy Winter underwear and an ample supply of heavy socsk. There was a time when there was a scarcity of woolen uniforms, but, from my observation and from the reports of the Surgeon, no suffering or hardship resulted from this condition. The food supply has been abundant and well prepared, and I venture to say in a great many cases of better quality and quantity than the men would have had at home.

Secretary Baker—The latter part of that, of course, is immaterial, but the particular point of Senator Sutherland's inquiry was with regard to an adequate amount of underwear, and General Nicholson's reply has been that there has not been a time that there were less than three suits of heavy Winter underwear in camp.

I have also, since adjournment, been able to get from General Wheeler a statement with regard to the shell-making capacity of the country, which I desire to read. This, of course, was in reply to a hurried inquiry:

> Referring to your inquiry of a few minutes ago, I may say that the shell-making capacity of the country is difficult to state in number of shells without giving calibres, but it is our best estimate that the shell-making capacity of the country for 75 mm. and 3-inch shells has been increased about 50 per cent. since the beginning of the war, and that the shell-making capacity for sizes above 75 mm. and 3-inch has been increased about 25 per cent. in the same period. I am sending you inclosed herewith a carbon copy of a statement showing that the Ordnance Department now has under order in the United States 59,803,910, say 60,000,000. All of these shells are to be delivered during the calendar year 1918.

Secretary Baker—Immediately at the adjournment I had been asked some questions as to the discrepancy in the testimony in regard to sixteen-ounce melton cloth, and the question was whether the statement made by Mr. Eisenman, that that was entirely a virgin wool, was accurate in view of the statement made by a Colonel in the record, whose name has escaped me for a moment.

The Chairman—Colonel Lindsley.

Senator McKellar—And the statement was made by Mr. Eisenman previously.

### Corroborated by Rosenwald.

Secretary Baker—There must have been some confusion in the mind of the witness as to the particular subject under inquiry when those statements were made, if they, with their context, had the meaning which we have all attributed to them when they are read. Julius Rosenwald, who has been at the head of purchase of this sort of supply, or the accumulation of capacity for this sort of production, was in the room during the morning session, and came up to me at the conclusion of the statement to say that the published statement on the subject, derived from the last statement of Mr. Eisenman, is absolutely accurate; that the sixteen-ounce melton is wholly virgin wool, and that in cloth of that weight reworked wool cannot be profitably used, but that in clothes of greater weight, the kind used for overcoats and blankets, it can be used. So that apparently the last statement of Mr. Eisenman is a correct statement, and our sixteen-ounce melton uniform cloth is now made entirely of virgin wool, instead of as, before the war, of 75 per cent. wool and 25 per cent. cotton, and is for cloth of that weight the best that can be produced.

In that general connection, some question has been raised as to whether a heavier weight of cloth ought to have been supplied, in view of the fact that foreign armies use a heavier weight of cloth. I can add nothing to the testimony in the record on that subject. That testimony, as I understand it, is this, that we have retained the cloth specified for our army for a long time, so far as weight is concerned; that by the injection of 100 per cent. of virgin wool we have strengthened it and increased its warmth and wearing capacity; but whether or not a heavier cloth ought to be indicated is yet to be determined, and the status of that matter is this, that General Pershing was requested to have his experts in Europe investigate that situation and report to us on or before Feb. 1 whether he recommended any change in the uniform cloth. That report has not yet been made by General Pershing and his staff, nor has any suggestion ever come from General Pershing or his staff voluntarily that there should be any heavier cloth used in the making of our uniforms.

Senator Weeks—You made that request of General Pershing as a result of the hearing, did you not?

Secretary Baker—I am not sure, Senator, whether it was or not; I think you asked General Sharpe to do it, and he made it. I did not initiate that request.

[At this point Senator Frelinghuysen, who had been out of the room, returned, and Secretary Baker read again the memorandum as to the shell-making capacity of the country having increased 50 per cent. with the beginning of the war.]

Senator Frelinghuysen—From the information I received I am disposed to challenge that information.

Secretary Baker—As I said to the committee when I first read it, it is a hurried memorandum, and I would be very glad to have a complete survey of the subject made and supply you whatever I find.

I want to make but one further observation on this general subject of the Quartermaster and Supply Department. I think it is not unfair for me to say that in the matter of provision of food no army ever assembled anywhere was fed as regularly, as well, as nutritiously, as appetizingly, as this army. I think you gentlemen of the committee, and surely the men at the War Department, will agree that, while there have been complaints about other things, the almost unanimous testimony, so far as I know the unanimous testimony of this army, is that its food has been of the highest quality; that there has been no suggestion of defective quality or insufficiency in the quantity; that its preparation has been of the highest character, and, generally, the very great problem of food supply for this vast and hastily organized group of men has been carried out with most extraordinary success.

## AS TO CAMP SITES.

There is one other subject about which I want to speak in some detail, but I think I can do it briefly.

The Chairman—Take all the time you wish, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Baker—I thank you, Senator. I have spoken longer today than I have ever spoken in my life in one day, and I am anxious, if I can, to come to a conclusion. There is some question as to the selection of cantonment sites, as to the healthfulness of the sites selected, and it has been suggested that the Surgeon General was not consulted with regard to the selection of sites.

The War College division of the General Staff made a study of the mode of training of the army. The date of that is May 4, and the questions they considered at that time were: First—"Shall the army be assembled in regimental camps or brigade camps or division camps?" They finally determined that it should be in division camps. They then drew up a memorandum covering several pages as to the mode of selecting and organizing those camps. The paper I have before me is the original, signed by General Joseph E. Kuhn, President of the Army War College.

This report recommended that the department commanders should be charged with the duty of making such selections for the troops to be raised or trained within their respective departments, and that they should appoint boards of officers to investigate and report upon the available camp sites.

Third—The number of such boards in each department should be left to the discrimination of the several department commanders. Each board should be composed of two experienced officers of the line, one of whom should, when practicable, be the division commander concerned or his representative; one of the Quartermaster's Department, one officer of the Medical Corps, and a district engineer. The requisite number of district engineers, selected for their knowledge of local conditions, should be placed under the orders of each department commander for detail on these boards.

The fourth paragraph gives a catalogue of the considerations which should guide the department commander and the boards appointed by him in the selection of these sites. I read only two or three pertinent ones. They should be sufficient to accommodate a command without crowding, and have an adequate water supply, both for the men and animals to be encamped thereon. They should be immune from floods and inundations. The surroundings should be healthful. There were other desirable features recommended, absence of insect pests as disease carriers, infrequent interruptions to training by inclement weather—a long and carefully prepared schedule.

### Comment on Wood's Fitness.

That was sent to each Department Commander. The principal places where these camps were to be selected were the Department of the Southeast, the Central Department, and the Southern Department. There had been just transferred, shortly before that, to the Department of the Southeast the senior Major General of the army, General Wood, himself a medical officer originally, a man who had originated the training camp idea and put it into practice at Plattsburg until it was a demonstrated success—a man who, perhaps, more than any other man in the army by common consent would have been recognized as the best equipped man to select camp sites and inaugurate a system of training camps.

In the Central Department the commandor was General Barry, who was, if I remember correctly, next in order; perhaps General Franklin Bell was his senior.

Senator Warren—He is third, Bell is second.

Mr. Baker—Among the ranking Major Generals in the army, a man with experience not only in this country but in our insular possessions, a lifelong soldier, a man accustomed to the encampment of soldiers and the environment which ought to surround them.

In the Southern Department, I forget who was in command. It was of less importance, because it had a larger part of the order, and camp sites had practically been selected, so far as that department was concerned.

They were directed to select for recommendation to the department camp sites. I am not referring to anything that is not perfectly known to everybody that lives in Washington, but from the day that it was known when camp sites would be selected Washington was filled to overflowing with representative bodies of citizens from States and citizens desiring that consideration should be given to this site or to that site, pressing the advantages of particular locations on us as to their accessibility by railroad or otherwise, the character of their climate, the character of their soil.

And I think I am stating what is known to every one in this room when I say that those camp sites were regarded as of so grave importance, and the proper selection was of so much importance, that an actual board which could visit and compare on the ground the relative conditions was the reliance of the department, and I am stating what the record shows when I say that the camp sites actually selected were in every instance recommended by the department commander, his action being based on a board's action, the board containing in every instance, so far as my knowledge goes, the senior medical officer of his department, and only in one instance was the question raised as to whether or not a camp site, tentatively selected, was in itself in a healthful place. That question was raised, and when it was raised I asked the Surgeon General of the army to select the most eminent and competent sanitarian in his department and send him to make a personal inspection of the site. He came back and reported that the site was a sanitary and healthful site, and it was not until that report had been made that that site was finally decided upon.

Senator Weeks—Was that Camp Funston?

Mr. Baker—It was not. I am perfectly willing to tell what the camp was. The camp was at Louisville, Camp Zachary Taylor. Somebody raised the question whether that was a healthful location. The records of the department in addition showed that upon the selection of these sites the Surgeon General's office was notified of their selection. I am not raising any issue with the Surgeon General. I share the high opinion of his eminent talents and of his great past service and capacity for future service which this committee entertains, and yet I want to have it perfectly understood that in the selection of these sites his representative was a member of every board, and if any question ever arose with regard to the propriety of a site in process of selection that question was investigated under his direction by my order until they were satisfied as to the propriety of the selection.

### The Question of Overcrowding.

And now with regard to the building of cantonments and the air space. The plans for the barracks and hospitals and buildings at these camps were referred to the Surgeon General's office and by him approved. I do not remember what allotment of floor space they made, but they were approved and the buildings were in the process of construction when there came a meeting, I think, of the American Medical Association, and at that meeting a committee was appointed to consider the question of the sanitary conditions and character of barrack buildings for soldiers.

That committee came to Washington and conferred with the Surgeon General, which was entirely helpful and loyal and proper for them to do. That committee insisted upon a larger allowance, a larger square foot of floor space and cubical contents for the soldier. In deference to their advice, the Surgeon General requested that a larger allowance be made. At the time that request was made, however, many barrack buildings had been constructed, the whole system of plans had been made with his previous approval, and the work was going on.

I, therefore, asked General Gorgas to see me with that committee, and I saw them in my office and discussed the question with them then. I do not remember all of the persons who were present, but I remember some of them. There was General Gorgas, Dr. Mayo, Dr. Welch of Johns Hopkins Hospital—I do not recall others, but there must have been perhaps half a dozen or eight of them, of great distinction in the medical profession, including Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago, who was Chairman of the medical section of the Council of National Defense.

We raised the question of how much floor space the men ought to have, and they suggested that fifty feet was the proper allowance. Then it was explained to them that the barracks were in process of construction, and they were asked whether they felt that the matter was so vital that it was wise to stop building the buildings we were then building and start over again on reformed plans, and they said no, they did not think so.

They thought the thing for us to do

Continued on Page Ten.

# Baker Outlines Our War Plan; Points to Our Many Activities at the Front

Continued from Page Nine.

was to take the minimum which they suggested as an ideal toward which we should build, and that we should ask Congress to permit us to spend more money putting additions to these barrack buildings, and, ultimately, get up to this allowance, but they would not recommend that we stop building the barracks at that place in order to make the enlargements which they suggested.

### As to Camps in Tents.

That is more or less unimportant except as it leads up to another subject. I said then: "Gentlemen, we have now discussed cantonments, permanent barracks, more or less permanent wooden barracks. Now let us talk about the camps, because a large part of these soldiers are going to be in canvas tents."

Somebody said (and it was evidently accepted as the general opinion) that that subject need give us no trouble. They said that tents are automatically ventilated; there will be no trouble from them. We wish, we believe it would have been wiser or better, safer, to have had all the men in tents instead of having them in camps, because the tent is a smaller unit, which brings fewer men together in one place. It is automatically ventilated, and we think you need not look forward to any of the problems arising from congestion from the tent camps. I recalled that to General Gorgas's attention the other day and he remembered it, and said that was still his opinion.

Now the fact is that the more serious health difficulties have broken out in the camps that were in tents, and the health conditions in the cantonments, where the gravest concern was felt, have been better than those where it is felt that we had perfect assurance.

I cite that not merely to show that expert opinion may not arrive at the correct solution of a difficult problem, but I want you to have the environment of that problem. Shortly after the conference it turned out that we were going to reorganize all of our divisions, making a larger company by the consolidation of other companies, making a larger regiment and it became possible in the various camps to use several buildings, each of which had originally been planned to hold one company, to use two buildings to hold one of these larger companies, not having so many men in it. So that from the beginning, so far as the cantonments are concerned, there has not been less than the minimum, desired by this committee and General Gorgas, of assignable floor space and cubical contents.

For instance, the approved capacity of 500 cubic feet as a basis applied to the sixteen cantonments, produces the results. At Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., on the basis of 500 cubic feet per man, there is room for 34,476 men. The greatest number ever there was 34,800, about 300 too many.

Now in every one of the sixteen camps the capacity of the 500 cubic feet basis is greater than the maximum number who have ever been there. At Camp Upton, 39,111 capacity, maximum number 29,000, (I read only the first figures;) Camp Dixon, capacity 39,800, maximum number, 20,800; Camp Meade, capacity 38,500, maximum number 32,000; and so on clear through the entire list with the solitary exception of Camp Devens, where the capacity on the basis of 500 cubic feet per man was exceeded as the only one, and that only by something over 200 men at a particular time.

### Camp Bowie and Pneumonia.

The Chairman—Right in that connection can you state what it was at Camp Bowie? (This camp was mentioned by Senator Chamberlain in his Senate speech as badly overcrowded.)

Mr. Baker—Yes, Sir. Camp Bowie is a National Guard camp, Senator, and is, therefore, a canvas camp and not a cantonment. But I have something on that subject here. You cited, I believe, Senator, Camp Bowie in your speech. On Sept. 23, the commanding General at Camp Bowie reported to the War Department by telegram that he had sufficient tentage on hand to accommodate 26,088 men on the basis of eight men to the tent. On that date the strength of the command at Camp Bowie was 17,000 enlisted men.

On Oct. 2 the Secretary of War directed the Quartermaster General of the army to ship 215 large pyramidal tents to Camp Bowie. This statement was made by express and these tents were to make up the number required to provide accommodations for the drafted men that were added to Camp Bowie by telegram of Oct. 10. The telegram of Oct. 10 directed the commanding General at Camp Bowie to call for only such members of the total drafted men authorized as he could accommodate in his camp.

Regarding the number of men to be put in a camp the records of the War Department show that on Oct. 15 the War College issued recommendations as to the manner of handling supplies in camps and cantonments, in which the following occurs:

"Heavy tentage for the National Guard, unless otherwise ordered, and State organizations which are to be mobilized at State mobilization camps, will be shipped direct to training camps, to be there apportioned out according to the needs of all the organizations by division or camp commanders on the basis of one large pyramidal tent to twelve men until the total supply of tentage available is increased, when distribution will be made at the rate of one tent to nine men."

That recommendation, our records show, had the concurrence of the Surgeon General. That is from the War College minutes. Later, when the Surgeon General was making his inspection of the various camps the number of men per tent was reduced from nine to five, as indicated in the action taken on Dec. 1, in the case of Camp Sevier.

Similar action was taken on the recommendation of the Surgeon General at the other camps visited by him. So that what actually happened, gentlemen, was that we gathered in from the country young men who had not been brought before into contact with community living. They were young men from the sparsely settled parts of the country. They were attacked by measles, of which one of the ordinary consequences, apparently, in adults is pneumonia.

Now, I am not a physician. I would simply be repeating what other people say to me if I undertook to detail any opinions on the subject of pneumonia or measles, and I do not want to minimize the fact that in all human likelihood the prevalence of pneumonia in some places and of bronchial colds, which lead to pneumonia, perhaps even the spread of measles, were caused by too many being in a tent at one time and facilitated by the shortage of clothes of the kind that I have previously described. And yet General Gorgas told me, as I have no doubt he told your committee, that the worst epidemic of pneumonia he ever had to deal with was at the Panama Canal, where there was not any question of shortage of clothes or change of climate.

Senator Hitchcock—It was a question of congestion, however—overcrowding.

Mr. Baker—I did not pursue that inquiry, but it was not a question of shortage of clothes or change of climate.

Senator Hitchcock—He stated it was overcrowding.

Mr. Baker—But I do extract from this record this, as I think evidenced by it, that our original expectation was that the men in the tents would be safe, that practically the only thing we had to consider there was the convenience of the men in getting around their tents, and then as soon as it was discovered that the boys by tying up tight the flaps of the tents and excluding the outside air were circumventing that outside ventilation, which had been counted upon so surely to prevent them from the evil effects of congested conditions—just as soon as that was discovered by the Surgeon General instantly it was suggested that the point of occupation of these should be much lighter, additional tentage went in as rapidly as could be sent by express, and these conditions were improved.

Senator Hitchcock—It is quite likely, I think, Mr. Secretary, that the tents would have been more sanitary and safer, and the young men would not have closed them up so tightly, if they had adequate clothing and blankets.

Mr. Baker—I think that entirely possible, Senator. I had not realized the blanket question was involved, but it may well have been. There was a shortage of blankets, the mills of the country could not produce them rapidly enough, and in some places, Camp Devens, for instance, I happen to recall that, as I speak, a very large number of quilts were bought in the nearby stores and cities to supplement and fill out the supply of blankets until a full supply was possible. And it may well be if the boys had blankets enough to cover themselves completely they would not have made the tents so nearly air tight.

The point I want to make about it, if I may make it with propriety, is this: That the place where we least expected trouble is the place where it came, and it is not the place where I expected it, at least, but it is where the greatest and most competent medical experts of America addressed their minds to that problem, coming all the way from New York, or wherever else their meeting was, to confer with the Surgeon General on the subject, which was the place where they least expected this trouble to arise.

### As to Adequacy of Hospitals.

Senator Weeks—Do you mind if I interrupt at this point?

Mr. Baker—Not at all, Sir.

Senator Weeks—Is not that largely due to the fact of insufficient hospital facilities at the National Guard camps?

Mr. Baker—I do not think so.

Senator Weeks—The Surgeon General has testified that the construction of hospitals was not undertaken until after these men were in camp, and that they are not completed yet; that there is not steam heat in some of these hospitals even today. Now, is not that degree of sickness in these camps largely traceable to the fact that they could not be properly provided for in hospitals?

Mr. Baker—I say yes, Senator, to your inquiry and then make this addition to it. Of course the men get sick first and then go to the hospital. There was no anticipated need for anything like the hospital facilities at the National Guard camps which developed, and yet the hospitals, when authorized by the Surgeon General, were authorized to be built.

The Surgeon General at the outset asked about hospital ficilities at the National Guard camps, and it was then thought that since the men would be in those camps a less length of time than the men in the cantonments, and as the cantonments would be used by succeeding groups of men to be trained, there was not so much need for making permanent hospital facilities at the National Guard camps as at the cantonments.

That view, however, was changed, and the Surgeon General's recommendation for hospitals at the National Guard camps was approved, and the same kind and size of hospital, the same character of facility, was then directed to be put up at the National Guard camps, and is either erected or is being erected at all of them. General Gorgas, I believe—I have not seen his testimony—but, General Gorgas said to me that he himself approved the idea of erecting these National Guard hospitals without permanent installation of flowing water, without permanent sewage facilities, because at the outset it was believed that they were to be temporary, but when it was discovered that they were to be more permanent then he recommended that it be changed to a permanent installation of plumbing and water supply, and that was then ordered to be done.

Senator Weeks—Perhaps the Surgeon General changed his mind or misunderstood. He testified to this committee that the first thing that should have been erected at these camps or cantonments was the hospital; that necessarily men changing their locality, having new climate and new surroundings and different kind of food, would be somewhat upset by it, and that the hospitals should have been ready when the men went to the camps or cantonments.

Mr. Baker—Of course I perfectly agree to that, Senator, and yet I think it is important to remember that what we are dealing with is the base hospital in each instance and not the regimental hospital.

Senator Weeks—I understand.

Mr. Baker—There were scattered through all of these camps the regimental hospitals, which under normal circumstances would be regarded as adequate to take care of minor illnesses of the men, places to which they could retire with a cold or a slight injury, or something of that kind, and this provision of base hospitals was for the more severe cases. Of course, the fact is that we were overtaken by epidemic conditions before the base hospitals were ready in the National Guard camps, and it was necessary to evacuate some of those hospitals, take the patients to other places, and when the Surgeon General went around and made his investigation and discovered that condition, just as soon as adverse health conditions arose at Camp Wheeler and in those other Southern camps—when that situation arose the Surgeon General's recommendation for the transfer of patients was instanly ordered and every recommendation he made was complied with.

It was at that time, after his return from this inspection, that General Gorgas suggested to me in conversation, (I have no doubt he has so testified, I have not seen his testimony,) but it was at that time that General Gorgas suggested to me the wisdom of having a detention hospital so that new men, coming to the camps, could be put in there for observation for the normal period of incubation of the common contagious diseases, so that there would not be in the future the chance of newly drafted men or newly raised levies, bringing in outside contagious diseases and spreading them through an assembled force.

### Not Agreed With Gorgas Version.

The Chairman—When did he return, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. Baker—Senator, I cannot answer that. It was within a day or two of the time when these health reports were handed out. It must have been some time toward the middle of December, but I cannot give you the date. But it was on his return from that visit of personal inspection, at which time he was accompanied, as I am informed, by eminent civilian physicians—it was at that time that he recommended the installation of these observation hospital buildings, and it was not earlier than that.

Senator Wadsworth—May I interrupt with just one question on that same point?

Secretary Baker — Certainly, Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Wadsworth—With regard to the cantonments, of course it was not anticipated that the men would be taken away or moved from the cantonments for several months to come, and that they were of a permanent or comparatively permanent character?

Mr. Baker—Yes.

Senator Wadsworth—What was the reason for the decision to postpone the building of base hospitals at the cantonments until after cantonments themselves were largely completed and the men had arrived?

Mr. Baker—I do not think that was ever so determined.

Senator Wadsworth — General Gorgas gave the committee to distinctly understand that the base hospitals at the cantonments were postponed.

Mr. Baker—So far as I know, that was never determined. I think this is true, I have heard this said, that in some of the camps the contractors decided to build first one group of buildings and then another group of buildings, and then another; while, in other camps, the contractor decided to build all of his buildings contemporaneously, with the result that in some of the camps 75 per cent of all the buildings were done before the other 25 per cent. were started. In other camps all of the buildings were started and were 75 per cent. done but none of them completed at a given time. That apparently was the judgment of the contractor as to the most rapid way of doing his work, and evidently concurred in by the constructing quartermaster who was on the ground and in charge of it. That may have led to the postponement in some instances of the building of the base hospitals.

Senator Wadsworth—General Gorgas described it as a general condition.

Mr. Baker—I do not know the facts.

Senator Wadsworth—And he indicated to the committee that it was somewhat in opposition to his advice.

Mr. Baker—I do not know any recommendation that he ever made on that point, nor do I know the fact.

Senator Frelinghuysen—I have the order here, Mr. Secretary, simply delayed from June 13 to July 16, awaiting appropriations from Congress—with your indorsement on there, cantonment hospitals—I do not know whether those are the regimental hospitals or the base hospitals.

Mr. Baker—This is evidently supplementary, Senator; these hospitals cost very much more than this. I should think this was supplementary. I do not recall having seen that before.

### Soldiers' Letters Home.

Now, gentlemen, if I may turn aside from these details. I have been dealing with what has seemed to me to be the details of delay. I hope I have not seemed to deny their existence. I have tried to add to your information by showing you exactly what they are so far as I can learn them. I do not want to add any color of prophesy with regard to when they will be completely removed.

I think you know, as a matter of fact, from the experts at the heads of these department, just what the outlook is with regard to each particular kind of thing, and so I turn aside to the plan of the war. I have understood that Senator Chamberlain felt that there was not a plan for this war. I do not know how far the members of the committee feel that. I do not know how far the country feels that; but I want, if I can, to say to you that there is a plan, that it is the only plan under the circumstances.

Senator Reed.—I want, before you take up a large subject, if I may be permitted to do so——

Mr. Baker.—Certainly, Senator Reed.

Senator Reed (continuing)—to ask you about one matter, because I think it has relation to these details that you have been talking of rather than the larger subject which you are about to enter upon. I am asking it in no spirit of antagonism, but to get the fact, just whatever it may be. An article appeared in the papers of yesterday, the first part of the article being to the effect that men will no longer be allowed to do newspaper work when they are a part of the military establishment. It is followed by the statement: The War Department adds, however, that no objection is held to the publication of a soldier's private correspondence with his consent, providing the letters are sent through the regular censorship machinery. Military censors are at the same time ordered to delete criticisms of superiors, or of policy, scandal of any sort, injurious reports concerning comrades or anything likely to arouse controversy.

The order concludes: "The object of this order is to satisfy, so far as compatible with protection of military interests, the natural desire of the people to keep in touch with their soldier representatives."

The particular article I have read is from The Washington Post, and I simply want to inquire because I think the article is susceptible of two or three different constructions, whether an order has ben issued which forbids a soldier to write home to his own people and tell them the personal discomforts that he may be subjected to, and if his letter has to go through a censor and if the censor has been ordered to strike out or delete any complaint by a soldier as to his condition.

Mr. Baker—No, Senator, no such order.

Senator Reed—That is not the meaning?

Mr. Baker—No such order and no such meaning.

Senator Reed—I hoped that that was true, but if you happen to have the time to read this article, you will see that it is so written that it is hard to tell. There is nothing, then, in the regulations that forbids a soldier writing back to his people, for instance, and saying that he is suffering from a lack of clothing or lack of proper food?

Mr. Baker—Absolutely nothing.

Senator Reed—His letter does not have to go through a censor.

Mr. Baker—Absolutely not.

Senator Reed—I am very glad to hear that.

Mr. Baker—That order, as a matter of fact, Senator, was drawn to accomplish this purpose: Some newspapers in the country have desired to employ soldiers as special correspondents, and men who are on the outside and are reporters and correspondents for newspapers have not unnaturally felt that a man on the inside would have a very great advantage if he were authorized to be employed as a reporter, and in addition to that, if a soldier is being paid by some other employer than the United States to act as reporter or correspondent in the camp, he has a divided allegience.

And yet we wanted to free every soldier in the army to write to his home newspaper, acting as a voluntary correspondent, writing letters which were intended to be printed, and in order to safeguard the soldiers and prevent their inadvertently violating the military regulations we have provided an office of inspection, or censoring, so that things that would be destructive of discipline, as a thoughtless boy might very possibly write home something about a tent-mate, or something of that kind, which would produce feelings of irritation and jealousy, and that sort of thing, and in order to prevent that kind of consequence an officer will be appointed to supervise their letters.

The Chairman—All their letters?

Mr. Baker—Oh, not at all, Sir; only those that are written by the soldiers for the purpose of publication; only that.

Senator Reed—That is entirely proper. I thought, perhaps, that was the correct description, but I wanted to be sure.

## PLAN OF THE WAR EXPLAINED BY BAKER

### Constant Changes in Europe Cause Many and Sudden Alterations in Program.

Secretary Baker — Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914. We went into it in April, 1917, so that for two and one-half years, or more than two and one-half years, the war had been going on. It was not as though war had broken out between the United States and some country, each of them prior to that time having been at peace with one another and with everybody else, so that an immediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary; but we were coming into a war which had been going on for two and one-half years, in which the greatest military experts, all the inventive genius, all of the industiral capacity of those greatest countries in the world, had for two and one-half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to be and where it was to be waged.

It was not a thing for us to decide where our theatre of war should be. The theatre of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across 3,000 miles of ocean—one end of it infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the manoeuvring of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No-Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of that line, and our problem was and is to get over there and get him.

It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil and not on our adversary's soil, and therefore at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the War College, with its speculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem of studying the then existing situation and bringing the financial, the industrial, and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain and France in the most immediate and effective way.

### Problem Without a Precedent.

That problem could not be decided here. I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trenches. The altogether unprecedented character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all.

It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

So hat from the very beginning it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put. They realized that. And so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here, and you saw Mr. Balfour in the House of Congress and at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another, but the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, and yet they distributed themselves through the War Department, and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their supply experts with General Sharpe and his assistants, their strategists sat down with the Army War College, and all over this city there were these confidential groups exchanging information, telling how the tihng was over there, what we could do, what they advised us to do, what experience they had had in developing this, that, and the other implement or supply, how certain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experience of the world had been tried there and found not to work at all.

### Aid of Allies' Experts.

They were exchanging information, giving us all that they thought was helpful. And then came Joffre, with his wonderful reputation and his great and charming personality, and he made a great figure here and we welcomed him. It was a tremendous inspiration to see the hero of the Marne. But with him came his unobserved staff of fifteen or twenty or twenty-five young men, the most brilliant men in the French Army—strategists, mechanical experts, experts in arms, experts in supplies, experts in industry and manufacture—and they told us not merely the formal and military problems, but they brought over with them men who were in from the beginning in their reorganizations of their industries, in their mobilization of their industrial plants, and we sat down with them in little groups until finally we collated, and collected and extracted all the information which they could give us from their respective countries. And every country which has been brought in the war has brought us that sort, or sent us that sort of a staff of experts, and it has been necessary to compare notes, and with this as a basis, to form such an idea as might be formed of what was the thing for us to do over there.

But that was not enough. They admitted that it was impossible to draw that picture. They could describe to us and bring the specifications and drawings for a piece of artillery, but they could not tell us why the British theory of the use of artillery was by the British preferred to that of the French. They could not picture to us a barrage of heavy howitzers as compared to a barrage of 75-millimeter guns. They could not picture to us the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft, with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but even while they told us the story grew old.

### Likened to Moving Picture.

The one thing they told us from the very beginning to the end was that this war, of all others, was not a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adversary; that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left England and France, but an entirely different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England, and which even before they got them in sufficient quantity manufactured to take them from the industrial plants to the front were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrapheap.

They said to us: This is a moving picture; it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It is not a static thing.

Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there in instant and immediate communication with us, and we sent over to France General Pershing, and we sent with him not merely a division of troops—to that I shall refer in a moment—but we sent with him perhaps I can say safely the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army. You know the size of the official corps of the regular army in this country when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was necessary to divide them up and send over to France officers of the highest quality so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices and in the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back of the front, so that they could see the thing with their own eyes and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing character of this war.

General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great, long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

### Some Weapons Already Old.

Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the department some of the divisions, when they come down—you will find that schedules which were agreed upon—weapons which were selected and we had started to manufacture—have been so far discarded that people have forgotten names of them almost, and new things have been substituted in their place.

So that if one gets the idea that this is the sort of war we used to have or if he gets the idea that this is a static thing, it is an entirely erroneous idea, and when you remember that we had to divide this little handful of officers that we had and send so large a part of them to France, and then think of those who remained at home you will realize, I am sure, that those who remained here had the double duty, insufficient for either aspect of it, in numbers—and they still have this double duty—they had to go forward with manufacturers, work out industry and industrial relations; they had to see about supplies of raw materials and manufacture finished product, and make from day to day alterations and changes that had to be made, and they had to be ingenious with suggestions, to see whether they could devise on this side something which had not been thought of over there.

They had been hospitable to suggestions which came from the other side; they had to confer with the foreign officers who were here, who were constantly changed so that men fresh from the front could be here to advise with us, and, in addition to that, every one of them had to be a university professor, going out of the life of the community and selecting men who had mercantile experience and knowledge and training, but not military mechanical experience and knowledge and training, and adding to his original equipment the scientific training, that finishing touch which made him equipped for use as a military scientist.

### Special Departments of Army.

As a consequence, this little group which stayed here has built the great special departments of the army. The Ordnance Department, starting, I think, with 93 or 96 officers, has now, as I recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained; they have had to be specialized, and that has had to go on contemporaneously with this tremendous response to the changing conditions on the other side in the meantime. When we started in this war, I think it was commonly thought throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might be wall financial and industrial. The industries of this country were largely devoted at that time—the appropriate industries and many converted industries were largely devoted—to the manufacture of war materials for our allies.

As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shoe factory and saying, "Make shoes for us," but it was going to a factory which never made shoes, because all the shoe factories were busy making shoes for people from whom we could not take them, and saying, "Learn how to make shoes in order that you may make them for us."

Now, of course, that is not true of shoes, but it is true of machine guns, it is true of other arms, it is true of ammunition, it is true of forging capacity, which was the greatest defect in the country; and all of this time we had not merely not to disturb the program of allied manufacture in this country but we had not to cut off the supplies of raw material to our allies, and we had not to disturb the industry of this country to such an extent that products upon which they depended for the success of their military operations would be interfered with, both agricultural and commerical and industrial products.

At the outset the idea was that we would be a financial and industrial assistance to our allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read from the Metropolitan Magazine for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of the country was. The editor of the Metropolitan Magazine was protesting against what he believed to be the intention of the Government at that time.

Senator Weeks—Is that the one in which Mr. Roosevelt is associate editor?

Secretary Baker—He is a contributing editor to this magazine. This magazine came out in August, 1917, and this editorial says:

"Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the War Department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for us."

You see, the editor was dealing with what he supposed to be the intention of the War Department at that time, that we were holding off so far as actual military operations were concerned, and letting the Allies do the fighting.

What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to it, is this:

"We should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year."

## OUR FORCES IN FRANCE.

That is, the year 1917. I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August, 1917, was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish.

The Chairman—You had more than that there then, did you not?

Secretary Baker—In 1917?

The Chairman—Yes, in August, 1917.

Secretary Baker—No, Senator. In August, 1917, we had more than the minimum. No, not more than the minimum, not in August, not in August, 1917.

And then the editor goes on:

"And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to send over, or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship."

Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more than that in France, and, instead of having a half a million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918, and we have available to be shipped to France if the transportation facilities are available to us—and the prospect is not unpromising—we will have one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France.

Senator Weeks—Do you know who wrote that editorial?

Secretary Baker—I think it is attributed to Mr. Wiggin, the editor in chief of that magazine.

The Chairman—Why have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to those things that you are telling now?

Secretary Baker—Senator, I confess I have hesitated and I still hesitate. I have here a statement from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a German newspaper in contemptuous fashion of us that we have advertised our preparations for this war in an unworthy manner.

The Chairman—Do you think for a moment, Secretary Baker, that there has been any time within the last year that the German Secret Service has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?

### Germany Still Mystified.

Secretary Baker—Yes, Senator, I know. If I may rely upon the confidential information which we get from confidential sources, the German Government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France, or have had there at any time.

The Chairman—I very much doubt that.

Secretary Baker—They seem to have, and our newspapers tell us they have, very accurate information as to what goes on immediately at the front, but I have not yet seen any suggestion from any of the most intimate and confidential sources that I can get that the German Government does actually know the number of men we have there.

Senator Myers—Mr. Secretary, so far as you know, does the German Government advertise to the world all of the secrets of what it is doing in regard to its military movements and preparation?

Secretary Baker—No, Senator.

Senator Myers—Does the British or French?

Secretary Baker—Neither the British nor the French.

The Chairman — Does the American Government?

Secretary Baker—No, Senator. I am saying this now because you have asked me why I have held back these facts until now. I am saying to you that you could not get from Great Britain at this minute—I do not know whether I could get—the number of soldiers Great Britain has in France or at home. I could get an approximation. I could get whatever information might be deemed helpful to the immediate military objective to be accomplished, but I could not get from Great Britain or France, either one, the actual number of troops they have at the front.

It may be that that precaution is unnecessary, and yet that is the precaution which military men have observed, and I have no further point to make in the matter of the number of troops there than to show, as I was showing when I read that extract, that our original intention was to make our military effort in 1918; and in August of 1917 a zealous advocate of immediate military activity laid down as the maximum obtainable program a thing which has since been multifold exceeded.

Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no secret. When Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British Mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France, recently conducted before that, an unsuccessful major offensive. The French people had suffered, oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe, but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been at their door, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, and this mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for forty years was at them, and their attitude was that no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us: "Frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people if you send over some of your troops."

We did send some troops. At that place we had a choice. We could have sent over, as Great Britain, our regular army, and in a very short preparation have put it into action and suffered exactly what Great Britain suffered with her contemptible little army, as it was called by their adversaries. Our army would have given as good an account of itself as the British Army did, but it would have been destroyed like the British Army, and there would have been no nucleus on which to build this new army that was to come over a little later, and it was deemed wiser to send over a regular division, but not to send over our whole regular army at that time.

Then what happened was that that regular division went over and the people of France kissed the hems of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris; the old veterans, wounded in this war, legless or armless, stumping along on crutches, perhaps, as they went up the streets of Paris with their arms around the necks of the American soldiers. Not a single man in that division was unaccompanied by a veteran. America had gone to France, and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude and hopefulness that had never been in them before.

Of course they welcomed the British, but their need was not so great when the British went. Of course they welcomed the British, but there were ties between them and us which there had not been between them and the British, and so when our troops went there was an instant and spontaneous rise in the morale of the French, but an equally instant and spontaneous insistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbroken stream.

### Our Aid in Other Lines.

And so we made the election. We decided not to send the regular army as a whole, but to send regular divisions and National Guard divisions, selected according to the state of their preparation, and keep back here some part of our trained force in order that it might innoculate with its spirit and its training these raw levies which we were training. One after another these divisions have gone over until in France there is a fighting army, an army trained in the essentials and in the beginnings of military discipline and practice, and trained, seasoned fighters in this kind of a war on the actual battlefields where it is taking place.

Early in this war, when Joffre was here and when Balfour was here, they said to us, "It may take you some time to get over to us a great fighting army, but you are a great industrial country. Our man power is fully engaged in our industries and in our military enterprises. Send over artisans, special engineering regiments, and troops of a technical character," and although it was not contemplated at the outset and only a phrase in the emergency military legislation shows that the thing was thought of as a possibility, yet in a very short time we had organized engineering regiments of railroad men and sent them over there and were rebuilding behind the lines of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forward with their advance, reconstructing their broken engines and cars, and building new railroads, back of both the French and British lines. Those regiments were of such quality that at the Cambrai assault, carried on by General Byng, when the Germans made their counterattack, our engineer regiments threw down their picks and shovels and carried their rifles into the battle and distinguished themselves by gallant action in the war itself.

Very early in this war Great Britain, through Balfour and his assistants, and Joffre, said to us, "Send us nurses and doctors." Why, before we were scarcely in the war American units organized in advance and anticipation by the Red Cross, which was taken over into the service of the United States through the Surgeon General's office, were on the battlefield, and there are tens of thousands of men in England and in France now who bless for the mission of mercy the first Americans who appeared in France.

Our surgeons have set up hospitals immediately behind the lines. They have been made military in every sense of the word. They have not been especially fortunate in escaping attack from the air, and our early losses in this war were the losses of Red Cross nurses and doctors and orderlies and attendants in hospitals and ambulance drivers, who were sent over to assist our allies in these necessary services, thus not only rendering assistance, but acquiring skill and knowledge of the circumstances and surroundings, so that when our own troops came in large numbers they could render like services to our own forces.

### Preparations Abroad for Troops.

But that was not enough. It was suggested that further groups of mechanics might be needed. Nay, we began to see that we were going to be over there in large force, and the question that then had to be answered was how will we maintain an army in France? Special studies had to be made of that problem, and this is what they showed.

They showed that the railroads and the facilities of France during this war had been kept in an excellent condition—far better than was supposed possible under the conditions. And yet, they showed that those railroads were used to the maximum to take care of the needs of the French and the British themselves, and that when our army became a great army it would be necessary for us to build back of our own line an independent line of communication.

In other words, France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned, and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army. From the first time when a careful and scientific study of the opportunities of France to help us was made—from that hour until this we have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we have here in the United States, and more—many of them of the same character. For instance, the French had naturally reserved the best ports in France for their own supply. The Channel ports have been reserved for the British. When we came in it was necessary for us to have independent ports of entry in order that there might not be confusion and a mixture of our supplies going through these ports of disembarkation with those of other nations.

We were given several ports. As you perhaps recall, the ports of France are tidal ports—ports with deep water and tidal basins at high tides, with insufficient water for landing at the docks when the tide is out.

As a consequence, the construction of docks and wharves for tidal basins in ports of that kind is very much more difficult than where you have a deep-sea harbor, and all you need to do is to erect a pile wharf. We have had to build docks, we have had to fabricate in this country and send over dock-handling machinery; we have had to send from this country even the piles to build the docks. We have had to have cranes manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected on those docks. We have had to erect over there warehouses at the ports of disembarkation in order that these vast accumulations of stores and supplies which go over can be properly housed and cared for, until they can be distributed into the interior.

### Rebuilding 600-Mile Railroad.

We have had to take over, and are in process of rebuilding and amplifying a railroad 600 miles long, in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases of operation. And all of that, gentlemen, has to be done, not only studied out, as a necessary thing to do, but when so studied out and reported here, the manufacture of those things has to be carried out in this country, and the things shipped over there—nails, cross-ties, spikes, fishplates, engines, cars, buildings. We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior.

All of that problem has been carrying forward step by step the plans for a single ordnance repair shop, which I saw some time ago. It covered acres and acres of ground, designed over here, the iron work fabricated over here, disassembled, put in ships and carried abroad to be reassembled over there.

We have had to build barracks over there for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around in the French villages. Building barracks over there and building them here is a very different thing, gentlemen.

### Huge Tasks for Us in France.

When we summoned the lumber industry of this country to produce the lumber to build our own cantonments it came in a great and steady stream from all over the country; but when we talk about building barracks in France it means this: it means to organize, as we have organized, regiments of foresters, and sending them over into the forests of France which they have assigned to us for our use, cutting down the trees, setting up sawmills, making the lumber of various sizes, transporting it to the places where it is to be used, and then finally using it.

We have had to go back to the planting of the corn in France, in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards, as they did in this country.

That great staff under General Pershing's direction, containing so many men from the American army, enriched by captains of industry and masters of technical performances in this country; all of these large industrial operations under general direction, such as the railroads and dock buildings, under a former Vice President and now a Vice President, perhaps, of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Atterbury—and men of that quality and experience, summoned in to aid him—those are the men who are carrying forward these operations, which are quite as expensive as those which are carried on over here, and of far greater difficulty, because it means getting material by cable as to sizes and specifications, having it fabricated here and sent across through those infested 3,000 miles of ocean, and then set up on that side.

Senator Hitchcock—Mr. Chairman, I will ask to be excused on account of an engagement, and I assume the committee will continue tomorrow morning, probably.

The Chairman—Yes, Sir.

Secretary Baker—In addition to that, on the other side, it has been necessary for us to build hospitals, and that is where the major need for hospitals may be. It has been necessary for the Surgeon General's staff to be divided in this fashion and to select supplies and procure materials and to send over staffs of trained persons to supervise the construction of those hospitals and to man them and equip them. All of that has gone on contemporaneously with the work which has been done in this country; and then in order that another element may be added to this kaleidoscopic character which this war necessarily has, I call your attention to a thing which you already know. This war had a more or less set character until the Russian situation changed, as it has changed. In the last few months, when we had gotten more or less used to the situation created by the uncertainty as to Russia, there came the great Italian defeat, which called for even greater changes in our plans in many ways.

So that what might have been a perfectly acceptable plan as to major operations prior to the change in the Russian situation, or prior to the change in the Italian situation, had to be restudied instantly, and for that reason, among others, there is now organized, as you know in France, pursuant to the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, the Rapallo Conference, or the Supreme War Council, and the United States is represented on that by the Chief of Staff of the American Army, and the major international arrangements in regard to the military are working out there, while General Pershing and his staff of experts are working out these other questions.

That is a picture of what has been going on over there, gentlemen.

### Building an Army of 1,500,000 Men.

On this side much of that has had to be done, and, in addition to it, all the things we have done; and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially 1,500,000 men.

And now, let me be frank with you, and let your judgment be frank with me about this. Has any army in history ever, since the beginning of time, been so raised and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised this army, taking the regular army and the National Guard, raising it to war strength and supplementing it by the operation of a draft, and there are Senators in this room who said to me with grief when we proposed that that form of raising the soldiers be had—they shook their heads and said: "Mr. Secretary, it can't be done. It is too sudden to address to the American people that mode of selecting soldiers." And yet, has any great enterprise within the knowledge of any man in this room ever been carried out with more unfailing justice, with more intelligent legislation and commendation to the good sense of patriotism of the American people, and has any great and revolutionary change in our mode of practice ever been accepted so splendidly as the operation of the selective service system?

We have got those young men in camp, and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence they can come back, with more agencies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual, and mental, than any army that ever went out on a field.

They are classified by a system under classification, so that men who have mechanical instincts and training will be given mechanical opportunities in the army. The "round" man is not sought to be put into the "square" place. The American people has subscribed liberally for the purpose. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Training Camp Activities Committee, the Training Camp Athletic Committee have all been brought in—and the Red Cross—have all been brought into line with the soldiers; and by virtue of activities started in the War Department the communities which surround these camps have been instantly gotten away from the notion which used to prevail of a certain alienation between a civilian and soldier group, and these soldier boys in these camps have been adopted into the homes and hearts of the people among whom they live. No such relation has ever existed between an army and a civilian population as exists with regard to this.

## INTEMPERANCE CHECKED.

And then, with your aid, the army has been able to practically stamp out intemperance and vice among the soldiers by the establishment of zones, by the establishment of patrol systems of one kind and another. By the training of these young officers in these training camps—young men of experience and fine feeling and all that—we have gotten into this great army the idea that it can be a strong and effective military army and still be free from things which have hitherto weakened and sapped the vitality and virility of armies.

I have gone from camp to camp among these cantonments, and my first question almost invariably is to the camp commander: "What about your disciplinary problem?"

Old men in the Army, men whose lives have been spent in it from their boyhood and who have been all over the continental United States and through its insular possessions, wherever our armies have been, who know the life of the soldier and the camp and the post, all say with one accord and no exception, that they have never seen anything like this; that the disciplinary problems of the army are reduced to a negligible quantity, and instead of the melancholy and pathetic parade through the Secretary of War's office of court-martial after court-martial of men who have fallen down and yielded to temptation under these unusual circumstances which used to obtain, I have an infrequent case now of court-martial by reason of such weaknesses.

The Chairman—Mr. Secretary, would there be any impropriety in your preparing a little tabulated statement to go into the record showing the number of hospitals, whether under the army or under the Red Cross, established in France, with the number of the personnel of each, and so with the Engineering Corps? In other words, covering the general statements you have made concretely.

Secretary Baker—Do you mean, Senator, merely a question of getting your mind——

The Chairman—Yes.

Secretary Baker—Do you mean that you want the number of medical people in France?

The Chairman—No; I wanted the number of hospitals. You spoke of having them established, Red Cross institutions.

Secretary Baker—The units which are French and British and our own?

The Chairman—Yes.

Secretary Baker—Yes; I will be very glad to get that for your, Sir.

The Chairman—And put it in the record.

### Quotes Lord Northcliffe.

Secretary Baker—When Lord Northcliffe returned to England he was invited, as I recall it, by Lloyd George to accept a position in his Cabinet. He wrote a letter, which was printed in the papers, and in that he made this casual reference to the United States. He spoke of his visit here and spoke of our war preparations in this fashion: "War preparations proceeding in the virile atmosphere of the United States and Canada with a fervor and enthusiasm little understood on this side of the Atlantic."

He was then in England. I happen to have a copy of a confidential instruction issued by the German Government in June, 1917, to the German press as to what course they should take in dealing with American matters, and they say:

> While the news about American war preparations, such as the organizing and outfitting of an army of one million men strong to reinforce the French-English front is looked upon in that form as bluff, the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked on the other hand that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity.

Secretary Baker—Your committee will have full opportunity and will doubtless go into those things. If you will deal with the hospital situation, the Medical Corps, the Signal Corps, you will hear of the wonderful work done by the Engineering Department of the army; but when it is all told, Mr. Chairman, it will be a story which I am sure your committee will be glad to report to the Senate of the United States as being a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility, and when you have this investigation, I know that the American people will feel, as I think they have a right to feel, that we are in this war to win it, that we are in it to hit, and to hit hard that we are in it to co-ordinate our strength with that of our associates; that the problem is not one of individual star playing, but of team play, with these veterans and experienced persons under actual battle conditions; that more has been done, perhaps, than the country expected, more than the wisest in the country thought was possible to do.

### Will Fight Like Veterans.

In so far as I am personally concerned I know what is ahead of us. I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is impatient to do as much as we can. There will be no division of counsel; there will be all the criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the War Department is concerned, a continuing effort at self-improvement and hospitality toward every suggestion for improvement that can come from the outside. But the net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late date, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans with whom they are proud to associate, that, veterans though they be, they cannot excel us in achievement; and when the victory is won over there, Mr. Chairman, the credit which will come to American enterprise and to American determination and to American courage will be an honor to us, as the tenacity of purpose and splendid achievements of the British and French already shed great lustre on the names of those great people.

The Chairman — Mr. Secretary, you have finished the statement?

Secretary Baker—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—Mr. Secretary, I know that you must be tired. The committee has been very much impressed by your statement. They will probably want to ask you some questions, and unless you prefer to go on now, we can adjourn until tomorrow morning and give you an opportunity to rest.

Secretary Baker — Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate the rest. I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if I may, on what subjects I will be questioned. If it is the matters which have been covered here, of course I do not care to know.

The Chairman—You have covered it pretty generally and I do not know what questions the committee may want to ask. I do not think they have in mind any particular questions.

Secretary Baker—Very well. Then I will come in the morning at your convenience.

Senator Weeks—Mr. Chairman, may I make this suggestion? There are some matters that the committee wish to consider, connected with aviation, powder, and other chemical supplies—engineering. Would it not be desirable to inquire into these before the Secretary is asked to come again? It has been suggested that we are taking a good deal of the time of the Secretary and his subordinates, and we do not want to take any more than is necessary. I should think that it would be better for us to go over these other branches first.

The Chairman—Would you prefer that, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Baker—That seems wise to me, Senator, because the details of many of those large programs, of course, I do not know. But if you send for the heads of those divisions they will bring here the most intimate details for you.

Senator Weeks—There are a great many questions that I would like to ask the Secretary about some things he has discussed today, but it does not seem to me it is necessary to do it until we have examined in those branches and have gotten the technical information which the heads of those departments have.

The Chairman—If that would suit you just as well, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary Baker—That is entirely satisfactory to me.

The Chairman—Then the committee will take a recess until tomorrow at 10:30 and then will determine just what course we will pursue.

---

## CALLS OUR ARMY FINEST.

### Capt. Dugmore, British Officer, Tells What He Saw in France.

The American soldiers in France are the best in the world, according to Captain A. Radclyffe Dugmore of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who arrived in this city yesterday. Captain Dugmore was gassed in the battle of the Somme. Before the war he was well known as a naturalist and big game hunter. He is a friend of Colonel Roosevelt, whom he met in the African jungle, near Nairobi, British East Africa, when Colonel Roosevelt was on his hunting trip in 1909.

"The American Army in France is the best army in the world, excepting none," said Captain Dugmore. "I spent two weeks at the American camps, and I was amazed at the excellent soldiery I saw there. Moreover, I never saw a better moral tone among any set of men in my life.

"The stories that have been circulated against them are rank lies. The thieving around the American camps is practically nil. The percentage of disease is very low. I talked to General Pershing, who was the picture of health. He said he expected that the Germans would attempt to 'put one over' on the Americans, but that he felt that the men under him were well prepared for them.

"The American soldiers were a happy, contented set of men. They were well clothed and well supplied in every particular. The one complaint I heard was that they did not get enough American newspapers, and that these did not come soon enough."

# CIVIL SERVICE BOARD AGAIN AIDS RIORDAN

### Adjourns Public Hearing Investigating Conduct of Doctors Who Passed Tests.

## LARKIN'S NAME PUT ON LIST

### Pathologist Who Failed to Pass Examination on Legal Points Placed Third from Top.

Mayor Hylan's newly appointed Civil Service Commission took further steps yesterday to remove obstacles to the appointment as Chief Medical Examiner of ex-Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, whose official record of incompetence and intoxication on duty while Coroner formed one of the chief arguments which resulted in the abolition of the Coroners and the creation of a Chief Medical Examiner, which office came into being Jan. 1 of this year.

An abrupt adjournment occured in the public hearing at which it was sought to discover whether the three eminent physicians, who had alone succeeded in passing the Civil Service examination for the post of Chief Medical Examiner, had not been guilty of a "crime" or of "notorious or infamously disgraceful conduct" in passing that examination. The medical examination, on which the charge was based, was prescribed by professors of medicine from two universities, and the legal examination by George W. Schurman, a partner of Charles E. Hughes, and by John D. Lindsay of the firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller. The allegation that the successful candidates for the eligible list had been guilty of criminal or infamous conduct was based on the fact that they performed the autopsies called for by the examination, whereas the law requires that unclaimed bodies be furnished by the morgue keeper to medical schools for dissection, except as otherwise provided.

At the close of the hearing President James E. McBride sent the evidence taken by the commission to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion whether or not the names of the three physicians who had passed the examination should not be stricken from the civil service list.

In addition to this, the commission put one of the candidates who had failed to pass the examination on the civil service list. This was Dr. John H. Larkin, a pathologist, who passed the medical tests, but was rejected on the examination as to his knowledge of law. Only three of twelve physicians who took the examination passed. The commission yesterday placed the name of Dr. Larkin third on the list, displacing the name of Dr. Douglas Symmers and making him the fourth. This was done because the law requires that the man named as Chief Medical Examiner must be among the three receiving the highest rating.

Dr. Larkin, concerning whom a laudatory statement was issued by President McBride last night, performed an autopsy on a body as did all the other twelve candidates for the examination. The conduct of Dr. Larkin and the other eleven candidates in performing the autopsy required by the examination was characterized by President McBride of the Civil Service Commission last night as follows:

"There is no doubt that a Chief Medical Examiner who would deliberately violate the law and permit unauthorized persons to dissect the bodies of women as well as men in his custody, as was done in this case, would be subject to immediate removal. It should be equally true that the man who is seeking that office should be disqualified because of such a violation of law."

While standing well in other parts of the examination Dr. Larkin received a mark, or only 65 per cent. in his oral examination on the law, which was too low to enable him to have a place on the Civil Service list. On this President McBride said:

"On the recommendation of the acting chief examiner, the commission corrected the manifest error in the ratings of Dr. Larkin and gave him a total of 80 per cent. The correction of this error places Dr. Larkin third on the list and Dr. Symmers fourth."

It was stated last night that an injunction will be asked immediately by one of the Civil Service Reform organizations to prevent the appointment of Dr. Larkin by this process. Another legal step which is contemplated is one to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify the present list, which would compel the appointment of one of the three men on the list.

Nothing came of the hearing before the commission yesterday, because of the fact that ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome insisted that the commission was seeking to try the three men on charges, of which they had not received notice. President McBride said that the hearing was being held to discover the fitness of the three physicians for the place, whereas Mr. Jerome contended that the notice specifically called upon them to defend themselves from the charge of having performed an autopsy on a certain date without the legal formalities.

Mr. Jerome in a heart-to-heart talk with the Commissioners said that he and all other good citizens wished to see the administration of Mayor Hylan a success, and that the people of the city would never believe that they were sincere in trying to remove three distinguished names from the Civil Service list on a quibble. He denied that a crime had been committed or that his clients had been guilty of disgraceful conduct.

Mr. Jerome advised President McBride that it would be a grave political error and a blot on Mayor Hylan's administration to go any further and asked him to reconsider the whole matter. Mr. McBride, who was nervously balancing himself in a swivel chair during this plea, suddenly lost his balance and fell backward, saving himself from injury by catching his toes on the under side of the table. He was restored by other members of the commission. He then ordered that the hearing should proceed. Edward S. Malone, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, whispered in his ear, and Mr. McBride then said that Mr. Jerome should remember that he was present as counsel only by courtesy of the commission.

"Then I understand that I am counsel by permission of the commission?" asked Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Malone whispered again. Mr. McBride then said: "No, we do not recognize you as counsel at all. These men have no right to counsel here."

Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Leonard A. Wallstein was present at the hearing as a representative of the Citizens Union. Others at the hearing were Henry W. Hardon of the Civil Service Reform Association and George T. Keyes of the National Civil Service Reform League. These organizations plan to make every possible fight in the courts to revent the permanent appointment of ex-Coroner Riordan. The plan of asking the Governor to inquire into the course of the Civil Service Commission is now under contemplation.

## ASKS BARGE CANAL EXPOSE.

### Hylan Sees a Propaganda to Delay Opening of Waterway.

Mayor Hylan in a letter to Dock Commissioner Hulbert yesterday said it was his belief that a propaganda has been secretly urged in the interest of the railroads to delay the opening and substantial use of the State Barge Canal, and urged the Commissioner to expose this condition of affairs. The Mayor wrote as follows:

"Ability to use the State Barge Canal to its full capacity is as essential to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Port of New York as was the original construction of the Erie Canal to the creation of that supremacy. It has already been too long delayed, and the failure to develop and complete the barge canal terminals in New York City approximates a public scandal. The suggestion that the Federal Government cannot give financial aid and assistance to make the canal of serviceable relief for railroad congestion seems to be in keeping with the policy which has been shaped and fostered by those not working for the benefit of the people."

## MALVY FACES ACCUSERS.

### Crowded Assemblage Hears Treason Charges Before the French Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, appeared today before the Senate, organized as a high court of justce, to answer charges of high treason for acts committed in the exercise of his official functions. The public and press galleries were crowded, and most of the Senators were in attendance when the President of the Senate, M. Dubost, called the court to order and three red robed Government counsellors filed in, preceding the entry of M. Malvy under the escort of ushers.

Exceedingly pale, but apparently composed, the former Minister replied to the preliminary interrogatories. Then, with arms folded and head thrown back in an attitude somewhat expressive of defiance, he listened unmoved to the accusation read by M. Merillion, chief of the Government counsel.

The preliminary proceedings, which were devoid of spectacular interest, came early to an end after M. Boudillon, counsel for the defendant, had replied to the accusation. The Court then went into the secret council chamber to consider the legal points raised by the demand of two civilians to be made parties to the case.

## LIEUT. E. B. GARNETT DIES.

### Newport Youth Was Wounded in France in Air Battle with Germans.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.—Lieutenant Evander B. Garnett of the Royal Flying Corps died in a hospital in London on Sunday, according to word received here today by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Garnett. His death was due, his parents said, to wounds the young aviator received last August in an engagement.

Lieutenant Garnett was 21 years of age, and was graduated from Rogers High School here, after which he specialized in electrical engineering and motors. He served on the Mexican border with the National Guard in the Summer of 1916. When the Rhode Island Artillery, of which he was a member, was mustered out of service upon its return from Arizona, Garnett joined the Royal Flying Corps in Canada. He was commissioned a Lieutenant and sent to France, where he distinguished himself in several engagements before the German squadron brought him down.

In his last engagement, Garnett, it is said, fell 300 feet, landing within the British lines, after his motor had been put out of commission by enemy machine guns. His parents understand that the Lieutenant had been decorated while in the hospital. His father, who is connected with the United States Engineers Department at Washington, conferred with Governor Beeckman today about bringing his son's body to this country.

## FUSION FUND IN QUEENS.

### Treasurer Says $8,615 Was Received and $2,080 Remains.

In the investigation of Fusion campaign funds at the District Attorney's office yesterday the contributions and disbursements in Queens were discussed by Frank H. Woodruff, Treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee. Mr. Woodruff told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe that his committee had received $8,615, of which $600 was contributed by Controller W. A. Prendergast and $6,880 had come from the Fusion Publicity Committee. The Republican Committee in Queens has $2,080 remaining from this fund.

"Does that money belong to the Campaign Committee or to the Republican County Committee?" questioned Mr. Kilroe.

"Our understanding is that it belongs to the Campaign Committee, and will be used next year," replied Mr. Woodruff.

Concerning distribution of funds to district managers for election day work Mr. Woodruff said no vouchers had been taken other than indorsements on checks, and that it had never been the rule to take vouchers for such expenses. Mr. Kilroe said the law required that every man who had expended over $5 must make a return by voucher of what he had done with the money.

Reginald A. Wilson, an editorial writer on The Evening Sun, was questioned about newspaper men and women who had assisted in campaign work for the Fusion Committee of 1917. Mr. Wilson said he had received $50 weekly, or a total of $633, for preparing special articles or pamphlets for the Mayor's Public Welfare Committee, all of which work he had performed at hours when the newspaper did not require his services.

## MACAULEY WANTS $750,000.

### Canadian Capitalist, Victim of Mistaken Identity, Sues for Damages.

Alexander P. Macauley, the Canadian capitalist and mining promoter, who was arrested a year ago in St. Louis on a charge that he was "Christmas Keough," "a swindler who always turned up at the holiday season and scattered bogus checks throughout the country in purchasing jewelry and other merchandise," and who later proved that the case was one of mistaken identity, filed suits yesterday against Theodore B. Starr, Inc., for $500,000 and against Brooks Brothers for $250,000, on the ground that they took the leading part in his prosecution. He alleged that he suffered the damage sued for by being compelled to go to great expense to defend his name. He also charged that while he was being prosecuted by the defendants he lost valuable mining property, and as the culmination of the troubles in which he found himself he became seriously ill, and had to go to a hospital. His lawyer said yesterday that Macauley has spent $30,000 to clear his name.

## CAMP MEADE GREETS TAFT.

### Cheers to the Echo Ex-President's Speech on the Aims of the War.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP MEADE, Md., Jan. 28.—Former President Taft arrived here during the blizzard today, but he received a warm welcome from the officers and men of the Seventy-ninth Division, National Army. He spoke to 3,000 officers this afternoon and they cheered him to the echo when he said:

"The war has not been won. Germany is in possession of Belgium and part of northern France. She holds Serbia and Rumania, Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. Peace now, even though it be made on the basis of the restoration of the status quo 'without indemnities and without annexations,' would be a failure to achieve the great purpose for which the Allies have made heartrending sacrifice. Armaments would continue for the next war, and this war would have been fought in vain.

"He who proposes peace now, therefore, either does not see the stake for which the Allies are fighting or wishes the German military autocracy still to control the destinies of all of us as to peace or war. Those who favor permanent world peace must oppose, with might and main, the proposals for peace at this juncture of the war, whether made in Socialistic councils, in pro-German conferences or by Pope Benedict.

"The Allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects the future of civilization. If they do not achieve it, they have sacrificed the flower of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century."

### Woods Again Campaign Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa, was reelected Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Campaign Committee by unanimous vote at a meeting at the Capitol tonight. Other officers elected were: Vice Chairmen, Representatives Julius Kahn of California and and W. R. Wood of Indiana; Secretary, Representative E. H. Wason of New Hampshire; Treasurer, ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.

### Hart Schaffner & Marx Dividend.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Hart Schaffner & Marx, held yesterday, a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, was declared on the common stock, payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 18. It was announced that $173,000 of the preferred stock had been retired, leaving $3,396,100. The following Directors were re-elected: Harry Hart, Max Hart, Joseph Schaffner, Marx Marx, A. G. Becker, Moritz Rosenthal, and M. W. Cresap. The officers were re-elected.

# WIDOW APPOINTED A POLICE DEPUTY

Continued from Page One.

the administration. Those antagonistic to the successful administration of the Police Department are not interested so much in good government as they are in the destruction of those whom they oppose. Recognizing this condition, all members of the force must conduct themselves so that the honor of the department will be maintained.

"The Mayor holds me accountable for the proper and efficient management of this department. You are the chief executives of the administrative policies of this department, and I demand of you the strictest loyalty, sincerity, and energy in aiding me to meet this responsibility. The Mayor will not tolerate failure upon my part nor will I tolerate failure upon yours, regardless of what I may think of any of you individually.

"I expect every man to do his duty. You owe it to the city, you owe it to the Mayor, you owe it to the administrative head of this department, and you owe it to yourself to make good, in this and every other respect. Every other Police Department throughout the country is vitally interested in the success of this experiment, so courageously inaugurated by his Honor the Mayor.

"In the event of success we may reasonably expect that there will never be a return to the old order of things. Should failure result, there would be every reason to anticipate that the members of this department would again be subjected, ultimately to the same sinister and repulsive conditions which prevailed in the past.

"You have been long in the service and have held every rank in the department until you have reached the chief command. The fact that you have held such offices is, or should be, proof of your capacity, comprising years of experience and a full knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. I shall not insult your intelligence by elaborating upon matters that we both know are self-evident, and that all high officials of this department recognize, even if they have not always deferred to them.

"I solemnly say to you, however, that I will recognize and understand the response you make to these orders. If that response is sincere and loyal, it will be appreciated and your tenure of office will be secure. If your response should be of any other character, however, the responsibility for what may happen thereafter will rest with you. I will protect the people and maintain the honor and integrity of the office I hold against any man in his department, or against any interest in this city.

"I offer you entire co-operation in a most friendly, cordial, and generous spirit and I expect you to reciprocate in the broadest possible manner. The situation is in your hands and will remain there, unless you, by your own action, force a reaction in the present progressive and liberal policy inaugurated by his Honor in installing a uniformed officer as the head of the Police Department of the City of New York."

### Mrs. O'Grady a Widow.

Mrs. O'Grady, the new Deputy Police Commissioner, entered the service of the Magistrates' Courts on June 17, 1907. She has been a resident of Brooklyn for the last thirty-five years, and is a widow and has three daughters. It was announced that her duty will be largely the investigation and elimination of the white slave traffic and to direct the policy of the Police Department against men who annoy women on the streets, in the subways, and on the elevated. Regarding this appointment, Commissioner Enright made the following statement:

"After consultation with the Mayor this morning, I have decided to appoint a woman as Deputy Police Commissioner. My experience in this department has demonstrated to me the absolute necessity of having a woman as Deputy Commissioner. In this city every year there are hundreds of girls lured from their homes and their lives wrecked. Hundreds of other girls from all over the country, who come to this city seeking opportunities, are lured from the path of virtue, and finally are found leading a life of shame. At this very moment hundreds of mothers, whose hearts are burning, are seeking information regarding their daughters who have mysteriously disappeared. How many of us believed that such a fate as Ruth Cruger has met was possible? Men have not the same kind of sympathy in these cases as a mother who has daughters of her own.

"Mrs. O'Grady has been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-five years and a Civil Service probation officer in the courts of Brooklyn for the last ten years. I have often come in contact with her during her years of service in the police courts, and her work has always impressed me as of a particularly high type.

"Her rugged honesty, experience, and fearlessness make her peculiarly adapted for the work that she will be called upon to perform. Mrs. O'Grady is a widow who, at the death of her husband, eighteen years ago, was obliged to go to work in order to support and educate her three daughters. Her time will practically be devoted to the investigation and elimination of the white slave traffic, also looking after loafers on street corners, subway and elevated trains, who make it their business to insult and annoy women and girls."

No Deputy Commissioner was appointed to take charge of traffic, but Third Deputy Commissioner John W. Goff, Jr., who was named to preside over police trials, has been assigned to the direction of traffic. Mrs. O'Grady received $1,340 in her position as probation officer and will receive $6,000 a year as Deputy Commissioner. Mrs. O'Grady declined yesterday to make any statement regarding her appointment.

Commissioner Enright announced yesterday that he had appointed James E. Murray, a photograpner, to the position of property clerk at Police Headquarters at a salary of $2,400 a year. Charles W. Hunt was named secretary to Second Deputy Commissioner William Lahey. Commissioner Enright issued a general order, following Mayor Hylan's rules of deportment for city employes, forbidding members of the department to smoke while on duty and forbidding those employes in offices to read newspapers, books, or magazines during working hours. He also instructed motor cycle policemen to wear their full uniforms while on duty, some of them having been reported as wearing civilian clothes and constituting themselves plain clothes men.

# SWANN BEGINS WAR UPON ALL GAMBLERS

### *Calls on Citizens for Evidence of Gambling in Houses, Rears of Stores, and in Hotels.*

District Attorney Swann said yesterday he had gathered some evidence against a number of gambling places, and that this with other information would be immediately laid before Judge Wadhams when he begins the special John Doe investigation next month concerning vice conditions. Big and little gamblers, he added, and all other disorderly characters are to be prosecuted and sent to prison whenever the proper evidence may be procured. He declared there was to be no letup in this work until all these offenders are either imprisoned for their crimes or banished from the city.

Among the information which has reached the District Attorney's office are details showing that several suicides and a number of attempts by losers at games of chance to kill themselves are directly due to playing for high stakes in big gambling places. A list of more than a hundred of such places and the names of operators and some of their dupes, who are said to comprise some well-known men in politics and business, are included in the evidence. Mr. Swann asserted that politics would not in any circumstances be permitted to interfere with a legal crusade to clean the city. In this connection Mr. Swann said:

"The gambling house proprietor is no good to himself or to the community. He is a liability to any party to which he affixes himself, and a parasite to the community. He is too cowardly to register for an election, as he does not want his whereabouts to be too easily discovered. None of them voted for me at the last election, and I do not want any of them to vote for me at any election at which I may be a candidate in the future.

"I throw down squarely the gage of battle to them, and I call upon all good citizens who have first-hand evidence of the existence of gambling houses or disorderly establishments to come to the District Attorney's office and give me the information. This includes handbook men and gambling outfits in the rear of cigar stores, both of which have become pests in the community, and the gambling outfits that pretend to be superior or respectable, but move from one hotel to another with their gambling games, I am particularly anxious to expose and break up."

The District Attorney expects to reach offenders by legal prosecution on other charges than gambling, where gambling evidence cannot be obtained directly. With his list of suspected places and owners, he will have power to summon and question these men concerning gambling. Untrue statements, which further investigation may prove against them, will make each liable for prosecution on charges of perjury.

"In the case of hotels," he said, "where I have reasonable suspicion that games are played, I shall call the managers of the hotels. They know what is going on in their establishments and cannot easily escape responsibility. I have information concerning one hotel where the gamblers had the use of hotel employes in their work and paid them for this extra service. Even the telephone girls were tipped for favors or assistance to the gamblers."

The District Attorney has the names of twenty-five hotels where big and little gamblers fleece guests and outsiders, it is said, although a pretense of operating a "straight game" is generally made as a show of precaution to the dupes. Included in the information reaching the District Attorney was that of a woman's gambling club in a hotel, where a well-known actress had been fleeced out of $2,500. The woman manager of the club, whose name has been given to Mr. Swann, is said to have dealt the actress a "decoy" hand of cards while giving herself a higher one.

# WOULD HAVE GOVERNOR NAME HEAD OF POLICE

### *Meyer Bill Gives Him Power of Removal, but Only During the War.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Summary power to remove the Police Commissioner of New York City and power to supersede the Mayor in the appointment of his successor are vested in the Governor by a bill introduced at the session tonight by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer of New York, Republican. This bill was introduced as a war emergency measure and its provisions, if the bill is enacted, will remain in force only for the period of the war and three months after. The Meyer bill is an amendment to the executive law which would add a new section, providing for the summary removal of the Police Commissioner of New York City by the Governor if in his judgment that is necessary "whenever a war exists between the United States and a foreign country."

Under the present law the Governor has power to remove a New York Police Commissioner on charges sustained by evidence, but the Mayor has the appointment of his successor. Should the Meyer bill be enacted and the Governor exercise the power it vests in him, an unprecedented situation would arise where a Tammany administration would be deprived of control of the Police Department. While there is no reason to believe that the introduction of the Meyer bill was inspired by Governor Whitman, persons who have discussed recent New York City developments in relation to the Police Department venture the prediction that the Governor would not hesitate to avail himself of the drastic powers it contemplates should necessity arise. The Governor is known to take anything but an optimistic view of the situation in New York City as a result of the summary removal of Frederick Bugher as head of the Police Department and the appointment of Lieutenant Richard Enright, former head of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, in his place.

The Governor is said to view with particular apprehension the possibility that the elaborate, and for the most part secret, plans that were perfected at conferences between former Police Commissioner Woods, the Governor, and the Adjutant General for the safeguarding of life and property in New York City and the maintenance of order in New York City during the war may go for naught under the new régime. The Governor feels that while the United States is at war there should be the closest co-operation between the New York Police Department and the New York Guard, of which the Governor is Commander in Chief.

While Mitchel was Mayor and Arthur Woods Police Commissioner the relations between the head of the New York Police Department and the head of the State's military and naval forces were close and confidential enough to render perfect co-operation possible. Persons who have discussed the present situation with Governor Whitman have reached the conclusion that identical relations between the Governor and the present head of the New York police force are altogether out of the question.

"The present bill," said Mr. Meyer, "originated with me, and has not been inspired by anybody or anything except a realization on my part that with the United States at war a situation might readily arise in New York City which would make it necessary for the State to recapture its delegated police power. The bill is not directed at any person in a place of authority in the New York Police Department, but is purely what the title indicates, a war emergency measure."

## SEES ROUT OF SALOONS.

### Returning Soldiers Will Welcome Bible Classes, Says Leader.

At a meeting of the Adult Bible Class Division of the New York Sunday School Association last night at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 8 West Forty-sixth Street, to promote the formation of Bible classes in every church in the city, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said every one should study the Bible, because it was the guidebook of life. "Just as every one when he goes abroad studies a Baedeker, to guide him in his trip," he said, "so every one should study the Bible to guide him in the trip of life."

W. C. Pierce, Superintendent of the International Sunday School Association, urged the necessity of the formation of Bible classes at this time above all others. "Think how glad our boys on the other side will be," he said, "to hear that when they come back the saloons will have been sent back to hell, where they belong, and in their place Bible

Great Western

Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow, method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

# 'GET DOWN TO TACKS,' IS COLBY'S WARNING

### *Shipping Board Member Tells Twilight Club to Realize That the Nation Is at War.*

Bainbridge Colby of the Federal Shipping Board, who was a guest of the Twilight Club at a dinner given in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night, referring to the war problems of the country said that "we have not as yet struck one speck of dust from Germany's power," and that as matters now stand the Allies are on the defensive. The war, he said, will not be won at dinner tables or with criticism, or the cataloguing of the mistakes and omissions of public officials.

"For heaven's sake," exclaimed Mr. Colby, "arouse yourselves. Get down to tacks and realize that the United States of America is at war with Germany."

Referring to the ship problem before the country, Mr. Colby blamed the present critical situation to the actions of Congress in the fifty years that have preceded the war actions which, he added, have made shipbuilding almost an alien industry so far as America is concerned. But he added that progress is being made, and pointed out that the present greatest need of the Shipping Board is workmen, and in this connection he indorsed a suggestion of James W. Gerard's that it would be a fine policy to call into the service of the country the thousands of chauffeurs who are now driving pleasure cars in all parts of the country.

"You know that we need ships and then more ships," continued the speaker. "Ships are the common denomination of all national efforts in this war. There is today no other thing more needed than ships. Money is potent, but what is money if our supplies and our men cannot be sent overseas to our allies?

"We are at war. We are a democracy. A democracy's business is not the business of making war. Autocratic Germany's business was war business, and she found the rest of the world unprepared. But now we have had time and the time is at hand when we should be overhauling Germany. We have got to go to war. We have not yet gone. We are on the defensive. The outcome is problematical. Ambassador Page said in my presence recently that he wondered if our people are suffering from the 'malady of 3,000 miles.'"

The dinner was attended by more than 800 men and women, and the speakers beside Mr. Colby were Mr. Gerard, Captain Arthur Hodder-Williams of the Canadian Army, Sir Frederick Black of the British War Commission, former United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn, and Augustus Thomas, the last-named presiding at the guest's table.

Dr. Iyenaga said that Japan stood with President Wilson as regards the exercise of a sympathetic, tolerent policy toward Russia. Former Senator O'Gorman urged the unity of all the people behind the President. Justice Shearn's speech was a eulogy of President Wilson and a defense of the war policies of his Administration.

## KEEL LAID AT NEW LONDON.

### Work Begun on First of Six Steamships for Government.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 28.—In a blinding snowstorm the first keel for six 8,800-ton steamships that the Groton Iron Works will build for the Government was laid this afternoon. Among those to witness the keel laying were C. W. Morse, principal owner of the shipyard; E. A. Morse, President of the Groton Iron Works; Stewart G. Gibney of New York, attorney for the company; B. G. Higley, Vice President of the United States Steamship Company, and H. S. Boughton of Boughton & Co. of New York.

The steamship is to be completed within seventy-five working days. Work at the Groton Yard has been handicapped by the non-arrival of cranes and other heavy machinery.

Amberg

Individual Service That Makes Filing Plans Work

Whatever your problems, Amberg Individual Service can help you. Only request one of our representatives to call.

A careful investigation will be made which will be thoroughly analyzed by our experts, only after which recommendations, based on proven filing principles, will be made.

Many an office is burdened with a defective system because the seller did not know the letter filing business, or else, being unable to supply what the buyer wanted, induced him to buy something else.

We have no preconceived filing plans. The indexing arrangement must be what your individual needs require. Over 61,000 concerns credit us with having solved their filing difficulties.

Amberg Indexes fit any make of cabinet.

*Literature covering filing problems on request or representatives will call*

Amberg File and Index Co.
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing
79 Duane Street, New York City
Established 1868 Telephone 5164 Worth

I feel so much better now!

Resinol

helped that irritation instantly

The prompt relief which the first application of Resinol usually brings is a great surprise to sufferers from skin affections. And better still, this gentle, healing ointment rarely fails to clear away such troubles completely. Physicians prescribe it regularly.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Contains nothing that could irritate the tenderest skin. At all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

TO THE PUBLIC
OUR EMPLOYERS

During the past year the cost of living has increased from 20% to 100%. The purchasing power of our wage has been cut in half.

Wages in some trades have doubled in the past ten years. Ours have remained practically stationary for the same period.

**We appeal to you—the public—our employers—to petition Congress in our behalf.**

Will you be good enough to advise your Congressman and United States Senator as to your views on the matter—at your earliest convenience?

"THANK YOU!"

NEW YORK POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES' UNION
Local No. 10, National Federation of Postal Employees

(This advertisement was made possible through contributions by the various employees.)

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

*Jump into the open drawer. Jump hard! You can't harm it. Get out, and the drawer will still "coast" in or out.*

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

RIGID? Yes! A skyscraper won't sag. Or a solid piece of steel won't sag. Shaw-Walkers are skyscrapers *plus* solid steel.

Electric welding makes the whole file one solid piece. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Drawers will run silent, smooth, speedy a hundred years. Non-rebounding, too. *Stay* shut without superfluous mechanism.

Compare a Shaw-Walker with the files in your office. It will show why we say "Money back if you ever used a better file."

Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St., New York
Chicago—Washington—Detroit—New Orleans
St. Louis—London

*Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.*

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

**"Are You There?"**

Entertaining foreigners in France is crowding the accommodations.

The room clerk has front rooms, with excellent exposure but few conveniences.

To make life in a dugout comfortable has been a special Abercrombie & Fitch study.

We continue to supply thousands of experienced military men with their personal equipment.

Every military article has been constructed with full knowledge of the special requirements produced by this war.

Outer and under clothes, our exclusive boots and sleeping and camp equipment — the necessities of camp here, the trip over, and actual trench life. are being provided as in no other establishment.

**For the Men Who Are "Going Up"**

Army regulation Winter Helmets —curtain lined with nutria fur, $10.
Same, wool lined, $7.50.
A. & F. Leather Aviation Coats, $45 and $75.
Aviators' Breeches, Gloves, Boots and Goggles.

**Abercrombie & Fitch Military Camp and Travel Equipment**

Practical, compact and thoroughbred in every particular.
Clothing Rolls, $4.50, $6.50, $12.50.
Telescope Cots, $4.
Gold Medal Cots, $3.50 and $6.50.
Llama Wool Sleeping Bags, $25.
Army Blankets, 5 lb., O. D., all wool, $12.50.
Double Army Blankets, 7 lb., gray, all wool, $16.
Double Army Blankets, 10 lb., gray, all wool, $22.50.
Pneumatic Pillows, $2 to $4.25.
Pennsylvania Bedding Rolls, $15.
Kapoc Sleeping Bags, $10.
Kapoc Mattresses, $6.
Kapoc Pillows, 85c. and $1.10.
Lamb's Wool Quilts, $12.50 and $17.50.
Eiderdown Quilts, $25.
Duffle Bags, $1.35 to $28.
Officers' Kit Bags, $31.50 up.
Officers' Field Trunks, $10 up.

**Camp Conveniences**

Abercrombie & Fitch knife-and-spoon combination, 75c.
Army and Navy Knives, $3 and $4.
Mess Kits, $2.25 to $8.
Solid Alcohol Cooking Outfits, 50c. and $1.25.
Folding English Bathtubs, $6.50 to $19.
Khaki Wall Pockets, $2.
Brown Canvas Buckets, 85c.
Brown Canvas Basins, 85c.
Folding Khaki Wardrobes, $2.50 and $3.
Trench Coats, Service Raincoats, Service Socks, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Underwear.
Dressing Cases, Razors, Sewing Kits, Wrist Watches, Flashlights, Compasses.

*Most Complete Stock of Military Boots, Shoes, Arctics and Leggins in America*

*Write for Illustrated Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.*

**Abercrombie & Fitch Co.**
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
*"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"*

# *WANDERERS, IN SPIRITED TUSSLE, AVENGE DEFEAT BY ARENA SEVEN*

## ARENAS GET DOSE OF OWN MEDICINE

### Wanderers Wrest Hockey Game from Former Conquerors by Margin of Single Goal.

### TALLY MADE BY McCARTHY

### He Crashes Puck Into Net from a Tangled Scrimmage in Second Period at St. Nicholas Rink.

The new National Hockey League played its first New York engagement at St. Nicholas Rink last night, with the Wanderers of this city and the Arena seven of Boston clashing in a hard fought, spirited game which sent the big crowd into an outburst of excitement when the New York skaters managed to squeeze out a victory by a score of 1 to 0. It seemed like the old hockey days of half a dozen years ago to see these two teams of swift performers skimming over the ice at breakneck speed in a fierce, rough scramble for the puck. It was tough, bruising ice sport, but the roughness came from the heat and excitement of the strife, and for such a nip and tuck battle the spirit of sportsmanship was commendable.

The Arena team beat the Wanderers in Boston last Saturday night in the first game of the league series, and the local seven was out for revenge. From the first both teams played a high order of hockey, although the Wanderers' main fault was a tendency toward individual play when combination work would have had a more telling effect against the formidable Boston defense.

The Wanderers were lucky to win, for the shot that brought victory was scored in an unexpected drive which made its way into the net from the thickets part of one of the most tangled-up scrimmages of the game. Tom McCarthy was the Wanderer who drove the rubber home, and it was the only shot of the game which found its way past Frank Storey, the vigilant guardian of the Boston net. There were half a dozen players banked in front of the net when the score was made, and when McCarthy landed a hard smash the puck took a tricky course through half a dozen skates and was in the net before the Boston goal tender even had a chance to see that it was coming.

McCarthy played a pretty game for the New York team. One time he carried the puck down one side of the rink with the Arena team in full pursuit, and, skirting around his own cage, dodged through the opposition until he sent it smashing against the shin pads of Storey. Duke Wellington made his first appearance on a local rink since he was disbarred by the Amateur Hockey League last Summer.

Wellington still bore the marks of a rough engagement in Boston Saturday night, and when Martin thrust himself in front of the speeding Wellington in the first half and sent the Duke in a wild somersault over his head, Wellington retired from the game pretty well bruised. Synnott, Boston's fighting, red-headed rover, got into a lot of trouble and was ruled off the ice for frequent violations. Ernie Dufresne's work at times bordered on roughness, and he, too, was ruled from the ice.

Mickey Roach and Heffernan frequently carried the puck within striking distance of the Boston net, but Storey was too alert for the Wanderer attack, and he played as fine a game at the net as has been seen in amateur hockey around here in a long time. Storey is only a Boston schoolboy, but his cool, accurate work in turning aside the Wanderers' drives marks him as a goal tender of exceptional ability.

Another youngster on the Arena team was Percy Wanamaker, who played right wing. Wanamaker left prep. school last Fall and went to France with an Ambulance Corps. He was gassed in an engagement against the Germans. The lad is all well again and played hockey last night as well as any of the older players.

The lineup and summary:

| Wanderers, (1.) | Position. | Arena, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Lewis | G. | Storey |
| Heffernan | P. | Martin |
| Dufresne | C. P. | Nowell |
| Roach | R. | Synnott |
| Smith | C. | MacNeil |
| Wellington | L. W. | Rice |
| McCarthy | R. W. | Wanamaker |

Goal—Second period: McCarthy for Wanderers in 9:49. Penalties—Dufresne, 4 minutes for illegal checking; Synnott, 2 minutes for slashing; Martin, 2 minutes for illegal checking; Synnott, 4 minutes for cross checking; Synnott, 2 minutes for illegal checking; Crovat, 2 minutes for slashing.

Substitutions—Crovat for Wellington, Myrr for Wanamaker. Referee—John McGrath, International Skating Union. Assistant referee—Dr. G. W. Tingley, Boston A. A. Timer—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

## CLOSE BATTLE AT HOCKEY.

### National City Bank Team Beaten by Farmers' Loan and Trust.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company hockey team defeated the National City Bank seven in a close game at the Newark Ice Palace last night by a score of 2 to 1.

The winners' combination play and team work brought them victory, the City Bank skaters being unable to penetrate their opponents' defense at critical points during the game.

The lineup and summary:

| Farm. L. & T., (2.) | Position. | Nat. City Bk., (1.) |
|---|---|---|
| Mayhoff | G. | Hoffman |
| Owens | P. | Savage |
| Burrows | R. | Dickinson |
| Myers | C. | Lovejoy |
| Scott | L. W. | Hilands |
| Keaton | R. W. | Russel |

Goals—Keaton, Myers, Dickinson. Time of periods—15 minutes. Referee—Mr. Thompson, Equitable Trust.

## SPOTTS HIGH GUN IN SNOW.

### Breaks 88 Out of 100 Birds at New York A. C. Shoot.

The second Garfield Monday was properly observed by the gunners of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Twenty-two reported for a special 100-"bird" shoot and several additional events for members and non-members of the organization. Naturally, only powder was burned on the firing line and as the day was one of the worst of the year, the gunners decided the shoot under the most trying conditions. A high wind blew the snowstorm into the eyes of the nimrods, making it exceedingly difficult for them to hit the tiny bluerocks.

A high scratch and two high handicap prizes were offered by the club. R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, took the scratch trophy with a card of 88 out of a possible 100 targets. There was a shoot off for the high handicap prizes among F. E. Williamson, N. Webb, C. M. MacLeod, and R. Godwin. The first named annexed the first trophy and second prize went to N. Webb.

The scores in the principal event were as follows:

| Name. | Hit. | H'cap. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. E. Williamson | 71 | 30 | 100 |
| N. Webb | 80 | 20 | 100 |
| C. L. MacLeod | 55 | 25 | 100 |
| R. Godwin | 67 | 35 | 100 |
| J. F. Vanderveer | 87 | 12 | 99 |
| W. B. Ogden | 86 | 12 | 98 |
| R. L. Spotts | 88 | 9 | 97 |
| J. P. Donovan | 87 | 10 | 97 |
| W. Bauer | 59 | 35 | 94 |
| A. C. Bennett | 77 | 12 | 89 |
| W. C. Bowers | 71 | 18 | 89 |
| Z. Rogers | 79 | 10 | 89 |
| W. MacLeod | 72 | 15 | 87 |
| J. Girrard | 74 | 0 | 74 |
| F. M. Wilson | 59 | 15 | 74 |
| G. Schirmer | 71 | 0 | 71 |
| E. D. Anderson | 65 | 0 | 65 |
| J. Fullerton | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| W. R. Delehanty | 66 | 20 | 86 |
| J. La Branche | 54 | 0 | 54 |
| J. Schultze | 51 | 0 | 51 |

### Murphy to Lead Green Seven.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 28.—J. H. Murphy of Malden, Mass., was elected to lead the Dartmouth hockey team here today. Murphy is one of three veterans of last year's seven and has been acting as coach for the team this season. He plays the rover position and in the Green's only game of the Winter against Tufts he was easily the star of the contest.

## CLINTON SWIMMERS IN VAN.

### Take P. S. A. L. Title with Ease—Saacke Individual Star.

A total of thirty points, eleven more than the tally of its nearest rivals for the honors, gave the swimming team of De Witt Clinton High School the team championship in the annual titular races held last night in the C. C. N. Y. natatorium under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. Swimmers from this school finished first in three of the six events on the program, and in the other events accumulated a sufficient total of second and third places to roll up a convincing advantage in the point scoring.

To a De Witt Clinton boy also went the individual glory of the meet. He was Rudolph Saacke, the school's star swimmer, and he captured two championship titles. His first came in the fancy diving contest, at which event he shows best. The Clinton youth captured first honors for this competition with the total of 81.4 points, only one-tenth of a point better than the total of J. Kun, Stuyvesant H. S., who was second. Saacke followed this by winning the 50-yard swim handily in the good time of 0:27 4-5. The De Witt Clinton star won in impressive style, leading his nearest rival at the finish by about two yards.

The swimmers of Erasmus Hall H. S. carried off the relay title and in doing so created a new record for the event. This school's swimmers, getting away to a lead of two feet at the start, gradually increased their margin at each relay until at the finish there was open water for about three yards between the Erasmus swimmer and his nearest rival. The time was 2:47, displacing the old mark of three years' standing by four-fifths of a second.

The summaries:

800-foot Relay.—Won by Erasmus Hall H. S., (A. Lewis, H. McMullen, J. Burril, and H. Wolff;) Stuyvesant H. S., (L. Lopinsky, F. Bellino, F. Eberhart, and W. Eberhart,) second; De Witt Clinton H. S., (W. Taylor, R. Hearn, F. Fitzgibbons, and C. Steffens,) third; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., (P. Bisemus, C. Palmer, J. Meyer, and C. Rice,) fourth. Time—2:47. (New record.)

220-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Pfeiffer, Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; D. Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S., second; C. Schenck, Stuyvesant H. S., third; A. Hartman, De Witt Clinton H. S., fourth. Time—3:03 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by R. Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 81.4 points; J. Hun, Stuyvesant H. S., 81.3 points, second; J. Pressman, De Witt Clinton H. S., 63.9 points, third; R. Hearn, De Witt Clinton H. S., 57.8 points, fourth.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S.; R. Schenberg, Boys' H. S., second; W. Eberhart, Stuyvesant H. S., third; H. Wolff, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. Rosengren, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 62 feet; S. Fried, De Witt Clinton H. S., 61 feet, second; Throckmorton, Townsend Harris Hall H. S., 55 feet 10 inches, third; Crivelenti, Boys' H. S., 51 feet 11½ inches, fourth.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by A. Lewis, Erasmus Hall H. S.; J. Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; F. Eberhart, Stuyvesant H. S., third; D. Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S., fourth. Time—1:07 4-5.

Point Score.—De Witt Clinton H. S., 30; Erasmus Hall H. S., 19; Stuyvesant H. S., 15; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., 9; Boys' H. S., 6.

## EXPLAINS AMATEUR STAND.

### Skating Union States Position Wellington's Reinstatement.

The International Skating Union, which has signed an agreement with the Amateur Athletic Union to govern amateur hockey, issued a statement last night explaining its position in regard to the reinstatement of Alexander Wellington of the Wanderers to amateur standing. The Hockey Committee of the union, made up of A. W. Moeller, Chairman; J. W. McGrath, Secretary; G. A. Hornfeck, and Thomas A. Howard, declared that all the charges against Wellington had been investigated and nothing had been proved to impair his amateur standing.

Last year the Amateur Hockey League investigated Wellington's case and barred him from playing with the Irish-American A. C. By its alliance with the A. A. U., the International Skating Union now becomes the governing body of hockey, and its word is final. The Amateur Hockey League has no official connection with the A. A. U., except that in its Constitution it adopted the A. A. U.'s definition of an amateur.

The Hockey Committee of the I. S. U. also explained that Skilton and Gaw, who are accused of being professional hockey players, are eligible to play with the Charlestown Navy Yard seven under the ruling of the A. A. U. that any professional athletes serving in the army or navy can compete against amateur athletes for the period of the war.

The National Hockey League, the new organization which is now booming the game, has already included Boston, New York, and Pittsburgh in its circuit, and it is expected that next season the league will be extended to other cities. The new hockey organization fostered by the A. A. U. will pay no attention to the Amateur Hockey League's rulings on the eligibility of players, as it has no official jurisdiction.

## WRESTLING BOUTS TONIGHT.

### Contesters for Title to Meet in Garden Contests.

At least one contender for the wrestling championship title left vacant through the death of Frank Gotch will be eliminated in the matches arranged for Madison Square Garden this evening. Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish Hercules, is to oppose John Olin, a capable Finn, and Joe Stecher, the Nebraska grappler, will engage Yussif Hussane.

These bouts take on leading importance since the foremost exponent of the sport is now dead and there has been no recognized successor to his title. Zbyszko, Olin, Stecher, Earl Craddock, and Ed "Strangler" Lewis are the leading contenders, and, while the promoters have failed to arrange a tournament for these grapplers, the promoters of tonight's bouts are hopeful that by a process of elimination a survivor will be found who is capable of wearing the title.

The matches will probably begin at 8:30 o'clock, although the promoters last night were unable to give a definite starting time.

## IMPORTED TOY DOG BEST OF PEKINGESE

### E. G. Snow's Phantom of Ashcroft Gets Morgan Cup in Annual Club Show.

Elbridge Gerry Snow's Phantom of Ashcroft was placed at the pinnacle of Pekedom last night when he captured the cup given by the late J. P. Morgan for the best in the annual show of the Pekingese Club of America, held in the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. The illustrious newcomer was the sensation of one of the best exhibitions ever held under the auspices of the leading toy breed. The entry was the most representative ever received, and in the final judgment Mr. Snow's importation had to overthrow Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin of Tinto, which held the cup by virtue of a victory a year ago, when the competitors were judged by the English expert Leroy Dean.

It was generally agreed that Phantom of Ashcroft, for which Mr. Snow paid the record price of $6,300, thoroughly deserved the honors bestowed on him by the American judges, Mrs. Haley Fiske and Mrs. Frank T. Clarke. The decision, as in the case of all other important awards, was unanimous. Mrs. A. McClure Halley, who had been chosen as referee in case of a difference of opinion, was never called on for a casting vote.

It was no disgrace for Cairnwhin Tinto to be beaten by such a superlative specimen as the recent importation. The only criticism was that he might have had a little more flesh, a defect that is likely to be eliminated as soon as he has rested from the voyage which only ended a week ago. Considering his long trip his coat was of fine texture and in beautiful condition. His head is thoroughly typical of the breed and he is particularly well furnished in the strong lower jaw and the wrinkle running down from the eyes that give the grotesque appearance so necessary for success. Added to these qualities was an excellent waist line.

The other dogs imported with Phantom of Ashcroft did not fare so well. Felicie of Alderbourne went successfully through the limit and open classes for bitches over 8 pounds, but when judged with the winners had to give way to Cairnwhin Tinto and Mrs. C. E. Engel's Palace Seh Meh of Arden. The latter was placed reserve to Tinto, which won chiefly on good points of the head and jaw. Mrs. Engel's entry, however, was distinctly superior in body and showed perfection in the swirling walk required of a Peke.

The winners in the different classes follow:

**Winners in Male Classes.**

Puppy, under 9 months, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan-Tu of Pah-Kow. Puppy, not exceeding 12 months, Mrs. F. Y. Mathis's Cholly Wong. Novice, Miss Lithaur's Choggie. American bred, under 8 pounds, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's Choo-Tai of Hydegree. American bred, over 8 pounds, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's Wee-Choo of Hydegree. American bred, not exceeding 6 pounds, Miss Sibyl Bayer's Nowata Po-Pay. American bred, red or sable, Miss Louise Edey's Yuan of Sunnyfields. American bred, biscuit or grey brindle, H. A. Baxter's Chu Chu. American bred, any other color, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's Gow Wong of Hydegree. Limit, 8 pounds or under, Pah Kow Kennels' Pah-Kow Ku-Erh of Remenham. Limit, over 8 pounds, Yankibourne Kennels' Cheng Li of Yankibourne.

Open, red or sable, Yankibourne Kennels' Phantom of Ashcroft. Open, biscuit fo gray brindle, Mrs. M. E. Hary's ch. Chu Jen of Toddington. Open, black or black and tan, Arden Kennels' No Hang Ti of Downshire. Open, parti-color, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's ch. Swinley Li Lien. Open, 8 pounds or under, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Pao of Westlecott. Open, over 8 pounds, Mrs. M. E. Harby's ch. Chun Jen of Toddington. Open, not exceeding 6 pounds, the Misses Lowther's Tchip of Arcady. Open, any weight and color, Mrs. M. E. Harby's ch. Chu Jen of Toddington.

Winners—Yankibourne Kennels' Phantom of Ashcroft first; Mrs. M. E. Harby's ch. Chu Jen of Toddington, reserve.

**Winners in Female Classes.**

Puppy, under 9 months, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Yen. Puppy, not exceeding 12 months, Mrs. F. Y. Mathis's Sing Koo. Novice, Mrs. F. Y. Mathis's Sing Koo. American-bred, over 8 pounds, Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Haci Cli Chin. American-bred, 8 pounds, and under, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Kuna of Sunnyfields Farm. American-bred, not exceeding 6 pounds, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's Douchka of Hydegree. American-bred, red or sable, Miss Marie A. Stovall's Boodles of Mill Farm. American-bred, biscuit or gray brindle, Edward B. Zabriski's Quong Lily. American-bred, any other color, Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Haci Cli Chin. Limit, 8 pounds and under, Mrs. Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Millx Farm. Limit, over 8 pounds, Yankibourne Kennels' Felicie of Alderbourne.

Open, red or sable, the Misses Lowther's Patti of Arcady. Open, biscuit or gray brindle, Mrs. Frank Goldsmith's Chizzy of Westlecott. Open, black or black and tan, Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Haci Cli Chin. Open, parti-color, Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Tai Fah Min. Open, 8 pounds, and under, Mrs. C. E. Engel's Palace Seh Meh of Arden. Open, over 8 pounds, Yankibourne Kennels' Felicie of Alderbourne. Open, not exceeding 6 pounds, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Enchantress of Ashcroft. Open, any weight and color, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Winners, Mrs. Arthur L. Holland's ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree, first; Mrs. C. E. Engel's Palace Seh Meh of Arden, reserve.

## KAUFF ELIGIBLE FOR WAR.

### Giant Outfielder Waives Exemption Before Draft Board.

*Special to The New York Times.*

POMEROY, Ohio, Jan. 28.—When called before the local draft board here today to answer his questionnaire, Benjamin Michael Kauff, centre fielder of the Giants, waived all exemption claims and was placed in Class 1. Kauff stated to the officials that he was ready for the call to arms at any time and would be glad to journey to France. He will take a physical examination soon, and if passed may be mustered into the service. One of Kauff's arms is shorter than the other and physicians have said he would not be accepted by a military board. Kauff made no claims for exemption on this score in his answers to the questionnaire.

## TENNIS CHAMPIONS BEATEN.

### Smith and Cragin Lose in Seventh Regiment Doubles.

Arthur S. Cragin and King Smith, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club doubles champions, were forced to abdicate their crown yesterday afternoon on the armory courts, in the semi-final round of this season's tournament, by W. Dickson Cunningham and Robert McAllister. The score of the encounter was 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Smith and Cragin with a spirited net attack swept through to victory rather easily in the opening clash, but later on were forced to take the small end of the score. The slashing play of Smith and Cragin was more than offset in the last two sets by the brilliant stroking of the ball by Cunningham and McAllister, who seemed to grow more effective in their play as the match wore on.

Cunningham and McAllister will meet J. L. Anderson and F. Acker in the final round of the championship event on Saturday.

## NEW YORK GOLFER LEADS.

### Elwell Takes Qualifying Medal in Lakeworth Tournament.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28.—J. B. Elwell of New York today won the qualifying round of the annual Lakeworth tournament, first of the Winter's golfing events, with 37, 41—78. Four flights qualified. Walter Fairbanks, a Denver golfer, was runner up with 80.

For the first time in his career, Walter Travis, winner of the tourney last Winter, was unable to play on account of the professional rating he now holds as golf architect.

The scores:

J. B. Elwell, New York, 37, 41—78; Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 36, 44—80; Paul Clifford, Braeburn, 40, 42—82; George Wright, Boston, 40, 44—84; George F. Barnes, Englewood, 41, 44—85; W. H. Walker, Belmont Spring, 46, 39—85; C. A. Cameron, Huntingdon Valley, 44, 43—87; John F. Sheppard, Jr., Providence, 42, 45—87; Alexander Julian, Cincinnati, 41, 46—87; H. Pemberton, Ottawa, 43, 44—87; Charles Kaye, Hollywood, 41, 47—88; H. K. Wilcox, Orange G. C., 43, 45—88; A. R. Gibson, Rosedale, 38, 49—87; E. A. Reid, Rovermead, 41, 47—88; D. W. Paige, Bellport, 43, 45—88; W. V. Skiff, New York, 43, 45—88.

## TO KEEP UP HORSE SHOWS.

### Such Action Will Be Urged Upon Association Today.

A meeting of the Association of American Horse Shows will be held at the Biltmore today to arrange dates for the season and elect officers. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, President of the association, favors keeping horse shows going throughout the war, and a proposition designed to further this end will be made that the proceeds of every horse show be given to the Red Cross or some other charity connected with the war.

The meeting will open at 11 A. M. and will continue throughout the day, with an interval for luncheon, at which the thirty or so members will be entertained by John McE. Bowman.

It used to be the "wolf in sheep's clothing"!

Now, if it "looks like what it ain't," they call it "camouflage."

No camoufleurs here; standards too high.
(1) All wool
(2) Fast color
(3) Fine tailoring

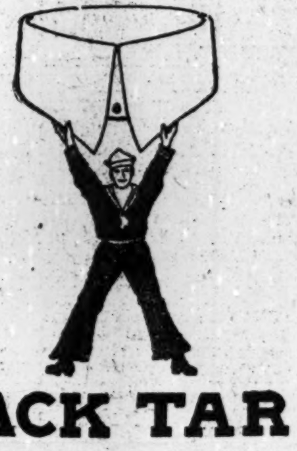
This, of course, includes the men's suits reduced to $25!

Everything men and boys wear.

Army officers' uniforms. *"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.
*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

**John Jameson**
Three Star Whiskey
Is sold to the trade at a price which enables all dealers to retail it at
**$24 Per Case—$2.25 Per Bottle**
Making it the *best whiskey value* in the market today



**JACK TAR**
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

**CRITTALL**
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

**Southern Pacific Lines**
*furnish*
*"Most Convenient and Expeditious Routes"*
in the National System of Transportation. Their officers and agents desire to accommodate the public. Let them know how they can be of service.

L. H. NUTTING, *General Eastern Passenger Agent.*
O. P. BARTLETT, *General Eastern Freight Agent.*
L. J. SPENCE, *Director of Traffic.*

A superb tonic—a remarkable builder of brain, nerves and blood—is
**Bass Stout**
*On Draught at All Good Places*
Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

**A Time-Tried Blood Tonic**

Pepto-Mangan has won the respect and confidence of the medical profession of two hemispheres by a quarter-century record of achievement. It rebuilds the blood by charging it with iron and by creating millions of sturdy, new vitality-making red blood cells.

**Gude's Pepto-Mangan**
*"The Red Blood Builder"*

Have you lost weight? Are you easily worried and irritated? Do you have many "off-days"? Are you easily fatigued, and is your appetite poor? Are you pale?

GUDE'S
PEPTO MANGAN
NEW YORK
PEPTO-MANGAN

*Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.*

These symptoms indicate a poison-clogged system due to sluggish, impoverished blood.

Pepto-Mangan enriches and fortifies the blood with the elements that drive out the vitality-draining poisons and waste tissue, and keeps them out. Pepto-Mangan invites the return of health, strength and vigor, and the invitation is usually accepted.

*Friendly Warning:* Make certain that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's, as there are many counterfeits. True Pepto-Mangan is never sold in bulk; it comes only as pictured here. For sale at all drug stores.

*Pepto-Mangan is made by*
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

**You Can't Afford to Experiment With Foods Today**

IN years gone by an occasional food waste caused housekeepers no great concern. Foods were plentiful—and cheap. A baking ruined by some inferior ingredient, for instance, or a "bargain" can or two of fruit or vegetables that spoiled and had to be thrown away, was of no very serious importance.

BUT in this period of insistent living costs, when housekeeping must be conducted on closest margins, when every expenditure must buy utmost value—it is too costly to experiment with foods of unknown origin and uncertain quality.

**Best Known Values**

INTELLIGENT economy consists not so much in buying at a price, as in knowing that the price buys the greatest measure of worth for the money.

There is a way in which you can be assured of this—a way to know you are getting full weight, topmost quality, definite, dependable value.

And that is to specify foods prepared and sold under the famous ARMOUR OVAL LABEL!

For this label is not only a trade-mark, but a grade-mark, establishing standardized quality—the final selection of the choicest of the whole immense Armour output. It marks not only the best of meat-products, but gives you a definite assurance of quality and dependability on many foods formerly unstandardized, such as canned fruits, vegetables, eggs, cheese, sardines, salmon, rice and a host of others.

Under the Oval Label you can buy over 300 delectable, known-value food products, in variety and range to meet the needs of any meal from breakfast to banquet!

You are relieved of experimenting, because the Armour experts did all the experimenting before these foods were ever placed on the market.

**Look for the Oval Label**

ONE label, one grade, one quality—could anything be simpler? All you need to remember when buying is the ARMOUR OVAL LABEL—to secure the choicest yield of America's farms, orchards, vineyards and fisheries, prepared in sanitary plants, shipped under ideal temperature, and sold at fair prices.

Look for the Armour Oval Label sign in familiar yellow and blue on dealers' store-fronts and windows and on the goods on his shelves. It is your best guarantee of safety, purity and economy always.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

# EMILY STEVENS AS CUBISTIC MADONNA

## Alan Dale's "Madonna of the Future" Celebrates Fatherless Children of the U. S. A.

## WILD SHAVIAN DIALOGUE

### A Comedy of Dynamic Manners and Static Ideas Brilliantly Written.

THE MADONNA OF THE FUTURE, a comedy in three acts, by Alan Dale. At the Broadhurst.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iris Fotheringay | Emily Stevens |
| Sallie Winborn | Frances Underwood |
| Rex Letherick | Jerome Patrick |
| Mrs. Van Duzen | Teresa Maxwell-Conover |
| Mrs. Wallingford | Ffolliot Paget |
| Miss Pettition | Daisy Atherton |
| Mr. Wallingford | Colin Campbell |
| Jack Frellingham | Warburton Gamble |
| Reginald | Douglas Ross |
| Mrs. Kay-Phros | Rubi Trelease |
| Mrs. Frosticia Arundel | Eunice Elliott |
| Miss Mincie Panos | Ann Delmore |
| Miss Petti Sweets | Adele Mingeau |
| Rosalie | Marguerite Forrest |
| Mrs. Van Duzen's Butler | John Wilson |

"You are so charming; you *mean* something! I don't in the least know what you mean, but that is what makes you charming." Thus spake Teresa Maxwell Conover to Emily Stevens toward the final curtain of "The Madonna of the Future," a brilliantly written comedy of manners and ideas, with which Alan Dale has mitigated the rigors of a life otherwise devoted to criticising the plays of less able dialecticians. But during that one line he returned to the old chain gang, and delivered the final verdict on his play.

For two acts out of three it seemed that Miss Stevens meant to have a child without bothering about a husband. She felt all abloom and fruitful, but just couldn't stand being tied to a man. The first act was wholly devoted to announcing the intention to her neighbors of Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, and registering the consequent shock. The shock also registered upon the audience, for the dialogue was brilliant and the vocabulary startlingly plain. The second act was devoted to announcing to the said neighbors of Tarrytown, still on the Hudson, the accomplished fact—the offspring being exhibited as quite recently offsprung. The shock to the neighbors was even more pronounced; but upon the audience it registered less vividly, as is the way with audacious ideas and brilliant lines under reiteration.

In the third and last act it transpired that Miss Stevens really loved the father of her child, and, rather than have him marry someone else, would herself consent to become his wife. You see, the poor man had pulled the old jealousy motive, first aid to scorned lovers and to playwrights who are stumped for a plot. And this time the dialogue, though no doubt brilliant as ever, had run short of ideas, so that the good folk on both sides of the footlights suffered very little from shock. Yet they laughed on, still charmed—and most of all, perhaps, because they saw that Mr. Dale didn't at all mean the things Miss Stevens had been saying.

The manners of Mr. Dale's comedy are dynamic throughout, being quite shockingly and aggressively bad, as is the custom in such plays. It is so in Wilde and Shaw, with whom this kind of comedy got its start among us, and it is very much so, in Dale. But the ideas are static. They get no forwarder, and in fact recede quite ignominiously after so promising, not to say alluring, a start. This is not so in Shaw, who, having real ideas of his own, has also the courage of them. If Wilde's courage is less, as Whistler indicated, he is master of plot in his manner, and so ekes out his climax. In Dale—note how one instinctively speaks of him like that, now that he is a dramatist—in Dale, both idea and situation are swallowed up, overwhelmed, in a flood of repartee and paradox—vast surges of words, as some one has said, beating upon a little reef of idea. And yet is the sea charming, as remarked by Teresa Maxwell Conover even at the final curtain. Nature is grand.

It is, perhaps, a pity that the idea so hardily broached in dialogue was not more unflinchingly carried out in the action, for women in these coming manless times will be much occupied with the thought that life would be less empty if only there were children. And the world will have need of new citizens. But to wrestle with actual deeds of this order would be no doubt unduly futuristic, even for a Madonna.

As this so-called futuristic person, Emily Stevens seemed at times miscast. she was not so much futuristic as cubistic—agitated always, both in the horizontal plane and the vertical, a slithering phantasmagoria of lost motion. If you can imagine a Madonna descending the staircase, and at the same time scorching in a Ford, the resulting complex would be the cubistic Miss Stevens.

In her rare nodes of vibrant quietude, where the horizontal plane crossed the vertical, she bit her nether lip in the manner of Mme. Sand. But even such vibrant quietude was rare—sparse gray patches in a vertigenous mess of horizontal magentas and vertical mauves.

The others in the long cast are able speakers of lines and wearers of gowns, for the production is in the best Morosco manner. The two sets are marvels of the new art of residential decoration as practiced on Broadway.

## NEW NORWORTH OPENS.

### Little Theatre in West 48th Street Begins with "Odds and Ends."

New York's roster of intimate playhouses received a tasteful addition yesterday in the new Norworth Theatre, which opened its doors with a holiday matinée of "Odds and Ends of 1917," late of the Bijou. The new house is in Forty-eighth Street, west of the Playhouse, and takes its name, of course, from Jack Norworth, now become a theatre manager as well as actor, author and producer.

The Norworth is simply finished in blue and oak, with here and there a panel of gold, and its intimacy does not arise solely from the fact that the seating capacity is only a little more than five hundred. Its interior is suggestive of a home almost as much as of a theatre; in short, it is one of the city's prettiest and most comfortable playhouses.

The Norworth revue continues in practically the same form in which it was presented at the Bijou, with Norworth, Lillian Lorraine and Harry Watson as the mainstays of a highly agreeable entertainment.

# "SUCCESS" AT THE HARRIS.

### Brandon Tynan in a "Music Master" Character Part.

SUCCESS, a drama in four acts by Adeline Leitzbach and Theodore A. Liebler, Jr. At the Harris.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dolly Dean | Carree Clarke |
| Miss Hamilton | Mildred Southwick |
| Willis Potter | William Hassan |
| Phil Lawton | L. Melton Claodagh |
| Jane Arlington | Helen Holmes |
| Ferguson Holt | Louis Leon Hall |
| John Treadwell | Arda Le Croix |
| "Mike" Lewis | Jess Dandy |
| Margaret Hamlin | Emily Callaway |
| Barry Carlton | Brandon Tynan |
| Joe | Richard Abbott |
| Nick Walker | George Leffingwell |
| Henry Briggs | James Durkin |
| Gilbert Gordon | Lionel Glenister |
| Rose Randolph | Marion Coakley |
| Ruth | Margaret Lapsley |

"I wish you success with your new play," some one said to the old English dramatist, Pettit. "It ought to succeed," he answered. "It always has!" The piece was what is called a "Black-eyed Susan" play, in which a father, long separated from his wife, encounters their daughter in his old age, and so renews the happiness of his youth. "The Music Master" is such a play, and so is "Success," in which Brandon Tynan appeared yesterday afternoon. Hence, no doubt, its title.

This father is a celebrated Shakespearean actor, and in a prologue of twenty years ago we see him in his youthful triumph, playing Lear. In the three succeeding acts he is old and broken, living under an assumed name. His daughter is making her début in Shakespeare, and thanks to the plot, he is enabled to take the place of the star, playing Lear to his daughter's Cordelia and his wife's Regan. He thus tastes again the triumph of his prime, makes himself known and loved to his daughter, and is reconciled to his wife.

The prologue developed a rather stagy picture of 1897, but in the rest of the play the atmosphere of the purported present seemed even more stagy and chronologically remote. Yet, by a strange paradox, as the play aged the actresses were positively rejuvenated by the lapse of decades. It was all very perplexing. However, the good old heart interest was there; and the scene in which the decrepit genius of eld appeared in the white beard and flowing robes of Britain's king proved theatrically thrilling. A friendly audience was liberal in applause and seemed genuinely amused. It may well be, once again, that nothing succeeds like "Black-eyed Susan."

Mr. Tynan gave a thoroughly capable portrait of this sympathetic old hanger-on at the stage door. The scenes with his wife and daughter were as simply played as they were affecting. As the daughter, Marion Coakley was girlishly fresh and winsome. The remainder of the cast was uniformly capable, Jess Dandy scoring a distinct comedy hit as a fat and materialistic Jewish manager.

The four scenes are very tastefully realized, and the costumes for the supposed performance of "Lear," at which the audience assists from the point of view of the green room, are rich and effective.

## "GIRL O' MINE" IS TUNEFUL.

### New Musical Comedy at the Bijou Is Good Entertainment.

GIRL O' MINE, a musical comedy in three acts. Book and lyrics by Philip Bartholomae; music by Frank Tours. At the Bijou.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chef de Gare | Ernest Perrin |
| Duc de Bouvais | James Lounsberry |
| Toby | Carl Hyson |
| Betty | Dorothy Dickson |
| Lulu | Edna Wallace Hopper |
| Charlie | Barratt Greenwood |
| Teddy | David Quixano |
| Lily | Marie Nordstrom |
| Jack | Frank Fay |
| Mildred | Helen Lee |
| A Waiter | Charles Burrows |
| Greene | Carlton Macy |
| Maitre d'Hotel | Ernest Perrin |

The audience was humming the airs of "Girl o' Mine" as it went out of the Bijou Theatre last night after the opening presentation of Miss Elisabeth Marbury's latest "intimate musical comedy." The music had "caught," and, apparently, so had the dancing and funmaking that alternated throughout the evening.

"Girl o' Mine" is a musical comedy with a plot that is never quite lost, and several times develops amusing situations. The scene is laid in the Paris that was ante-bellum—at least the formerly well-known musical comedy Paris—and the atmosphere of gaiety, cleverness and novelty is created and held from start to finish. Marie Nordstrom and Frank Fay were a big part of the life of the evening, and their "Changing Styles," a combination of song and satire, brought as much applause as any act in the show. Dorothy Dickson's dancing was approved, and she also made her first appearance in a speaking part. Her partner in the dancing was Carl Hyson.

Edna Wallace Hopper was greeted by an audience that knew and liked her well, as well at the end as at the beginning of the comedy. Helen Lee's voice, and that of David Quixano, added materially to the music of the evening. Their "Girl o' Mine" was one of the songs that seemed to please most. Others in leading rôles were Ernest Perrin, James Lounsberry, Barratt Greenwood, Charles Burrows, and Carlton Macy.

There is no suggestion of war's alarums in the musical comedy, the only reminder of recent European developments being the use of the word, "Camouflage."

### Caruso Sings in "L'Elisir d'Amore."

Signor Caruso, singing a favorite rôle in "L'Elisir d'Amore" to a sold-out house at the Metropolitan last evening, noted the activities of the war knitters in the Golden Horseshoe, and quietly stealing needles and yarn from an astonished chorus girl, pretended to occupy himself with knitting, too, amid screams of delight from the house. The tenor appeared with Hempel, Scotti, Didur, and others in Donizetti's opera for the fourth time this season. It was announced that Caruso as Radames will sing a special matinée of "Aida" on Monday afternoon, Feb. 11, in place of the usual extra on Lincoln's Birthday, which is a Tuesday and is understood to be "closed" to theatres this year.

### Annette Kellermann at the Palace.

Annette Kellermann, released from a long and arduous battle with the movies, is this week's headliner at the Palace in an elaborate production of the sort usually to be credited to Gertrude Hoffmann. Its ten scenes reveal Miss Kellermann and others in various grottoes and flower lands and in sundry stages of undress, with Miss Kellermann's diving, of course, reserved for the climax. As a revue it is one of vaudeville's most elaborate.

Among others on the new Palace bill are Edwin Arden, presenting a new sketch entitled "Trapped"; the Kosloff ballet, and the laughable Swor and Avey.

# ARNOLD DALY IN ROLE OF NAPOLEON

### Bahr's Play Depicts Character Not as History Knew Him, but as the Man.

## "JOSEPHINE" IS VERY TALKY

### Virginia Harned Gives an Appealing Performance of Title Part in Play Devoid of Action.

JOSEPHINE, a comedy in a prologue, three acts and an epilogue, by Herman Bahr; adapted by Dr. Washburn Freund. At the Knickerbocker.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clio | Grace Harrigan |
| The Author's Muse | Ann Andrews |
| "Boney" | George Frederichs |
| Josephine | Virginia Harned |
| Barras | Hubert Wilkie |
| Louise | Aimee Dalmores |
| Napoleon | Arnold Daly |
| The Colonel | Joseph McManus |
| Moustache | Harry Mestayer |
| The Austrian Ambassador | Paul Irving |
| Larose | Marion Ballou |
| The Abbe | Coulton White |
| Talma | Arthur Forrest |

The muse who speaks for Herman Bahr in the prologue to his "Josephine" announces that she will show not Napoleon as history knew him, but Napoleon the man—Napoleon as Josephine knew him. She might with reason go further and add that she will also show something of the age-old battle between the sexes, something of the eternal conflict between the ambitions and desires of the one, the desires and ambitions of the other. For Napoleon and Josephine are little more than the incidentals of this play of Bahr's. The real play lies deeper.

Bahr's first act finds Napoleon an impetuous youth, whose force vents itself in nothing more productive than outbursts of blind rage. It is Josephine who plants in him the seed of ambition; at the moment, in fact, it is not even ambition. For it is merely for the purpose of placating Josephine, who has refused to have lunch with him, that Napoleon agrees to join the army in Italy.

The second act finds him a conqueror—but a conqueror whose triumphs are directly traceable to Josephine's indifference. For when Josephine fails to write to him he grows savage, and while he is savage he can win battles. In Act 3, which is by all odds the best, the lust for power has overcome him. Josephine, awakening too late to the results of her handiwork, finds that she has urged him on only to lose him.

The play is written with an almost utter disregard of construction, and this fact naturally does not contribute to the upkeep and maintenance of the auditor's interest. There also is no denying that the piece is talky, and devoid of action from the rise of the first curtain to the fall of the last one. But it is a play which is nevertheless interesting—despite Napoleon and Josephine rather than because of them.

The play has the advantage of a first-rate performance, with Arnold Daly as Napoleon and Virginia Harned, emerging from a long retirement, as Josephine. Mr. Daly, physically almost perfectly suited to the rôle, arose to his height in the scene with Talma which concludes the play proper. Here one saw the Napoleon that the world knows and can clearly recognize; earlier in the play it was possible to see in him too many characters.

Miss Harned, bringing to bear all of her old skill in the doing of the little things, made Josephine appealing and real. Harry Mestayer was capital as Moustache, and Marion Ballou and Arthur Forrest were others who rendered valiant aid.

The adaptation of the play made by Dr. Washburn Freund includes an epilogue showing the coronation of Napoleon at Notre Dame. It is a scene which adds nothing to Bahr's thesis, but which is quite harmless.

### "Oh, Lady, Lady!" at Princess Friday

"Oh, Lady, Lady!" another musical show, by Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse, and Jerome Kern, is announced to begin its engagement at the Princess Theatre on Friday night of this week. Among those in the cast are Vivienne Segal, Carl Randall, Carroll McComas, Margaret Dale, Edward Abeles, Florence Shirley, Constance Binney, Harry C. Browne, and Reginald Mason.

Sympathy and Charity vs. Efficiency

Employing a watchman to guard your property is not a matter for sentimental consideration, based on your sympathy for the "poor man", nor is it charity. It is a matter purely of business and should be so treated by you. You can best secure results by employing the HOLMES COMPANY, which makes a business of furnishing watchmen and whose business it is to SEE that these watchmen perform the service for which they are employed.

HOLMES
ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY
PATROL DEPARTMENT Day, 26 Cortlandt St.—Telephone Cortlandt 10
Night, 16 East 33rd St.—Tel. Murray Hill 3030

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC. CLOSED TODAY. OPEN TOMORROW MAT. & NIGHT. BOX OFFICES OPEN 9 TO 5.

WINTER GARDEN NEXT MAT. THURSDAY.
Last 2 Weeks DOING OUR BIT

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. First Mat. Tom'w, 2:15.
Elisabeth Marbury & Messrs. Shubert Present an intimate Musical Comedy GIRL O' MINE with FRANK FAY

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of Broadway. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents EMILY STEVENS IN THE MADONNA OF THE FUTURE By ALAN DALE.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Last Week. Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
OVER THE TOP Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Fri. Night Opening at 8:20
5th Princess Musical Production OH, LADY! LADY!!
Book & Lyrics by Guy Bolton & P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME | THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Booth Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

39TH ST. THEATRE, Phone Bryant 413 Pop. Mat. Tomorrow, 50c to $1.50
TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH"

WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, SHELLEY HULL, BEATRICE BECKLEY, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ERNEST LAWFORD, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:15

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Tom'w, Mat. $1.50
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. TOM'W. REG. MAT. SAT.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Beg's MONDAY MAT., FEB. 4.
A New Comedy, With MARY RYAN. THE LITTLE TEACHER SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players W. 41st. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
NEW COMEDY BILL 3 WEEKS ONLY

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
FAIR AND WARMER

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO The Only Girl Comedy Chorus in Captivity.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON THE MERCHANT OF VENICE CORT THEA.
SPEC'L MATS. FRIDAY 3:30; SAT. 10:30 A. M.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. LOMBARDI, LTD. with LEO CARRILLO.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs., 25c & 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "ONCE UPON A TIME."

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:30.
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

NORWORTH W. 48th St., Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
H. Watson, Jr.; Lillian Lorraine, Jack Norworth. TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES play. Mats. Thurs., Fri., 3:30. Sat. 11:15 A.M. Seats Now

"The Gipsy Trail"
A 1918 ROMANCE Followed by "A TRENCH FANTASY."
PLYMOUTH 45 St. W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
No Performances Tonight.
Usual Performances Tomorrow.
Box Offices Open Today 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat., Mon.
THE COHAN REVUE 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Concert Sunday at 9 P. M.
WITH ALL FROLIC STARS & GIRLS.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
ETHEL BARRYMORE In "The Lady of the Camellias." Next Play, "THE OFF CHANCE."

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) Sat. & Mon.
"GOING UP" MUSICAL COMEDY HIT.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
Wm. Courtenay & Thos. A. Wise in GENERAL POST

GEO. M. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
Leo DITRICHSTEIN in "The King"

MISS Anglin in 'Billeted'
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:20.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
Arnold DALY—Virginia HARNED in "JOSEPHINE."

HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
"SUCCESS" A Comedy with BRANDON TYNAN

HUDSON WEST 44th St., near Broadway. Estate Henry B. Harris, Mgrs.
OPENING TOM'W NIGHT, 8:20.
WILLIAM A. BRADY presents THE INDESTRUCTIBLE WIFE
A NEW COMEDY by FREDERIC and FANNY HATTON.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon., 2:30.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS West 42d St. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon.
A TAILOR-MADE MAN With GRANT MITCHELL.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. and Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY With a Past

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:30.
PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH With Florence Moore & John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Col's Circle. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
See the Yankee cruiser with real guns sink the enemy U-boat. The Most Thrilling scene ever presented on any stage.
The Military-Naval Melodrama
7 DAYS LEAVE
MATINEE TOMORROW Entire Orchestra $1.00.
Prices 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50
450 BEST SECOND BALCONY SEATS RESERVED 25c
Seats at Box Office 8 Weeks in Advance

FRED STONE JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE Pop. Mat. Tom'w.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 57 ST. & 7 AVE.
LECTURE FRIDAY, at 8.15 P. M. February 1st, 1918, on
INDIA OF TAGORE and KIPLING
by the Hindu Poet and Lecturer,
Dhan Gopal Mukerji
Tickets, $1.00, 75c, 50c, for sale at Vedanta Society, No. 50 West 67th St.

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 35th. Greeley—1522.
Tom'w (Wed.) Evg. at 8:15. Les Freres Karamazov
3 P. M. SUNDAY, FEB. 3rd. Concert by the Unique
Societe des Instruments Anciens

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 7, at 3. PIANO RECITAL MAURICE
DUMESNIL
Tickets $2.00 to 50c at Box Office
Mgt. C. L. Wagner. D. F. McSweeney, Assoc. Mgr.

Aeolian Hall. Tomor'w Aft. at 3. Piano Recital by MARGARET Jamieson
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

TERRACE RINK MORNINGSIDE 4678-3165.
112th St. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
OUTDOOR ICE SKATING
SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.
MUSIC TODAY 9:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. | Closed Today.
HELLO AMERICA, with LEWIS & DODY.

AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. AFT. NEXT, JAN. 31, AT 3:30.
First Public Appearance in New York on His Return to America of
JOHN MASEFIELD
England's Most Distinguished Poet, in a Lecture on His War Experiences and Ideals,
"WAR AND THE FUTURE"
The only opportunity to hear Mr. Masefield this season.
BOXES $12. RESERVED SEATS $1.50 TO 50c AT BOX OFFICE, AGENCIES, OR J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU, METROPOLITAN LIFE BLDG., N. Y.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones. Cd., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Easton; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cd., Papi.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Faust. Alda, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cd., Monteux.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTORY:
Mon. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; McCormack, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Le Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Didur, Rothier, Bloch, Schlegel. Cd., Bodanzky
Fri. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SPEC'L MAT. MON., FEB. 11, AT 2
PRICES FROM $1.00 TO $5.00
AIDA Muzio, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Mardones, Ruysdael. Cond., Papi.
Sale of Seats Begins Tomorrow at 9 A.M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight, 8, Cavalleria-Pagliacci. Easton, Muzio, Perini; Althouse, Kingston, Amato. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED

Chicago Grand Opera | LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave
Cleofonte Campanini, Gen. Director. Nights at 8. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Wed. Night, "Manon," Vix, Muratore, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Cond. Charlier.
Thurs. Mat., "Pelleas et Melisande," Garden, Maguenat, Dufranne, Huberdeau. Conductor Charlier.
Thurs. Night, "Lucia," Galli-Curci, Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Dua, Peterson. Conductor Sturani.
Fri. Night, "Aida," Raisa, Lamont, Van Gordon, Rimini. Conductor Sturani.
Sat. Mat., "Monna Vanna," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Huberdeau. Conductor Charlier.
Sat. Night, (Popular Prices, 75c to $3,) "Cavalleria Rusticana," Raisa, Lamont, Maguenat, and "Pagliacci," Rimini, Lamont, Fitziu. Cond. Sturani.
'san, Paltrinieri. Conductor, Sturani.
NEXT WEEK.
Special matinee Mon. at 2. Only performance of "Louise," Vix, Dalmores, Berat, Dufranne, Dua. Conductor, Charlier.
Mon. Night "Faust," Melba, Muratore, Maguenat, Baklanoff, Swartz, Berat. Conductor, Charlier.
Wed Night "Barber of Seville," Galli-Curci, Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Trevi-
Sun. Night Concerts, N. Y. Hippodrome
PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 & $6.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays, 3:30.
Jan. 29, "L'Amore dei Tre Re." Tel. Cir. 3146

OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY
Opera Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel. B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-6442 Greeley.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL PARTS, CHICAGO OPERA CO.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4106-9752 | SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS Subs. Bought, Sold & Exch. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House

Opera Tickets Tel. Bryant 7878-7677. | Seats for G. FARRAR in CARMEN, BARRIENTOS & LAZARO in RIGOLETTO, CARUSO in LODOLETTA. All operas. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. Seats for Heifetz concert, Carnegie Hall. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Seats for GALLI-CURCI at Lexington Opera House.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7263-7520. | 41 St. Opera Ticket Co. Seats for Carmen, G. Farrar, Caruso in Lodoletta & all operas. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. 1449 B'way.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Jan'y 31. Sat. Evg., Feb'y 2.
Beethoven-Wagner
Programme:
Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony; Excerpts from Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," "Siegfried," "Meistersinger."
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3. Soloist EMMA ROBERTS
Bach, Debussy, Wagner, Arensky, Fourdrain, Delibes.

Two Gala Performances with MARGARET ANGLIN AND HER COMPANY.
Greek setting and costumes designed by Livingston Platt.
Special Incidental Music Composed by Walter Damrosch
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 6, at 2:20. "ELECTRA" by Sophocles.
Carnegie Hall, Wed., Aft., Feb. 20 at 2:20 "MEDEA" by Euripides.
Tickets at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Metropolitan Musical Bureau Announces
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 10, at 3.
First Song Recital by GIUSEPPE DE LUCA
Seats 50c to $2 at Box Office Now.

Carnegie Hall Mon. Eve., Wed. Aft., Feb. 11 at 8:30. 13 at 3:00.
PAULIST CHORISTERS
OF CHICAGO—FATHER FINN, Cond'r.
100 Voices, Men and Boys, in Concert.
BENEFIT FRENCH RESTORATION.
Seats 50c to $2 at Box Office Now.
Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY.......Conductor
Carnegie Hall, next Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
Soloist Piano Wynne Pyle
Stillman-Kelly "New England" Sym'y.
Next Sunday Afternoon, at 3. PABLO CASALS.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SEVENTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Feb. 1, at 11.
GIOVANNI Martinelli | GIUSEPPE De Luca
ALYS Larreyne | JEAN Cooper
Tickets now on sale at Biltmore Box Office.
Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

HIPPODROME NEXT SUN. NIGHT 8:15
FIRST CONCERT APPEARANCE IN N. Y.
GALLI-CURCI
With CHICAGO OPERA ORCHESTRA
Seats Now at Hippodrome & Hotel St. Regis.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 9, at 2:30
Only N. Y. Song Recital This Season.
Alma Gluck
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, includes War Tax. Seats Now. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
HEIFETZ
Tickets for Tues., Jan. 29, Good Jan. 30.
Management Wolfsohn Musical Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15.
ONLY N.Y. SONG RECITAL Rosalie Miller
SEATS NOW. Mgt. Music League of America.

CENTURY Thea., 62d St. near B'way.
Matinee Tomorrow 25c. to $1.00
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
Box Office Open All Day.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
POP. MAT. TOM'W, 25c to $1.00
Good Seats 25-50-75c.
LAST 2 WEEKS. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1
Box Office Open All Day.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
REOPENS TOM'W. TWICE DAILY—Box Office Open Today. | HOUDINI & 100 other Wonders

BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MISCHA ELMAN Violin Recital Tues. Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
Holders of seat checks for postponed recital of Jan. 20 may exchange on and after Jan. 29
SEATS, 75c. to $2.00, on Sale Feb. 2.

HOTEL ANSONIA
73 St.—Broadway—74 St.
AN ITALIAN DINNER
will be served every Tuesday from 6 to 9 P.M. at a fixed price of
$1.50 PER COVER
An evening of Italian music by the Venetian orchestra from the Biltmore.
Dancing During Dinner.

You "Au-to" Come Here Tonight

The Club Will Be Open for Dinner To-night at 6 o'Clock.
Justine Johnstone's
LITTLE CLUB
44th Street Theatre Building
Telephone 827—Bryant.
THE CLUB will be open for DINNER to-night at 6 o'clock.
ADMISSION FREE

Hotel Webster
40 West Forty-fifth Street. Near Fifth Ave.
Just off Fifth Avenue, on one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished.
Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
For permanent or transient occupancy.
W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $80 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sta. All cars and bus lines.

Hotel La Salle
30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
M. E. SNIFFEN, Proprietor (also of Millbrook Inn).
Furnished Suites by Season or Transiently. Yearly leases, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon application.

HOTEL BRISTOL
129-135 West 48th St.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

MURRAY'S
42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens.
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
PATRICK V. KYNE, Manager.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

SAVOY 455 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Savoy Co., Inc., Lessees.
Single Rooms, $1 per day. Large rooms, some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 each person. First-class restaurant, moderate prices. Centrally located.
Wm. O. Morin, Mgr. Tel. Back Bay 8043.

By a Special Dispensation
of the Fuel Administration normal conditions will maintain at Shanley's every Tuesday. Here you may dine according to your accustomed wont and at the same time enjoy one of New York's most diverting cabarets.
It is composed of twenty feature acts.
Always an attractive place for a delicious luncheon—90c. Music from 12 to 2:30 P.M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

To Night at Reisenweber's Columbus Circle and 58th St.
DANCING & CABARET AS USUAL
"Jim-Jam Revue" at 7:30 & 11:00
SPECIAL DINNER, $1.50
The Original Dixieland Jazz Band in the 400 Club Room
JOAN SAWYER in "PARADISE"

TEL. BRYANT 346

DANCING AFTER 9 P. M.
MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS.
HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and 43d Street
At DINNER and AFTER THEATRE IN BROADWAY ROOM
MR. TED and MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS
FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS
MUSIC BY THE ORIGINAL "IDEAL" MARIMBA BAND
DIRECT FROM GUATEMALA.
VIOLET ROOM NOW OPEN. TEA & DINNER SUPPER
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
LONDON I. WALLICK, MANAGER.

For the Weary Shopper or Business Woman
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 60c.
Served in Our Grill Room
Janssen wants to see you
THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU
30TH STREET & BROADWAY
DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
OR EXQUISITE TABLE D'HOTE, COMMENCING AT 5
Beautiful Music. Dancing after 8 until closing.

OPEN TO-NIGHT
See the World's Best Skaters in the Winter Ice Show at the
Golden Glades
That Zip-Zippy DINNER SHOW at 7.15
That Snappy AFTER-THEATRE SUPPER at 11.30
DANCING AT 8 P. M. IN THE BALCONADES BALL ROOM
Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
Reserve Tables Now. Phone 9900 Col.
Special Dinner Every Sunday, 6:30 to 9 P. M., $2.00 per Cover, in Golden Glades. Added Attraction Will Appear with Our Famous Ice Show.

Palais Royal
Broadway at 48th Street
The Rendezvous of the Elite for Dinner and Supper.
The Second Edition of "Venus on Broadway"
THE MOST REMARKABLE AND ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED BY A NEW YORK RESTAURANT IS PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 11:30.
No Cover Charge for Dinner
Management—Pierre & Borgo

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from "L" & Subway Sts. Surface cars and bus line to all points at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. Dining room on twelfth floor. Overlooking the Palisades. Excellent cuisine. Perfect service.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 60c; Dinner, $1.
R.P.Leube, Mgr. Tel. 7600 Morn

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A LUXURIOUS residential HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the Fifth Avenue Entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period
EAGER and BABCOCK

MONTICELLO
35-37 West 64th St., N. Y.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL.
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS.

| | Day. | Weekly. |
|---|---|---|
| Bachelor Rooms | $1.50 | $9, $10 |
| Large Rooms | $2-$3 | $14 to $18 |
| 2-Room Suite, 2 persons, | $3 to $3.50 | $18 to $23 |
| Parlor & 2 bedrooms, | $5.00 | $30 to $35 |

Restaurant, Club; a la Carte or TABLE D'HOTE. Moderate prices.
Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

The Russian Inn
57 West 37th St., New York
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Russian Dishes
Table d'hote and a la carte
Phone: Greeley 3887. Open Evenings.

24 Years at This Address Means Something
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
911 8th Avenue. Tel. Col. 4684.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.
OPEN DAILY 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.
Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street...............2 Rector Street
Harlem..............2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.................2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights......3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth...............250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.................61 Second Street
Jersey City..........89 Montgomery Street
Paterson...................12 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON........................Riggs Building
CHICAGO................1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.......409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT......................403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO..............742 Market Street
LONDON.......Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS...Chez Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière
TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

| Terms, including Canada, | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 1 Mo. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DAILY AND SUNDAY.... (One week, 25c.) | $10.00 | $5.50 | $1.00 |
| DAILY, without Sunday... (One week, 20c.) | 8.00 | 4.25 | .75 |
| SUNDAY ................ | 3.00 | 1.75 | .30 |
| Canada, Sunday only..... | 6.00 | 3.25 | .55 |
| Other countries, postpaid: | | | |
| Daily and Sunday...... | 26.00 | 13.30 | 2.40 |
| Daily, without Sunday.. | 17.40 | 8.90 | 1.45 |
| Sunday only .......... | 9.75 | 5.12 | .86 |

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein. All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1918.

## HINTS FROM COUNT CZERNIN.

Although the advance copy of Count CZERNIN's speech was not received by President WILSON, the Pan German anger over the Count's revelation that he had sent it before delivery shows that the Pan Germans believe in its sincerity; and, indeed, the multiplying indications of Austria's need for peace afford them sufficient reason. His speech was vague and cautious, but, as he himself remarked of that part which referred to Italy, Serbia, and Rumania—the vaguest part of it—"those who wish "to understand must have understood." It is difficult to talk openly when a jealous partner is eavesdropping.

Vague as was the speech, he made an addition to it where his meaning shone through the obscurity with a startling clearness. It was when, in answer to the questioning of the Socialists, he said that Germany had "great colonies, and it was natural "that she should not surrender the "pledges she held until she had guar"antees that she would recover her "possessions," while Austria was in no such position. The conclusion is irresistible, and the Socialists would be the first to see it: Austria no longer has anything to fight for, and what she is fighting for is that Germany may recover her colonies, and that until she does recover them she may be able to hold on to Belgium, Northern France, and other "pledges."

Austria, war-weary and worse, is thus told plainly by her Foreign Minister what she already suspected—that every life she loses from now on, all the money she spends from now on, all the hardship she undergoes from now on, is lost, spent, and undergone for Germany, not for herself. Take this in connection with his statement that he tried to get in touch with the President, and that the differences between Austria and America "do not appear to me so great" that they cannot be discussed, and it seems possible that Count CZERNIN may have meant for other ears than those of the Socialists his hint that "those who wish to understand must have understood." Of course he could neither have intended nor hoped for separate peace negotiations with the United States. He evidently felt that all the Allies would see in his utterance a peace overture, and that together with the United States they might make some encouraging response that would be helpful to Austria.

## SUPPLIES FOR NORWAY.

To the War Trade Board's export agreements with Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, and Holland has now been added one with Norway, for it is understood that the terms set forth in a statement published by the board have been accepted. This may have been known in Germany a few days ago, when the Berlin press attacked Scandinavia as well as Holland for assisting a movement to deprive Germany of imported food. The quantities of foodstuffs and other products which are released for shipment to Norway during the current year are specified in a long table, beginning with 300,000 tons of bread grain, including rice. In the list are sugar, pork, beef, starches, cocoa, dried fruit, vegetable and animal oils, cotton, wool, and lead.

Norway is allowed to send no food to Germany except 48,000 tons of fish in the year. No fish oil can be exported, and the fish must not be prepared by the aid of supplies from this country. Copper may be sold, but only as much as the buying country sends back in manufactured goods. Shipment of ores rich in sulphur is forbidden, and several minerals under the ban are named. These could be used in making munitions. One of them is nickel, large quantities of which Germany has received from Norway, using it for the torpedoes which have sunk more than 600 Norwegian ships. In that part of its statement which relates to these products, the War Trade Board says:

> Norway will not find it difficult to understand the grave reluctance of this board to the granting not only of large quantities of foodstuffs but also of other commodities essential to the maintenance of the industrial life of Norway in its full vigor, only to see that vigor expended in the forging of weapons of warfare against ourselves and our associates.
>
> No commodity imported from the United States is to be exported to the Central Powers directly or by way of another neutral country, or is to be used in the production of other commodities exported. Our Government undertakes to facilitate transportation by granting export licenses for coal and in other ways.

Norway must admit that the terms are reasonable, in view of the quantities and the variety of products released. We might fairly have insisted that Germany should not have the 48,000 tons of fish. Of course, it is known in Norway that it will be difficult to supply the bread grain. While the allowances of wheat for the five countries are not exactly measured in the published reports, the total probably is not less than 30,000,000 bushels, and 15,000,000 are needed for the Belgians. Great Britain calls for 75,000,000. Only by very sharply restricting consumption at home during the next six months can these demands be satisfied.

## SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE.

When he appeared before the Senate Military Committee yesterday to defend the War Department, Secretary BAKER said little that was new, little that the country had not learned from the Secretary himself in previous explanatory and defensive statements. The country knew that France and Great Britain were helping the American forces with artillery, but was Mr. BAKER on firm ground when he said that our allies wished to do so, because they had an excess of artillery, and also because they wanted ship space for other things than American guns? As a matter of fact, there was no alternative. Our Ordnance Department did not have the guns, and it would be a long time before they could be manufactured. If the American Army was to fight in 1918, artillery must be borrowed or bought from the French and British. Congress and the War Department had warning enough, extending over two years, that the United States might be, probably would be, drawn into the war, yet almost nothing was done to obtain indispensable artillery.

Nor was it quite fair of Secretary BAKER to saddle upon General LEONARD WOOD any of the responsibility for sending hundreds of thousands of men to the camps before quarters and equipment were ready. It was not a delicate way of excusing omissions and blunders. The country did not know that General WOOD had so much influence with the head of the War Department. Certainly the General, who was injured by an explosion in France a day or two ago, is too far away, and not in a position, to give his own version.

In regard to the deficiency in machine guns, General CROZIER stated in his testimony that the Lewis gun did not satisfy his test laid down for the use of machine guns by troops in the field, but that it had been found suitable for defense against enemy airplanes. Therefore orders were given for 2,000 of them. According to Secretary BAKER, it was General PERSHING who settled the fate of the Lewis gun by saying that he desired it only for aircraft. There is a discrepancy here that calls for explanation.

## ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON GERMANY.

The Merchants' Association of this city is to discuss the referendum of the United States Chamber of Commerce regarding an economic boycott upon Germany after the war. That is one of those proposals of legislation which one may favor in sentiment before enactment, and oppose enforcement afterward. Those who think that the war of armaments sprang from the war of commerce certainly will wish that both wars may end together, so that the ending of this war may not lay the foundations for another. It would be better that this war should be so thoroughly won that something better than an armistice may result. The meaning is not that Germany should be so humbled and prostrated that it could not raise its prostrate bulk. That would be only to plant the seed for a fruit like that so bitter now on the world's palate. Not even a longing for peace ought to lead to the planting of the seed for another war, just as this war has resulted from the half-winning of earlier wars, and their ending in unfair settlements by combinations in restraint of national interests rather than in unity upon world interests.

The present war was begun for the organization of the world on the German plan. The world can no longer be parceled between alliances of dynasties. Justice, not power, should be the basis of any peace with hope of permanence. It would be as inequitable that one side should dictate an unjust peace as the other. The time has passed for a congress of Europe to settle hostilities upon that continent, even though such a congress should be more embracing than any earlier one. Asia and Africa are not aloof from this war altogether, but they are less in it than America. There can be no settlement now which shall repay the cost of this world war unless it shall be a settlement upon principles, rather than upon alliances or between monarchs.

President WILSON struck the highest note of all when he appealed to the Germans from their overlord. BURKE did not know how to indict a whole people, but Mr. WILSON knew how to indict a dynasty so clearly that the whole world may know where to lay the blame if the war shall continue indefinitely, or be ended half won in a manner unworthy of its unprecedented and all but unbearable cost. Of unfair advantage for Germany, or the Germans, or their dynasty, there is no hope unless the rest of the world shall be beaten first. The world is weary of Caesars, and is ready to arrange that WILHELM shall be the last Kaiser. Only by the ending of the brood can this war be worth its cost. In short, it is possible both to be in favor of the sentiment which would make this worst war the basis of union against other wars, and yet not to be in favor of this particular proposal. It is as necessary to conquer the German mind as the German arms if the victory is to be final and permanent. The proposal of two leading commercial bodies of the nation may be approved in sentiment, but its adoption may be postponed to the winning of the war.

## THE TROUBLESOME HARDEN.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN is Germany's gadfly. He is a far more terrible infant than HENRI ROCHEFORT was in France, for ROCHEFORT was all froth and fury and empty declamation; he amused the French people without seriously influencing them. HARDEN is never empty. His paper, the Zukunft, is brimful of ideas, ideas that stick in the minds of Germans. His influence is evident from the fact that he has so large a following that, while the Imperial Government well knows that he is dangerous, yet it is careful not to interfere with his publication even when it is frankest in criticisms and revelations.

Instead of receiving LLOYD GEORGE's speech and President WILSON's address to Congress with that "rain of invective" evidently enjoined from high quarters upon so many of the German newspapers, HARDEN prints thirteen pages of the actual texts. As our Rotterdam cable indicates, these are probably the only truthful reports of the utterances of the British Prime Minister and of President WILSON that have been put before the German people. HARDEN is bold enough to express his firm belief that President WILSON's statement of the purposes of the war makes peace possible and "that the "cleft between the two fighting "groups is no longer so wide that it "can only be filled up by new heaps "of corpses." He lays down the distinctly un-German principle that "treaties are sacred"; he declares that the burdens of armaments and the possibility of war may be diminished, and affirms the right of self-determination for peoples, which is a direct attack upon the position taken by the German peace negotiators at Brest-Litovsk. Worse than all, he dares to see the "justice of the En"tente point of view regarding Alsace-"Lorraine."

He makes himself a champion of Austria, not merely in her present plight, but in pointing out the wrong done the Dual Monarchy when Germany forced or lured her into war. There is danger to the Fatherland party, danger to the imperial power itself, in the courageous use HARDEN makes of what we should call his right of free speech, a right that does not exist in Germany, and which, in his case, must be described as his audacity in defying the restriction on utterance that the Government does not venture to apply to him as it applies it to others. His textual republication of the statements of war aims put forth by Great Britain and by the United States will infuriate and alarm the war party. That is not matter for the German people's reading, and his espousal of Austria's separate interests gives point and force to Count CZERNIN's overtures for peace. It will encourage the Austrians to think for themselves, not merely as vassals of Germany.

## ARMY GUARDS FOR WAR PLANTS.

After the fire that destroyed the $750,000 pier at Port Newark was got under control the plants of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, the Foundation Company, and the Submarine Boat Corporation swarmed with vigilant guards, including regulars from Governors Island, New Jersey militiamen, uniformed policemen from Newark, and 200 "deputies" in plain clothes, and a deadline half a mile away from the buildings was drawn. The Fire Chief of Newark was then quoted as saying that the shipyards were safe. But they had not been safe when the oil barges off the pier burst into flame, and there followed a conflagration that threatened to lick up the shipbuilding plants one after the other, while some of them waited for the steel plates loaded on cars as long ago as November. If ever great war enterprises needed watching it was these half-idle or wholly stagnant shipbuilding plants, which tempted the pro-German incendiary. But the force employed was inadequate as to numbers, organization, and efficiency.

If the Government had been urged once, it had been urged a hundred times to provide details of soldiers for the ship and munition plants under contract. Even when the Secret Service heard of a conspiracy to destroy them on a certain date, the Government was dilatory or unready. It is true that greater precautions were taken against incendiarism, but they were far from adequate.

We have seen the War Department, the State of New Jersey, and the City of Newark combining to protect the plants when it should be the sole business of the Federal Government, for which the work is being done. That is the view taken by Governor EDGE, who in the emergency ordered militiamen from the 5th and 6th New Jersey Battalions to the scene. The Governor has asked Secretary BAKER to take over exclusively the guarding of these plants, upon whose security so much depends. The question is not one of divided authority, and there should be no hair splitting about it. While the War Department cannot spare men from the posts and cantonments to protect every shipyard and munition factory in the country, it is imperative that the larger plants be thoroughly guarded by disciplined troops. It could be done by details of men in rotation, so as not to interfere with the plan of transporting contingents to France. It is really more important that a big shipyard should be preserved and kept going than that any single regiment be sent to PERSHING. Moreover, if ships cannot be built, the tonnage lost will mean that PERSHING must go without many regiments.

Every day Governor EDGE is asked by both shipyards and munition plants to supply guards because the companies cannot rely on civilian watchmen, even if enough of them were available. The great fire on the waterfront of Newark Bay was a catastrophe that permitted of no argument or delay: the Governor hurried his militiamen to the spot. But his contention is sound that this patrol work should be provided for by the Federal Government. A cordon of soldiers, with orders to shoot after a disregarded challenge, would make skulkers keep their distance, and guards distributed through the yards and plants would complete the system of protection.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### Rumors in Need of Explaining.

There may or may not be something significant as to German conditions in the fact that for some weeks past the dispatches coming from Berlin by way of Amsterdam have contained rather frequent references to threats of resignation by HINDENBURG, LUDENDORFF, and other leaders of the Kaiser's soldiers. As is always the case, news from that source has to be considered not as necessarily true because it is official in the sense that it has been passed by the military censors, but as what those censors, or rather as what their superiors, want the outside world to believe in regard to happenings and prospects in Germany.

Such news, of course, is at least as likely to be false as true. At any rate, it always needs corroboration. Lack of contradiction within a reasonable time, however, is in itself a sort of corroboration, and for that reason these repeated rumors have now something of credibility—can with an approach to safety be made the basis of conjecture, if not of prophecy.

If men like HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF really are talking of retirement, either they foresee a decisive and not remote defeat of the German arms or else they feel that the confidence of their imperial master and of the German people in their military skill is waning. In the one as in the other contingency it would be natural for them to want to resign—to desert the sinking ship or to avoid the humiliation of an obviously coerced elevation to the high shelf where so many other Generals of all the belligerents now languish in an obscurity of which the best that can be said is that it is not dishonorable. But if all were going well with Germany, it seems unlikely that there would be even rumors of voluntary laying down of high commands. From a victorious army, or from one confident of victory, neither willing nor unwilling retirements are ever made—except by death.

### Bookkeeping Becomes Universal.

Whoever sees, or imagines that he sees, an expression of notable seriousness and anxiety on the faces of all his neighbors should not ascribe it wholly to the ever-present thoughts of war that are in every mind these days, or to the fret and worry that all are feeling over the actuality of scarce fuel and the menace of insufficient food. In addition there rests upon all, or next to all, either the certainty that an income tax blank must be filled out before February ends—and February is such a short month!—or the fear that a supposed immunity from that task is an illusion, to be punished later by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Almost everybody, therefore, is giving a lot of attention to this unpleasant subject, and the result, or one of the results, is an income tax face almost as distinctive and far more pervasive than was the automobile face in the unforgotten era when nothing was known about what a car was going to do next except that it would be something to cause rage or terror.

The income tax excites both of these emotions. Perhaps the law under which it is collected and the blanks on which it must be computed are no more complex than was necessitated by the Government's yearn for money and its determination to make tax-dodging a close approach to impossible. But surely a form that devotes the greater part of its broad expanse to explanation of the remainder, and has to have the explanation itself explained by means of questions and answers that take up more than a full newspaper page in fine print, is not a thing to cast anything except gloom over a population the majority of whose members have not been accustomed to keep accounts otherwise than in their heads, and not very accurate accounts even there.

The wide extension of the bookkeeping habit, however, will have excellent effects all over the country, it being just as judicious for the individual to strike an occasional balance as for firms or corporations to do so.

### Another War Declared.

There is, it seems, more than one view to take of the situation that has been created in innumerable New York flats and apartments this Winter by the scarcity of coal. Hitherto the one chiefly—almost exclusively—exploited in print and conversation has been that of the shivering tenant. He has had no doubts about the reality either of his sufferings or of his grievances, and it has struck him as the most natural of courses not to pay for heat which the landlord contracted to give and didn't.

In carrying out that determination the tenant has even been sustained by the courts dealing with such controversies. But now cometh a member and spokesman of the Bronx Landlords' Protective Association and announces the firm intention, courts or no courts, to get even with the tenants who have been carrying things with a hand so high. Just what is to be done to them is not revealed, but there are hints of a blacklist that will make it extremely hard for people with exaggerated ideas of tenant rights to find house owners to take them in on any terms, and there is to be a general lessoning in regard to the rights of property.

These threats add terror to a future none too cheerful as it stands. It is not disclosed, however, just why landlords should not bear, in the shape of decreased rents, their share of the woes produced by inability to get fuel. They have their troubles, but why shouldn't they? 'Tis the common lot, these days, and there are certain objections that might be raised against a threat to deny relief granted by the courts.

## ENEMIES OF POSTAL TUBES.

### Not Rural Districts, but the Administration, Says Mr. Steenerson.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have received a copy of an editorial of THE TIMES of Jan. 8, 1918, entitled "Postal Tubes and Rural Delivery."

The impression seems to be that the main hostility to the tube service comes from rural districts that have the benefit of rural free delivery service. The article concludes:

> The cities are not uniting against rural free delivery. Why may not the rural delivery districts deal generously with the cities?

In this behalf I desire to call attention to the fact that the opposition to the continuance of the postal tube service did not originate with the representatives of rural districts. It was a measure backed by the Postmaster General and the Administration, and it was only with the assistance of the representatives from the rural districts that the matter was postponed in the last two sessions by the appointment of a commission to enable a thorough investigation to be made, which is now in progress. The departmental committee of experts appointed to investigate the pneumatic tube service made a report in 1916, which concludes as follows:

> That this facility can be of practical and economical use in the postal service only when the mail is to be carried between points separated by relatively long distances of seriously congested surface traffic, and then only if the volume of mail throughout the day is sufficient to utilize a high percentage of the capacity of the tubes. These conditions exist in the territory south of Times Square station and Forty-second Street in New York City, and between the general Post Office of New York and the general Post Office of Brooklyn.

Based upon this recommendation, the Post Office Department advertised for a continuance of the service in New York, as follows:

> * * * to perform mail service by pneumatic tubes in the City of New York, N. Y., in the territory south of the Grand Central and Times Square stations, between the points between which pneumatic tube service is now in operation, and between the general Post Office at New York and the general Post Office at Brooklyn.

Also as follows:

> * * * for the territory in New York north of the Grand Central and Times Square stations, between the points between which the service is now in operation.

Since that time there has never been any further investigation by the department, but the commission created by the last annual Post Office Appropriation bill has had the matter under inquiry, which inquiry has not been completed. The department seems to have experienced a change of mind of a serious character during the last year with reference to this subject, for in the annual report of the Postmaster General for 1917 the whole pneumatic tube service is condemned as a useless and extravagant waste of public funds, and discontinuance of the entire service in New York, as well as elsewhere, is urged. It thus appears that the Postmaster General, not only ignores the Congressional Commission which is now considering the subject, but repudiates the recommendation of the committee of departmental experts appointed by him last year, so far as the New York service is concerned.

As the representative of a rural district, a member of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and of the Postal Pneumatic Tube Commission, I desire to say that I have discovered no disposition on the part of representatives of rural districts to act unfairly in this matter toward the cities, and I believe they are disposed to approach the matter with an open mind and to determine it upon its merits when the time for action shall arrive.

H. STEENERSON.
Washington, Jan. 14, 1918.

### Worse Than Being Cold.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In one of the most widely read periodicals in America, with a circulation of more than 2,000,000 copies a week, I find a full-page official advertisement entitled "A message to householders from the United States Fuel Administrator," and signed "Harry A. Garfield." In this extraordinary document I find in a "list of hints on coal saving" the following:

> Do not cool off house by opening windows. Don't heat all outdoors. Weather strip your windows or stuff cracks with cotton.

In other words, breathe the same air over and over again until it is devoid of oxygen and fetid with disease-breeding germs. It seems nearly incredible that this piece of advice could have been seriously given at the present day by any one of average intelligence and education, for it hardly needs the fiat of a physician to tell us that, if it were accepted at its face value and religiously carried out by any considerable proportion of our population, it would very shortly result in nation-wide oxygen starvation and a consequent death rate from pneumonia, grip, and allied diseases that would be simply appalling. It is at least interesting that the man who signed this—to say the least—empirical manifesto should be the same as he who has just issued another order which has disrupted the life of the nation, and whose final consequences might quite conceivably result in almost equal disaster.

BIRGE HARRISON.
New Hope, Penn., Jan. 25, 1918.

### The Old and New Germany.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When a small boy I remember our old family doctor, a big, jolly German, loved by young and old. He came to this good country to make his fortune so he could return to his native town and live at ease with his dear old wife. I can see his round, happy face, smiles all over, when he came to tell us that his ambition was assured. He had sold his house and practice and would sail in a month.

But, alas! When he arrived in his native town, although he found the same streets, same buildings, same people, they all were different. They were not as he remembered them. He started visiting around, and one evening he found himself and wife and some friends in one of those beer gardens so famous over there. Some simple remark of his displeased a party of officers sitting at an adjoining table. Five weeks in jail, with the remark by the Judge that he was not then in America, was his sentence.

His happy face and jolly smiles before he left America made children glad to see him. He returned to the United States four weeks after leaving the jail in his native town, and it would be hard to describe his joy in being back. He never desired to leave God's country again.

A DESCENDANT OF GERMANS, BUT A LOYAL AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 24, 1918.

## PROVIDING FOR WORKERS.

### A Broad and Imaginative Policy Needed at the War Industries.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Is there a national prejudice against collective action in the field of ameliorating the condition of the worker so monumental as to utterly blind us to the urgency of war and the calamity which will surely befall us if we fail to do our part?

I conclude that such is the case; for how otherwise can be explained the phrasing of the plea which is made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation? Listen to that plea: We need $50,000,000 immediately. We will use that sum with the utmost care. We will exhaust every available resource, use every possible transportation facility—commutation service, trolley lines, buses, ferries, &c.—to the very limit of toleration; we will buy new cars where necessary, &c. We will build adjacent to the shipyards the absolute minimum in the way of accommodations. We will set up the most complicated and rigid legal mechanism for safeguarding the interests of the Government against any possible financial loss. We will arrange to sell the houses to workers at war prices. We will see that the Government suffers no loss. We will put this phase of war upon a "strictly business basis."

In this attitude there is clearly revealed a most pathetic figure; the figure of a parsimonious Uncle Sam balancing in one hand the urgency of war and in the other the cost of workmen's cottages, and trying to decide which shall be deemed of greater importance. Is this the way to organize the industrial phase of this great war? Most emphatically it is not. What we need, what we must have, and right speedily, is a vast army of industrial workers to build our ships, which in turn are to carry our men and munitions.

Can we hope that by merely providing that labor be transported distances, limited only by toleration, at all hours of the day and night, (we shall work three shifts shortly,) or by providing that life be spent in barracks without schools and social facilities, (there is no school at Bristol,) or that workers be expected to chance investment in cottages at war prices—can we seriously hope by such a policy to organize this phase of war, create an industrial army to which the war shall appear as a vivid reality? Again and most emphatically I say, no! All of these provisions are negative in value. They will create the opposite, a disorganized army.

Let us cast aside our prejudice, these hampering obstacles, and organize this army, not by complex card indices of sources of labor, nor by conscription, nor coercion, with the inevitable attending difficulties, but by the simple and direct method of providing a social and physical environment adjacent to war industries which will automatically create the spirit of integrated purpose, which alone will produce our ships and munitions.

In Great Britain I saw entire communities; I saw cottages, hotels, schools, markets, clubs, playgrounds, adjacent to munition plants. All developed during the war. I saw this physical evidence of Great Britain's grasp of the problem. But I saw more than these material things. I saw the war made vivid to the men and women who labor. I saw integral social and industrial purpose vividly expressed in form. I saw an army, a vast army of socially organized workers, men and women, doing their bit, doing their utmost to bring this war to a conclusion.

It was no less than magnificent, the spirit of the industrial centres which I saw. And it was war! War waged by the workers of Great Britain, fighting as valiantly as the army at the front.

Let us be imaginative and visualize along our seaboard and wherever munition plants exist communities of war workers, organized as industrial divisions of our army. Let us translate what we see in terms of vision into terms of centralized co-ordinated action.

And let action be conceived in scale with war!

FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN.
New York, Jan. 28, 1918.

### Germany's African Losses.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In Premier Lloyd George's recent announcement in the House of Commons of the allied war aims the disposition of the African colonies, captured by the British from the Germans, was left an open question. Now, it seems to me as an Englishman a most extraordinary thing that there should be any suggestion of giving back these colonies to the Germans, since they are the only tangible compensation Britain can hope or expect to get for all her expenditure of blood and treasure in this awful war. She has fought for Belgium in fulfillment of treaty obligations; for France for friendship's sake, and in Mesopotamia and the Balkans to oppose Germany's allies, as well as to protect the Suez Canal and assist Serbia and Montenegro, but in all this there is no recompense in the shape of territorial gain. Why, then, should she surrender the only ground she has won as a slight, very slight, compensation for her tremendous expenditure of manhood and money?

J. B.
Santa Monica, Cal., Jan. 21, 1918.

### ANNOS LABANTES!

[From an American Soldier in France.]

"Eheu fugaces"—What a lie he told!
Quintus Horatius of the days of old!
Di Immortales! True, His years have flown,
But moments here to centuries have grown.
A year to him was three drinks and a song—
From reveille to taps is sev'n years long!

"How lightly treads the foot"—Oh, spare me that!
'Twas well for Horace in his Roman flat,
Or stretched at ease upon his Sabine farm.
(No Alleman was there to do him harm.)
Of old Falernian deep and long quaffed he,
While I swig down this blasted English tea!

Quintus Horatius Flaccus—peace be thine!
Fast fled the hours with Lalage divine.
Vain didst thou urge old Time to stay his pace—
By Zeus! He ran a most ungodly race!
But now—Rise up, Immortal Poet, rise, I beg,
And bid the lagging dotard shake a leg.

O me miserrime! From the state of things
I fear some Fritzie clipped the old man's wings.
So fleet of old. In France he barely creeps.
By Bacchus and the Nine I think he sleeps!
His scythe hangs low, his legs are on the bum—
He needs a shot or two of ration rum.

"Dulce ridentem" was Chloë close to thee!
(What smile could cross a thousand leagues of sea?)
Peace, ease, and wine, without a shade of grief!
(Ye gods! Falernian versus bully beef!)—
You knew Time passing well—if you sang true—
Vale, Horatius—see what you can do!

France, New Year, 1918. J. F. K.

## REPLIES TO "AMERICAN JURIST."

### A Canadian and an American Criticism of the Policy Outlined in "America After the War."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It has been the proud boast of American statesmen that their country has no selfish interests to serve in taking part in the present war. Recently I was asked from an authoritative quarter in the United States what was my view as to the conditions of peace which Canada desired in her own interests. My reply was that for Canada's sacrifices in the war she desired nothing except future security, and that in this respect her attitude was exactly that of the United States. It appears, however, that there is a school of thought in the United States which holds that the opportunity of the war ought to be used to effect a readjustment of the map of America. Your correspondent "An American Jurist" has put forth this view in your columns in a series of well-informed and moderately worded articles. With much of what he says there will be general agreement. The only comment which I offer is in regard to Canada and the West Indies. All the islands of the West Indies, he thinks, should go to the United States; and Canada is to become an independent republic closely allied to the United States. The American Government, he adds, should take active steps so to shape opinion as to make these results inevitable.

The problem is a serious one. Nearly 2,000,000 British subjects in the West Indies are to change their allegiance to join the United States. Eight million people in Canada are to break off their political connection with Great Britain.

There is no doubt that the chief commercial ties of both the West Indies and Canada are with the United States, for in commerce propinquity is of vital moment. Nor is there any doubt that, in Canada at least, the present war has raised the whole question of the political relations of Canada, an American State, with Great Britain, a European State. Your contributor thinks that such a tie involves danger to the United States. He is afraid that, after the war, a closer union of the British Empire may come about, and that Canada's partnership in this world federation may tend to embarrass her great American neighbor. In his mind is the fear that the British Empire may be an aggressive world power waging selfish wars, and that Canada should remain outside of such a combination, so as to make it easier for the United States to stay out. He has little thought that Canada should become a part of the United States. He fears that if she breaks away from Great Britain only one of two fates for her is likely: either she would be neutralized under guarantees by the powers of Europe or she would make a close alliance with the United States. She cannot stand alone as an independent power. She is poor, and will be bankrupt after the war unless helped financially by either Great Britain or the United States. She has, he thinks, already been mercilessly exploited by "all the adventurers of Lombard Street," and is in a condition of military and financial helplessness which must make her the ward either of Europe or of the United States. All this is said, of course, in terms most moderate, but none the less with perfect clearness.

Upon this I hope you will permit me to make a few comments.

1. There never was a time when the outlook was better for enduring friendly relations between the United States and the British Empire.

2. It is, especially in such circumstances, a dangerous, and, I may add, I hope, without offense, a discourteous thing for influential persons in the United States to propose what is substantially the breaking up of the British Empire, even though on the hypothesis that this should be by consent. Does "An American Jurist" realize that what he proposes, even though it may ultimately come about, might now involve civil war in both the West Indies and Canada? Does he realize, too, that the urging of such a course by an outside power might do great mischief to the relations of, for instance, Canada with that power? I am one of those who, in 1911, favored close trade relations between Canada and the United States. The factor most potent in defeating that policy was due to the suspicions aroused in Canada of designs on the part of the United States to change the political status of Canada. I can well imagine the ammunition which "An American Jurist" is now furnishing for a future political campaign in Canada on the lines of that of 1911.

3. Canada is not on her last legs either in a military or a financial sense. She is not governed from London, but from Ottawa. She takes part in war by her own choice and not by any pressure from Europe. She would resent dictation from London not less than from Washington. The Canadians are a proud and virile people who know that their destiny is in their own hands. They are not going to be neutralized by agreements made in Europe as if they were Luxemburg. They can give as well as receive in case of the closer union of the British Empire or of an alliance with the United States. They are not bankrupt. Except the United States, no belligerent in the present struggle will be less exhausted by the war. Canada produces large quantities of raw material and as she has increased her debt she has, too, by enhanced prices greatly increased her assets. Her productivity in manufactures has been amazingly stimulated by the war. She is well able to pay for all that she receives from the United States. It is "good business" on both sides, on that of the lender as well as on that of the borrower.

The dream of my life, now become almost a certain hope, is for a union, in defense of the liberty and well-being of the world, of the two great English-speaking nations. This will not be helped by any pressure from the United States to make Canada or the British West Indies change their political status. Changes will come, but, if wholesome, they will be the result of an internal growth, irresistible because in harmony with nature. The United States can exercise no political pressure upon Canada that will not cause more resentment than acquiescence. What would California think if New York tried to bring about for it a new political destiny? The less said in the United States to promote any political movement in regard to Canada the better for every one concerned. The baser politician is helped more by such efforts than are constructive statesmen.

GEORGE W. WRONG,
Professor of History.
University of Toronto, Jan. 18, 1918.

### Against American Imperialism.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

We have all read with much pleasure the learned articles published in your valued paper by "An American Jurist" under the title, "America After the War." We have learned much from them; but, while reading the first ones of the series, some of us could not repress the feeling that they were inspired by a slight anti-British sentiment—which feeling tended to grow stronger as the scope increased of the subjects envisaged by the author. It was almost confirmed by reading the two articles dealing with Canada and the British West Indies.

It is true that we are now at war, and that we must concentrate our whole attention upon the many problems that face us immediately. But, if it is true that in times of peace one should prepare for war, (which we Americans, unfortunately, have done our best to ignore,) the converse is just as true—in the time of war we should prepare for peace. There are many indications that this is just what Germany is doing; and, therefore, the articles written by "An American Jurist" are most timely and appropriate. But, just for this reason, the great pity is that they seem to make for friction between the American and the British peoples, and between the American and the British Governments.

The splendid and heroic effort put forth by the Canadian people is sufficient evidence of the direction in which its political sympathies lie. In 1914, as on previous occasions, there was no hesitation, no wavering, no weighing of the pros and cons. The call came; and, as quickly as it came, it was answered. And now it is proposed that we, their powerful neighbors, should ask them to forswear the allegiance for which they have suffered and bled! It is hard to understand the reason for this request. Ostensibly it is to prevent troubles and wars that may possibly come in the future. But has it not been our finest boast that the United States and Canada have been separated by a frontier extending for some thousands of miles without one single military guard to watch it or to defend it? Has this not been one of the finest and truest lessons in all history—that two peoples can exist side by side in untrammeled commercial rivalry without the interposition of bayonets and guns, the one condition being that they shall not lust after each other's possessions? Are we to lose this object lesson? Is the world to be the poorer for its abrogation? I feel certain that the large majority of the American people think this constant lesson to be too valuable to be foregone.

A similar argument might be advanced in connection with the British West Indies, though an additional and a stronger one from the "American Jurist's," Chapter VIII., dealing with Asia and the Pacific. He is very insistent that Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines shall remain in American possession, for the weighty reason that they protect American shipping in the Pacific. Could not a British writer advance a similar reason for the retention of the British West Indies by Great Britain—on the plea that they are a protection for British shipping in the Atlantic? And would not such argument have additional weight in view of the dependence of an island kingdom upon its sea-borne trade?

But, further than this, may one not gently protest as an American at the "imperialist" spirit that reigns over these articles by "An American Jurist"? That the whole of North America must be under the thumb and rule of Washington seems to be the thesis that he is developing. With the utmost deference to the author, (who prefers to remain unknown,) as one reads one seems to hear the echo of the German "Europe for Germany." This is a dangerous road for us to take. It leads directly to imperialism, to unlawful and improper domination, and to many of the evils in international life for the cure of which we have entered the war. It is in the hope of giving voice to a protest against the birth of any such a spirit in this country that the above lines have been written.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
Department of Semitic Languages, Columbia University, Jan. 20, 1918.

### Soldier Experience Most Valuable.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of the recent publication in your columns, under the caption "Timely Advice by General Lee," of his rebuke of a student who said he had "lost time in the Confederate Army," I venture to send THE TIMES, as an illustration of General Lee's probable meaning, the following extract from a letter (not intended for publication) written to me by a distinguished Virginia lawyer and ex-President of the Virginia State Bar Association. Not having his consent to publication, I withhold his name.

> It is a pity that this sentiment that these inspiring and truthful words of that great chieftain could not be placarded on the barracks of all our soldiers now preparing for war.
>
> A little while ago I was asked to address an assemblage of young men who were leaving for the army, and who were being banqueted by our citizens. I told them that with all my hard struggles and ups and downs after the war I would not exchange my experience as a Confederate soldier for all else that I had accomplished since then. That it taught me the climax of human endurance, courage, and, above all, manhood; that no man who had not encountered these awful trials could form a correct idea of what man can endure. That many a time, as a "saddlebag" lawyer, immediately after the war, in snowstorms and rainstorms, as I rode through the mountains, I would ask myself, "Can I stand this?" Then I would think how many times I had slept without a tent, or ridden day and night, hungry and without rest or sleep, and I would pick up courage and go to my journey and work.

I may add that the writer of the above was so badly wounded in the war that he was left for dead in the mountains, and when it ended he was only 19 years old. Surely such a record of youthful pluck and fortitude should be inspiring to the young men who are now called upon to endure hardships and risk their lives for their country.

CHARLES A. GRAVES.
University of Virginia, Jan. 26, 1918.

### The Herkimer Homestead.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read with profit and pleasure your excellent article in THE SUNDAY TIMES on the control of the home of the American-born General, Nicholas Herkimer, by the German-American Alliance, and that every one of the male Commissioners, as well as the President of the Herkimer Association, was born in Germany, and that every male patriotic person in the State of New York not a member of the German Alliance is absolutely precluded from becoming a Commissioner or even a member.

This un-American, unpatriotic, and pro-German plan ought to be and will be ended by the passage of a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature providing that the affairs of the old hero's home, now the property of the State, shall be placed in the hands of five male and five female Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, who may nominate any patriotic man or woman in or out of the German-American Alliance.

It should be the loyal duty of every citizen to aid in the passage of this act, which will hearten our soldiers and dishearten the Kaiser.

AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 21, 1918.

# MME. GALLI-CURCI TRILLS LIKE A BIRD

## Chicago Opera Soprano Lifts Vast Throng to Its Feet at Her Debut Here in 'Dinorah.'

## OVATION OF 20 MINUTES

### Breaks the Ice with Breton Maiden's Little Lullaby and Brings Outburst with Top Note.

**DINORAH**, opera in three acts, in Italian, from the French of Barbier and Carre; music by Giacomo Meyerbeer. At the Lexington Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dinorah | Amelita Galli-Curci |
| Hoel | Giacomo Rimini |
| Corentino | Octave Dua |
| Un Cacciatore | Gustav Huberdeau |
| Un Mietitore | Giordano Paltrinieri |
| Una Capraia | Margery Maxwell |
| Un Capraio | Carolina Lazzari |

Conductor, Arnaldo Conti.

Galli-Curci, trilling like a bird at the Lexington last night, set 4,000 New Yorkers on their feet in response, with an ovation this town has not seen the like of in a good many years, an ovation as fairly and honestly won as it was frankly given. It carried the oldest inhabitant back, perhaps, to another opera house, the old Academy, two miles south in a direct line, where Patti first sang in 1859, the same year last night's opera, "Dinorah," also made its appearance in Paris. On Manhattan Island yesterday were already two of the greatest coloratura sopranos who ever lived—Melba and Sembrich. It is no disloyalty to say that the newcomer has some qualities no other in the last generation has possessed. Take the trill—a juggling of full tones, "round," like marbles, as they said of the trill of Adelina as a girl. Even here there was a difference: Patti had more "diablerie," Galli-Curci has more poetry.

She broke the ice—and it was Knickerbocker ice, too—with a little lullaby at the nervous start of the evening. She came romping back and played echo to a foolish piper's flute, a little more confidently and brilliantly. She casually took the first-act curtain with a topnote literally off a roof—such is the libretto story of the madcap goat-girl—and there were twelve or fifteen hearty recalls when she came down after that first act. The big scene in the second act started the twenty-minute ovation. Had Pavlowa as the Dumb Girl of Portici forgot her toes and found a voice, it would have been Galli-Curci's. She sings the old-time music as Heifetz plays it, only she has not only dignity but humor, a woman's wit and intuition for each sentiment, a born actress's endless ways of expressing endless by-play.

### A Voice That "Floats."

The voice that this shouting audience heard for the first time is one of those voices that "float," and one that in "floating on the breath" seems to exist as a thing apart from its physical means, giving the listener the charm of constantly varied illusion and occasional miracle. At the end of its principal demonstration last night it wasn't a woman's voice, but a bird's swelling throat, whether the canary in his cage singing of a lost freedom or the lark that sings at heaven's gate and leaves the world hushed, still listening for more. In the limelight of the "Shadow Song" it was bottled moonshine. An extraordinary feat it was to repeat the air before the dropped curtain, when the applause would not let the opera go on. This had none of the make-believe of a girl playing with her shadow; it showed instead how real was the skill behind such singing, and how truly, unfailingly she could do it in sober earnest twice over.

The Chicago Opera Association's zeal in showing New York, by a series of performances now current at the Lexington Theatre, built by Oscar Hammerstein, how the West fares for grand opera since the Metropolitan acquired the Eastern field exclusively, reached a climax last night in the Campanini organization's presentation of an old opera, introducing for the first time on a local stage that company's reigning star, already widely known in America. Between two Winters of opera in Chicago she had sung concerts in upward of sixty other cities, and the mere reproductions of her voice on American talking machines, at the present rate of public demand, were due to pass the million mark some time next June.

### "Dinorah" First Heard Here in 1864.

Mme. Galli-Curci's début in the very shadow of the Metropolitan was an event of the first importance, in the opinion of a huge audience that filled the Lexington early last evening, as another throng was filling the older house to hear Caruso. The new star, a Milanese by birth, and only 28 years old, had chosen for her introduction here Meyerbeer's opera, "Dinorah," rarely sung within the memory of the present generation. Paris heard it first in 1859, and New York in 1864. The work was last given at Hammerstein's Manhattan on Feb. 26, 1908, in a single performance arranged for Tetrazzini; it had only once found a place in a Metropolitan season, on Jan. 29, 1892, with Marie Van Zandt and the company of Abbey and Grau. Last night's event was most remarkable in the fact that no less than three of Galli-Curci's six or eight appearances here were already sold out before she sang her first note in New York.

"Dinorah" is not grand opera after the fashion of today; it is simply sweet na rôle, a favorite of Patti, Gerster, Di Breton maiden, a goat-tender, who goes mad at the fancied loss of her lover, and wanders about singing a famous "Shadow Song" and other ditties concerning him, until the youth rescues her from drowning, her reason returns, and they live happily ever after. The prima donna rôle, a favorite of Patti, Gerster, Di Murska and Marimon, has a quiet beginning in lyric style with the heroine's lullaby to her faithful goat. There follows, however, a brilliant scene for coloratura pyrotechnics in the shadow dance and its accompanying aria, a piece that has held place immemorially in concert halls. An old hunter's song and a chorus of villagers contribute to the opera's final gayeties.

### The Assisting Artists.

Some modest assisting artists contributed to last evening's performance. Carolina Lazzari, a young American contralto, did so well with a shepherd's air before Galli-Curci took the stage alone, that the house made the young woman also repeat her bit with the chorus. Rimini was the baritone lover, Hoel, who got one round of applause, and Octave Dua the comic Correntino. Huberdeau had the Hunter's bass song in the last act. Giordano Paltrinieri and Margery Maxwell were one named pair among the goatherds. Arnaldo Conti, a veteran, began the opera twenty minutes late, on signal from Campanini in an upper box. He also preceded Meyerbeer's fifteen-minute overture with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Among those who listened to the new star were Geraldine Farrar and her mother, in second row orchestra chairs; Frances Alda, Mme. Gatti-Casazza, in the fifth row; Mme. Campanini, sister of Tetrazzini, in an upper box, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn in a lower box next the stage. There were Max Pam of the Chicago Opera Directors' Board; Daniel G. Reid, H. H. Flagler, Earl Babst, Willard B. King, Food Administrator Williams, former Mayoralty Candidate Otto T. Bannard, former Mayor McClellan.

There were Mme. Gadski and her daughter, Lotta Tauscher; Mabel Garrison, Florence Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Nahan Franko, William Thorner, Bernard Neuer, Philip Moeller, and as many more as the house would contain. In fact, when the police held up the line of standees around a city block, the Lexington held an audience just a thousand over its seating capacity.

The opera ended at midnight without further incident, beyond a much extended Cinderella party in the pit as Galli-Curci took her last recalls in the first moments of this morning.

# WARNS ON HALTING LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

## *Charles H. Sabin Declares That Rational Thrift Does Not Mean Parsimony.*

That, in connection with the national thrift campaign, there has been much hysterical agitation and somewhat unbalanced enthusiasm which has served to create a countercurrent of resentment and opposition that is not in the public interest, is the opinion of Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company. No right-minded man, he said yesterday, challenges the basic needs for rational thrift, but such thrift does not mean parsimony, nor does it mean the unsettlement or destruction of legitimate business. The apprehensions which have been created by some of the extreme thrift propaganda, he said, were unfortunate and not based upon sound economic or patriotic grounds.

The banker said that to meet the great financial strain incident to the war there was need for (1) thrift, (2) increased production, and (3) credit expansion.

"The normal savings of the people of the United States at the outbreak of the European war," Mr. Sabin said, "were estimated at $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 a year; in 1917 they were estimated at $14,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000, and an increasing measure of thrift is reflected on all sides—in the investment market, savings banks, life insurance companies, &c. To carry a thrift program beyond the point of this rational increase in saving could serve only to depress business, destroy values, and create unemployment.

"Business men and wage earners cannot lend money to the Government unless they can make money. And business must earn more money this year than last year. The Government is going to need more money, and increasingly more money, before this war is won.

"There must be discrimination, of course, between that which is essential and that which is nonessential. But no legitimate business which can make money without competing with the Government is nonessential. In fact, it is very essential because money is one of the most important munitions of war. And, it should be remembered, the people who earn the money in such businesses are among those who invest largely in the Government's war loans and who pay taxes."

Between the fallacy of "business as usual" and the threat of "drying up business," he said, there must certainly lie a sane middle course, namely, one of wise economy and business conservation which would neither exploit nor wreck, but maintain and protect, our business system.

"Intensive cultivation of the soil, the increase and improvement of mechanical methods, a wise use of labor, and intelligent co-operation between Government and industry," he declared, "will all assist in increasing production and creating the new wealth necessary for war's consumption. Another factor which can add immeasurably to the solution of the problem is labor. The entire productive power of American labor should be utilized to meet the emergencies of the situation."

Mr. Sabin went on to explain that the third recourse open to the country to meet the cost of the war was through expansion of credit now possible through the Federal Reserve System.

"There has been a good deal of agitation," he said, "against so-called inflation of credit, and it can frankly be admitted that it would be most desirable if no inflation were necessary, but the history of all wars in all countries has proved that the burdens of war cannot be borne without some degree of inflation through an expansion of currency or credit.

"History has also shown that the results of this inflation have not been disastrous, although in some instances painful, but war without inflation is no more conceivable than war without pain. The experience of nations has been that the increase in prices resulting from expansion gives industry a stimulus. The extra demands of both Government finance and increased industrial needs require expansion of credit. As a matter of fact, our so-called reservoir of credit was designed to permit adequate expansion to meet such emergencies."

# CLYDE FITCH ART SALE.

## Late Dramatist's Collection to be Dispersed for Actors' Fund Home

The Actors' Fund of America is interested in bringing to the attention of the public the sale of the large collection of beautiful things in many lines made by the late Clyde Fitch, the playwright, and which will be sold at the American Art Galleries, two days, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 5, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund Home. The notice is sent out through the President of the fund, Daniel Frohman.

Mr. Fitch was a collector in many lines and the entire contents of his home will be in the sale. It includes beautiful china, silverware of interesting character, bronzes, brasses, miniatures, antique watches, pendants, twenty-one original drawings by Angelica Kauffmann, among others. There are old prints and decorative paintings, with silks, laces, and embroideries, French and Italian furniture, tapestry panels and rugs, and including a large library of modern books.

"The bequest," Mr. Frohman says in his announcement, "is Mr. Fitch's tribute to the dramatic profession through its particular charity."

Unusual Conditions

are arising every day in respect to property management. We have built up an organization that can readily meet the present emergencies.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

# MRS. PANKEN DIES IN PLEA FOR SON

## Woman, 75, Stricken with Heart Attack When Going Before Draft Board.

## MOTHER OF SOCIALIST JUDGE

### Sought Exemption of Younger Man, But Nature of Claim Is Not Revealed.

Mrs. Jacob Panken, 75 years old, mother of Jacob Panken, Socialist-pacifist Judge of the Municipal Court, died suddenly last night of a heart attack brought on by excitement as she was about to plead before a local draft board in the Bronx for the exemption from military service of her younger son, Novie Panken, 25 years old.

Absolute secrecy about the case was maintained by the district board last night, inquirers being referred to the police, but a Bronx County official who investigated the woman's sudden death said he understood from a policeman who preceded him to Public School 4, at Tinton Avenue and 174th Street, where the board was in session and waiting to hear the Panken case, that the aged woman's plea was based upon the claim that she was dependent upon her younger son for support.

A physician on the Medical Examiner's staff who examined the body and determined the cause of death found that Mrs. Panken had $149 in her pocketbook and $2,000 in a roll of bills. This physician said he was not quite sure of the ground of the claim for exemption, but denied a rumor that it had been made on the ground of the son's mental unfitness for military service. He said the fact that young Panken had to bring his mother out on such a night as last night in order to get her testimony before the board was proof, in his mind, that the claim was not based upon any ground which could have been substantiated by the examination of the son alone.

Officials who hurried to the school after Dr. Dooling of Fordham Hospital had found Mrs. Panken beyond aid, attempted to examine the son, but found him unnerved, so they gained little information from him. Other witnesses said that while the board, headed by Dr. Philip Eichler of 1,787 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was waiting on the second floor of the schoolhouse for the Pankens to arrive, the woman and her son hurried into the downstairs hallway.

Mrs. Panken showed great excitement and was in physical distress before she could reach the stairs. She became hysterical and then sank to the floor. While members of the board hurried to her side, she was carried into an anteroom and stretched out on a bench, while a hurry call was sent for an ambulance. The son was taken upstairs and the real fact as to his mother's condition was kept from him until it had been determined definitely that she was dead. He was then sent home.

It could not be learned whether the board took any action on his case, but it was presumed that, in view of the circumstances, the hearing was postponed until after the mother's funeral. Those familiar with proceedings of the draft boards thought last night that if the young man's claim for exemption, or his mother's claim for him, was based on the ground that he was her support, her death automatically would remove his chance of getting favorable action, and the board, No. 15, would order him into service at the next call.

Little could be learned about young Panken last night except that he is in the furniture business at 2,002 Webster Avenue, the Bronx. The store at that address is listed in the City Directory as "Panken & Co., (Novie Panken.)"

Mrs. Panken lived at 881 East 177th Street, the Bronx. Judge Jacob Panken likewise lived there, and it was said Novie also makes his home there. Judge Panken could not be reached last night. At the home it was said he had been sent for, but had not arrived up to midnight.

Judge Panken is the first Socialist to be elected to the Municipal Court bench. He ran with Morris Hillquit on an "immediate peace" platform, and is very well known among radicals all over the city, being a fiery speaker given to denouncing the "autocracy," which he charges has grown up in America since the war.

# BRIDE OF WALDEN PELL.

## Miss Gladys Bruce Mumford Married in Calvary Church.

The marriage of Walden Pell, United States Naval Reserve, a son of the late Walden Pell, and Miss Gladys Bruce Mumford, daughter of Blodgett Mumford, was quietly solemnized at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, 21st Street and Fourth Avenue, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.

The bride, in a brown penne velvet costume topped by a hat to match and carrying yellow orchids, walked with her brother Clinton Blair Mumford, who gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Mr. Pell's brother, James Duane Pell, was his best man and the ushers were Gilliat de Ghequiere Schroeder and Livingston Duane Pell.

### Felsenheld-Fraser Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Felsenheld, of 998 Fifth Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Anita H. Felsenheld, to Andrew A. Fraser, son of Mrs. John A. Fraser, late of Napanee, Canada. Mr. Fraser was graduated from the New York Law School in 1912. He is a member of the law firm of Ellison & Ellison. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Golden Fountain at Golden Wedding

A golden fountain was used last night at the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sternschus of 2,323 Morris Avenue, held at Delmonico's. The fountain stood on a centre table in the gold room, where the dinner was held. The favors were gold.

### Philip Braender Left $1,000,000.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Appraisal of the estate of Philip Braender, rubber-tire maker, of Westchester County, which was completed by the transfer tax appraiser today, shows that it will yield the State an inheritance tax of $24,000. The estate's total value is given at $1,066,000. Of this $195,000 goes to Mrs. Elizabeth Braender, the widow, of White Plains, and the rest is divided among five sons and one grandson. Among the assets of the estate is $446,000 worth of stock in the Braender Rubber & Tire Company.

### Flonzaley Quartet Plays.

The Flonzaley Quartet, having lost its last Tuesday concert on the first of the "closed" days under the Government fuel-saving order, gave its postponed program to a full subscription house last evening at Aeolian Hall. The players were heard in a Beethoven and a Schumann number, and between these, Daniel Gregory Mason's manuscript "Intermezzo" for strings. The Beethoven quartet in E flat major, Op. 74, and that of Schumann in A major, Op. 41, No. 1, were both old-time favorites of the Flonzaleys, and the audience was generous in its expression of approval of their performance.

Valentines
Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N.Y. just west of 5th Ave.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Card of Thanks.

ULLMAN.—Alex Ullman and family of 2 West 86th St. wish to thank their many friends for the very kind attention, sympathy, and beautiful floral tributes in their sad bereavement.

## Married.

AKIN—BIGELOW.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. William R. Bennett, in the First Church, Morristown, N. J., Rosalind Bigelow to William M. Akin, Ensign United States Naval Reserve Force.

MITCHELL—PEABODY.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, at noon, in Grace Church chantry, by the Rev. Charles Slattery, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, to Captain Clarence Van Schaick Mitchell, U. S. Cavalry R. C.

PICKETT—JENKS.—On Monday, Jan. 28, at Christ's Church, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, Amabel Jenks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Jenks, to Cliftoncy Pickett, Captain 13th Field Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late Major George E. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett.

## Died.

AIMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Emma Matilda, widow of P. Walton Aims. Funeral service at her late residence, 9 East 128th St., Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 4 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Entered into eternal peace on Jan. 4, 1918, at Richmond, Va., Colonel Archer Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General to General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A., and for over twenty-five years the President of the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

AYLES.—On Jan. 26, Thomas Steven, aged 2½ years, beloved son of Charles and Elizabeth, (nee Smithwick.) Funeral from 157 West 68th St. on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

BAGLEY.—On Jan. 27, 1918, Robert A. Bagley of Chicago. Services at Carleton Winterbottom's Chapel, 14 East 39th St., on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Interment Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

BALL.—On Jan. 24, 1918, of heart failure, Katharine D., beloved wife of Frank H., and mother of Harry, Bert, Frederick, Katharine, and Sarah, at her home, 109 Willis Av. West, Detroit.

BANKS.—Suddenly, at Yerington, Nev., Elise Huntington, wife of Reginald M. Banks and daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and the late Leopold H. Francke. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENSUSAN.—On Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, Sarah Gardener, widow of Joseph Bensusan, in her 78th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M.

BRUDERLE.—Christian J., aged 38, suddenly, Sunday, Jan. 27, dearly beloved husband of Lou A. Klein. Funeral from his late residence, 55 Marble Hill Av., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

BYRNE.—James M., on Jan. 28, of pneumonia. Funeral from his late residence, 821 East 33d, Thursday, Jan. 31, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St.

CASPER.—Hyman, of No. 2 East 127th St., suddenly, on Jan. 27, beloved husband of the late Jennie Casper, father of Max, Jesse, Edwin, Harold, and Rose Levi. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 30, from Harlem Funeral Chapel, No. 208 Lenox Av., 1 P. M. sharp. Masonic services.

CASPER.—Brethren of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services for our late brother, Heyman Casper, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, in the Rothchild Funeral Parlors, 208 Lenox Av., near 120th St., Manhattan.
HERMAN S. PIATT, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

CHATONEY.—On Monday, Jan. 28, Maria M. Chatoney, (nee Heney,) beloved wife of George W. Chatoney. Funeral from her late residence, 412 East 52d St., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 9 A. M. Thence to Church of St. John the Evangelist.

DE LUNA.—Siro Frank B., beloved husband of Jennie L., father of Alexander, George, John, and Edward, in his 54th year. Member William McKinley Lodge, No. 840, F. and A. M.; also W. S. Hancock Council, Royal Arcanum. Funeral services from late residence, 133 West 129th St., Wednesday, Jan. 30, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Havana, Cuba, papers please copy.

DE LUNA.—William McKinley Lodge, No. 840, F. and A. M. Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of Brother S. B. de Luna at his late residence, 135 West 129th St., on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. By order of the Master.
JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

DEUTSCH.—At Westfield, N. J., Jan. 27, 1918, Claude L. Funeral private. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

DUNHAM.—Harriet K., in Boston, Jan. 26, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John W. Summerhayes.

EDDY.—On Jan. 27, at her residence, 698 Trinity Av., Madeleine F. Eddy, beloved wife of the late Charles D. Eddy. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

EDWARDS.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Ella Eyre, beloved wife of George F. Edwards and daughter of the late Joseph Kay and Anna M. Eyre. Funeral services at her late residence, 123 East 6th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—Catherine, beloved wife of the late William Fitzgerald and dearly beloved mother of Annie and James Fitzgerald, Mrs. Catherine Hannegan, and Mrs. Mary Kubick of 2,657 Marion Av., Fordham, Bronx, on Jan. 26. Services at Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Thursday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M., from 9 West 64th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FRANCIS.—Jan. 27, Mary Douglas, mother of Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson. Services West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

FRASER.—Bessie Grant, on Jan. 27, at her residence, 1,351 Clinton Av., Bronx.

GARRISON.—Vita. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 2 P. M.

GEILING.—On Jan. 27, 1918, Mildred, beloved wife of George W. Geiling, aged 57 years. Funeral from her late residence, 277 89th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Patrick's Church, Fort Hamilton, where a requiem mass will be offered. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

GERE.—Passed away, suddenly, at his residence, 276 3d Av., Roselle, N. J., on Jan. 27, 1918, George Hubert Gere, son of the late N. Stanton and Mary L. Gere of Syracuse, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, Marion, Thomas Gere, and his only daughter, Mrs. Carl Carmer. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

GRAY.—At 10 Kress Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 28, 1918, Mary S., sister of George H. F. Gray and daughter of the late Mrs. H. H. Schenck, aged 69 years. Services at the home on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

HANAUER.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, in the 76th year of her age, Henrietta, widow of the late Moses G. Hanauer and beloved mother of Albert and Jerome. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 207 West 128th St., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 30, at half after 9 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HERDT.—George, Jr., at New London, Conn., on Jan. 27. Funeral services at his late residence, 498 Hudson St., city, on Tuesday, 8 P. M. Officers and delegates of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Central Association are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege.
WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, President.
T. D. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

HORRAX.—John Edwin, aged 41, passed away Sunday night. Funeral services will be held Wednesday at his late residence, Passaic, N. J. Interment private, in Montclair.

KENT.—Jan. 27, Lulu Kent. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 8 o'clock.

KINSEY.—William S., after lengthy illness, in Woodstone, N. J., Jan. 28, aged 61 years. Relatives invited to funeral services at the residence of T. Le Grave Wriggins, Woodstone, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M. Interment private, East View Cemetery, Salem, N. J. Friends may view remains from 12 to 2 P. M.

LEVITT.—Dorothea, aged 63, Jan. 28, 1918, wife of the late Ludwig Levitt, at her residence, 1 West 127th St. Notice of funeral later.

LODER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1918, George S. Loder, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 251 Westchester Avenue, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Veterans of the 7th Regiment and Lafayette Post, No. 140, are cordially invited to attend.

LODER.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades also Lafayette Camp's Sons of Veterans are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, George S. Loder, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his late residence, 251 Westchester Av., Port Chester, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. Train from Grand Central Station, lower level, at 12:07. Carriages in waiting. Ritual services. By order
GEORGE W. CASE, Commander.
J. C. LONG, Adjutant.

LODER.—Society of War Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y. You are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, George S. Loder, 7th N. Y. S. M., from his late residence, 251 Westchester Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1:30 P. M.
SERGT. MAJOR GEORGE A. PRICE, President.
CAPT. RICHARD H. GREENE, Sec.

MacCONNELL.—Anna, on Monday, Jan. 28, mother of Sarah Warder MacConnell, 226 West 75th. Services at St. Luke's Hospital chapel, 2 P. M. today, Jan. 29. Interment private. Philadelphia and Springfield, Ohio, papers please copy.

## Died.

McNEES.—Wilmot J. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Frank Campbell's,) later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McRICKARD.—Samuel, on Jan. 26, in his 83d year, beloved husband of Cecelia Mulholland and father of Margaret, James, Frank, and Samuel E. Interment private.

MEYER.—Stella E., wife of Benjamin F., on Sunday evening, Jan. 27, 1918. Funeral services at late residence, 209 West 97th St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:30 o'clock.

MILLARD.—James. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

MILLEG.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, Therese, daughter of William and Justine Milleg, deceased. Funeral from her late residence, 311 East 196th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Minnie Byerly, beloved wife of Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D. Funeral services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., Tuesday, 29th inst., 4 P. M. Interment at Sharpsville, Penn.

MULQUEEN.—On Jan. 28, in his 23d year, of pneumonia, at Base Hospital, Camp Upton, Sergeant Gilroy Mulqueen, 1st Co., O. T. C., formerly of Co. H, 307th Infantry, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen and beloved brother of Estelle, Madeleine, and Carr. Funeral from his late residence, 43 West 85th St., on Thursday, Jan. 31; thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

NATHAN.—Frederick. On Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, at his residence, 225 West 86th St., Frederick Nathan, beloved husband of Maud Nathan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORRIS.—At Tenafly, N. J., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, 1918, George Norris, formerly of Jersey City, in his 83d year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, at Wall St., New York, Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock.

NORTHROP.—Captain Theodore F., at his home, Sussex, N. J., Sunday, 10 A. M. Interment will be at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 30, trains leaving Jersey City 9:04 A. M., due Sussex noon; leaving Sussex 5:10 P. M., due in Jersey City 7:56 P. M.

PATERSON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, Grace Taylor Paterson, wife of Dr. Douglas C. Paterson. Funeral service at her late residence, 570 South Broadway, Yonkers, Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

PATTON.—Annie Jane, suddenly, on Jan. 28, at her former residence, 1,702 Topping Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PELZER.—On Monday, Jan. 28, at her residence, 116 Highland Av., Orange, N. J., Grace Ives Washburn, wife of B. Henry Pelzer and daughter of William Ives and Carrie W. F. Washburn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PICKETT.—Elizabeth. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Bldg., Wednesday, 11 A. M.

PLAGE.—On Jan. 26, 1918, Hannah C., beloved daughter of Martin and Hannah Plage. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 87 Vermont St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:15. Interment private.

PRICE.—Emily Moss Price, widow of Captain Philip M. Price, U. S. Army, Saturday morning, Jan. 26, at the Manhattan Hotel. Funeral service St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, 5 o'clock.

REINHEIMER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 28, at his residence, 609 West 115th St., Lewis Reinheimer, beloved husband of Nattie (nee Nathan) and father of Corinne, in the 63d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCRYMSER.—At the Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Jan. 28, 1918, Ella Scrymser, daughter of the late John and Clarinda Scrymser. Funeral services in the Chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Olivea Toffey Craft, widow of Dr. Charles Taylor, in her 82d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, The Pillars, New Milford, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Jan. 26, 1918, Isabella Josephine Taylor. Funeral Jan. 29, 11 A. M., from 673 9th Av. Evergreen Cemetery.

TEBRICH.—Sadie. Funeral will take place from home of her parents, 119 East 86th St., Wednesday, 1 P. M.

VAN NUYSE.—At her home, 191 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Eliza Seaman, widow of Stephen C. Van Nuyse, in her 94th year. Funeral private.

VAN WAGENEN.—At her residence, 302 West 78th St., Jan. 27, Susan Anderson, widow of Cornelius Doremus Van Wagenen, in her 92d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WEED.—Dr. Thomas Morrison, at his residence, 464 West 145th St., on Jan. 28, in his 89th year. Funeral private.

WESTERVELT.—Suddenly, Jan. 28, John B. Westervelt, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held at 304 West 126th St., Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ZABRISKIE.—At his residence, Hempstead, L. I., Jan. 26, 1918, suddenly, of heart failure, Augustus, son of the late A. Oothout Zabriskie, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Jersey City papers please copy.

ZINDEL.—Jan. 26, Augustus Zindel. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BALL.—John M., 575 East 137th St., Jan. 27. Funeral service today.

BYRNES.—Julia, 284 East 164th St., Jan. 27, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CONRON.—Leonard F., 1,308 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 27, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow.

CORRIGAN.—Thomas D., 506 West 136th St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Leroy, 600 West 186th St., Jan. 26, aged 2½.

EGAN.—John J., 853 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ETZEL.—Augustus, 332 East 54th St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FITZSIMONS.—Elizabeth, 644 East 229th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—Edward, 466 West 33d St., Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31, 9:30 A. M.

HERLIHY.—Timothy J., 1,821 Holland Av., Bronx, Jan. 27, aged 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LEVOR.—Babetta, Jan. 27, aged 60. Funeral 160 East 126th St., today, 11 A. M.

MARCUSE.—Marks, 210 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, Jan. 26, aged 75.

MASCHINO.—John, 327 East 24th St., Jan. 25, aged 57. Funeral today.

## Died.

MAXWELL.—Samuel, 568 West 37th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Francis P., 518 West 153d St., Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

MONEUSE.—Desire E., 97 Fort Washington Av., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLEN.—Ellen, 48 East 88th St., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'HEA.—John, 196 East 75th St., Jan. 27, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

RICE.—John S., 2,886 Valentine Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHOPP.—Richard L., 430 East 80th St., Jan. 26, aged 29. Funeral private.

SEE.—Cloustina, 536 9th Av., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SEEWAGEN.—Mary, Presbyterian Hospital, Jan. 27, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M.

SPELLMAN.—John J., 870 Columbus Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 10:15 A. M.

STROUSE.—Elizabeth A., 593 East 134th St., Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

### Brooklyn.

AMBROSE.—Michael, 895 Hemlock St., Jan. 26, aged 63. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BENNETT.—William F., 829 Westminster Road, Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

BRADY.—Mary, 345 Lincoln Place, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CARRENO.—Celestino, 518 Bedford Av., Jan. 26. Funeral service today.

DAHLBENDER.—William, 696 Greene Av., Jan. 26, aged 32. Funeral service today.

DOLL.—Hannah E., 428 Prospect Place, Jan. 26, aged 26.

DONEGAN.—Ellen, 562 3d Av., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

DUFFY.—Margaret, 608 Morgan Av., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ECK.—Johanna, 512 Broadway, Jan. 26, aged 55. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ELMORE.—Cornelia L., 41 Chauncey St., Jan. 27, aged 71. Funeral service today.

EMSA.—Hans E. O., Kings County Hospital, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FISCHER.—Frederick, 255 Reid Av., Jan. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GONDGE.—Gertrude E., 517 Park Place, Jan. 26, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HERBERT.—William, 518 8th St., Jan. 27, aged 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HICK.—Barbara, 17 Hull St., Jan. 27, aged 81.

JOHNSTON.—Catherine, 10 Herkimer Court, Jan. 26, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLOGG.—Mary, 108 Van Sicklen St., Jan. 27. Funeral service today.

KENNEDY.—Mary, 134 North Portland Av., Jan. 26, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOGAN.—Ellen R., 347 18th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McLACHLAN.—George, 433 East 3d St., Jan. 26, aged 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—James E., 471 Greene Av., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MITCHELL.—William H., 1,711 84th St., Jan. 26. Funeral service today.

O'NEILL.—James, 487 Chauncey St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ORLANDO.—Peter, 113 Frost St., Jan. 27, aged 68. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PETTIT.—Charles F., 59 Van Buren St., Jan. 27, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

REED.—Mary, 90 2d St., Jan. 26, aged 80. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

VAHEY.—Ellen, 196 5th Av., Jan. 27, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

VALENTINE.—Emma L., 520 Lafayette Av., Jan. 27, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow.

### Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUMER.—Margaret M., 46 19th Av., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 27. Funeral today.

BUCHANAN.—William B., 77 Union St., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BRAYSHAW.—Elizabeth, 252 Parker St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

CARROLL.—Daniel J., 169 Washington St., West Hoboken, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CHRISTENSEN.—Marion, 921 Willow Av., Hoboken, Jan. 25, aged 84.

CONOVAN.—Harry, 522 Oak St., West Hoboken, Jan. 25, aged 22.

DOSCH.—Joseph G., 76 Storms Av., Jersey City, Jan. 28.

FRAUNT.—Louisa D., 92 Bartholdi Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

KRIETE.—Charles H., 954 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 25, aged 31.

O'BRIEN.—John, 282 9th St., Jersey City, Jan. 25.

SHORT.—Joseph P., 870 South 14th St., Newark, Jan. 26.

TOBIAS.—Louis, Hoboken, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

VREELAND.—Jefferson L., 171 Bartholdi Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

### Long Island.

DREHER.—John, Glendale, Jan. 27, aged 53. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

REIS.—Jacob, Richmond Hill, Jan. 26, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Frederick, Long Island City, Jan. 26, aged 40. Funeral today.

TURNER.—Rose, Richmond Hill, Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

## In Memoriam.

BOVEE.—Mary M., beloved mother, "gone before," Aug. 18, 1912. Dearest and closest friend, the good you have done in your noble life blooms ever in the beauty and fragrance of flowers.

GIBBONS.—In loving memory of my father, John J. Gibbons, who departed this life Jan. 29, 1917. Solemn high mass at Corpus Christi Church, 121st St. and Broadway, Jan. 29, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THORNTON.—In loving memory of my dear mother, Katherine Thornton, who died Jan. 29, 1914. FRANK THORNTON.

QUIGLEY.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Margaret A. Quigley, who died Jan. 29, 1917. May her soul rest in peace.

RICE.—In loving memory of Edward Russell Rice, who died Jan. 29, 1913.

WIEHE.—In memory of our dearly beloved mother, Christina Wiehe, died Jan. 29, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

LORETTA.—Sister; mass St. Mary's Hospital Chapel tomorrow, 9 A. M.

TOWLE.—Henry A.; mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

### Mrs. Reginald M. Banks.

Mrs. Elise Huntington Banks, wife of Reginald M. Banks, a metallurgical engineer, and daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and the late Leopold H. Francke, died suddenly from pneumonia yesterday at Yerington, Nev., according to word received by Dr. John H. Banks of 42 East Sixty-sixth Street, her father-in-law. Mrs. Banks, who was prominent socially here, was 23 years old. She was married to Mr. Banks in St. Thomas's Church on June 6, 1916. Since her marriage she had made her home in Nevada, where her husband is employed by mining interests. Mrs. Banks was a member of the Junior League.

# SERGEANT MULQUEEN DEAD.

## Nephew of Judge Succumbs to Pneumonia at Camp Upton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Sergeant Gilroy Mulqueen, formerly of Company H, 307th Infantry and a student at the training school for officers, died today at the base hospital of pneumonia. The body was shipped to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, 43 West Eighty-fifth Street after the entire regiment under Colonel Isaac Erwin had turned out for the funeral.

Sergeant Mulqueen was 22 years old and a nephew of Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen of the Court of General Sessions. While a law student at Columbia last May he entered the Plattsburg Training School, but became ill and returned home. When the first draft became effective his name was at the bottom of the list, and he was informed that he was not in physical condition to stand the training. He asked that his name be placed at the head of the list, however, and he came here on Sept. 9, practically a volunteer. He was one of the first privates to be made a Sergeant.

This is the second death that has occurred in the 307th Infantry in a week, the other being that of Lieutenant Edward B. Mitchell of Company F.

### Captain Theodore F. Northrup.

SUSSEX, N. J., Jan. 28.—Captain Theodore F. Northrup, formerly a manufacturer of clothing in New York City, who was a veteran of the civil war, during which he received a wound which required dressing for thirty-three years, died yesterday at his home here in his seventy-fifth year. He was said to have been instrumental in the rounding up of Mosby's guerilla band in the closing days of the civil war. He was a Director of the Farmers' National Bank.

### Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HOLLER, a salesman, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in East Orange, N. J.

GEORGE S. GUSTIN, a merchant of Rockaway, N. J., died on Sunday at his home, aged 73 years.

JOHN K. McCULLOCH, an amateur skating champion twenty years ago, died in a hospital in St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday.

THOMAS RAPIER, janitor at the Vacation Association Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, died suddenly on Saturday.

Mrs. MARY PAUL, wife of Captain Robert Paul of the New York Fire Department, died yesterday at her home in Elmhurst, L. I.

Mrs. ELIZA SEAMAN VAN NUYSE, 93 years old, widow of Stephen C. Van Nuyse, died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J.

RICHARD H. COX, former Town Assessor of Greenwich, Conn., died on Sunday at his home in Mianus, Conn., in his seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE C. APGAR, proprietor of a general store in New Hampton, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday in a hospital at Easton, Penn.

JOSEPH SILVERSTONE, an attorney, of Long Island City, died suddenly on Sunday in a restaurant in Newtown Avenue, Astoria. He was 65 years old.

JAMES MILLARD, formerly a merchandise broker of this city and San Francisco, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital. He was 62 years old.

The Rev. FRANCIS T. MARROW, pastor of a Roman Catholic Church at Memphis, Tenn., for thirty years, died there on Saturday, in his eighty-second year.

WILMOT McNESS, an actor, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, in his thirty-ninth year. He was a member of the "Paid in Full" company several years ago.

LEANDER J. DAILEY, 56 years old, an engineer for the Department of Corrections, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 2,105 Beverly Road, Flatbush.

Miss HARRIET A. KNAPP, 75 years old, a member of an old New England family, died on Saturday at her home, 148 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis.

GEORGE H. ALLEN, the oldest ticket agent in point of service on the Trenton Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found dead in his home at Burlington, N. J., yesterday.

WILLIAM E. MURDOCK, publisher of the Boston City Directory for almost fifty years, died suddenly in Boston Sunday night. Mr. Murdock, who was 74 years old, was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. ANNE E. HORAN, widow of James F. Horan, who was a School Commissioner in this city many years ago and once connected with The New York Dispatch, died yesterday at her home, 36 South William Street.

Mrs. SARAH M. CORWIN, a lifelong resident of Westhampton, L. I., and mother of F. Lamont Corwin, a former Postmaster of that place, died on Sunday at the home of her son-in-law, 275 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

JOHN E. HORRAX, a manufacturer of Passaic, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Horrax owned one of the finest kennels of bulldogs in the United States. He had been an exhibitor at leading dog shows for a number of years. He was 41 years old.

Mrs. SADIE MARTIN SMITH, a lawyer, wife of W. Robert Smith of Brookdale Place, Rochelle Heights, New Rochelle, died in the Hahnemann Hospital on Sunday, following an operation. She was the President of the Equal Franchise League of New Rochelle. Mrs. Smith was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago.

CHARLES UMLA, for a quarter of a century in the hotel and bowling alley business in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 121 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Umla was proprietor of the Gotham Palace Bowling Alley, in East New York, where many of the big tournaments were held. He was in his 54th year.

Mead
Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian 1939 MADISON AVE., 'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.
CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

Exhibition of
Portraits and Decorations
by
CARO-DELVAILLE
and
Medals and Relief Portraits
by
SPICER-SIMSON
*January 11th to February 1st, inclusive*
Galleries of
E. Gimpel & Wildenstein
647 Fifth Avenue

Let Cuticura Soothe Your Irritated Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for redness, roughness and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe. They help to prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.

THE ANNALIST

Official Income Tax Primer

Questions and official replies thereto designed to cover any uncertainty which an individual taxpayer may experience in making his return will be found in the January 28 issue of

THE ANNALIST

At your news stand 10c
or send 10c direct to
THE ANNALIST,
Times Square,
New York

The Annalist is a magazine of finance, commerce and economics published by The New York Times Company. It keeps its finger on the pulse of business conditions at home and abroad and promptly interprets the ever-changing symptoms.

The Annalist is accepted everywhere as authoritative, conservative and reliable. This year every man should have a broader business vision. A subscription to The Annalist is assurance to you of the last word of experts in financial matters.

A business man of broad experience said recently: "The Annalist is as readable as The Saturday Evening Post."

Subscription price $4.00 a year.

THE ANNALIST,
Times Square,
New York City

No longer the question:

*Shall I pay one cent for another newspaper or three cents for The Evening Post?*

New York Evening Post

is now 2 cents, the same price as all other New York newspapers.

Was 3 Cents—Now 2 Cents

*Order from your newsdealer*

# *The Woman Voter*

## Constitutional Amendments That Failed—The "Solid South" and the Reasons for It—Why Republicanism is Dead There.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH ARTICLE.—THE "SOLID SOUTH" EXPLAINED TO HER.**

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"A Constitutional amendment," said the Lawyer, "must get the votes of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House in order to be submitted to the States. It does not become a part of the Constitution unless three-fourths of the States ratify it. At present it takes thirty-six States to ratify a Constitutional amendment."

"They ratify it through the Legislatures, I know—or can they ratify it by popular vote?" said the College Woman, struck with a sudden thought.

"They have to ratify or reject it through the Legislatures," answered the Lawyer. "There is nothing, of course, to prevent the Legislature in any State from calling for a popular vote on the amendment, to see how the people stand on the question; but they are not bound to ratify the amendment because the people have voted that way.

"In saying that the States have to do their ratifying or rejecting through the Legislatures, I should make this qualification: If Congress distrusts the Legislatures for any reason, it can call State conventions for the purpose of passing on the amendment it is submitting. But Congress never does that, and the provision is an unused muscle of the Constitution."

"I have heard it said that no Constitutional amendment which is submitted by two-thirds of Congress has ever failed to be ratified by the States," said the College Woman. "Is that true?"

"It is not," returned the Lawyer. "There have been a number of amendments which Congress passed and which the States rejected. When the first Congress met, it was found that the Constitution was defective in that it contained no Bill of Rights. Madison, the leader of the House, prepared twelve amendments covering the deficiency, and Congress passed them by the necessary two-thirds vote; but the States rejected two of them. One of the rejected amendments would have given the people a larger representation in Congress, and the other was intended to prevent Congress from raising its own salary before the expiration of its term. The ten that were ratified established the rights of the people, freedom of speech, of the press, the right to bear arms, and so on.

"The most interesting case of a rejected Constitutional amendment was that of the proposed Thirteenth Amendment, which was passed by two-thirds of both houses in 1861. I noticed that some of you raised your eyebrows when I said a while back that the Republican Party was not an abolition party. It was not, however, and the South forced it to become an abolition party by seceding from the Union. The Republican Party was formed not to abolish slavery, but to keep it from spreading into the Territories, which would ultimately become States.

"It elected Lincoln President in 1860, and in the following Winter, just before the outbreak of the War of Secession, the House of Representatives passed a Constitutional amendment which would have made slavery perpetual. It provided that 'no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish, or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.' This proposed Thirteenth Amendment passed the House, in which the Republicans were in the majority, by a vote of 133 to 65. It is only fair to say, though, that the sixty-five negative votes were all cast by insurgent Republicans. But the amendment was drafted by the Republican leaders, and when it reached the Senate it received the votes of thirteen out of the twenty-five Republican Senators, and was adopted by a vote of 24 to 12, which was exactly the two-thirds necessary.

"It was ratified by only two States, Maryland and Ohio. Some States never acted on it at all. The war came along and made an immense difference in the point of view. At the close of the war a Thirteenth Amendment was adopted, one that was also proposed by Republican leaders and passed by Republican votes, but it was somewhat different from the one they had proposed in 1861. It provided that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'"

"That doesn't say anything about giving the negroes the right to vote," said Anna. "I thought that was what the Thirteenth Amendment provided."

"No, the Fifteenth Amendment provided that," said the Lawyer. "There were three war amendments. The Thirteenth abolished slavery, the Fourteenth created citizenship in the United States—strange to say, before that time we had only been citizens of the State in which we lived—and prohibited the States from depriving citizens of the United States of their rights. Of course that was designed primarily to protect the negro, but it actually went much further, and, by creating citizenship in the United States and taking its citizens under its protection as against the States, it took a long step in making this country a nation instead of a confederation of States. The Fifteenth Amendment gave the negro the vote."

"Which doesn't seem to have done him much good," remarked Tom, blithely.

"It has failed completely," replied the Lawyer, "and that is a very good proof that there are some things the nation can't do; that it can't compel the States to accept citizens they are determined not to accept. The negro votes in most States, but he would have voted in those States without any Constitutional amendment. The amendment was designed to force his vote upon the minority States, which didn't want him to vote; and he doesn't vote there. At least, not in proportion to his numbers. In most Southern States an educated and property owning minority of the negroes is allowed to vote—a very small minority—but still there are probably no States in which no negroes vote."

"So the amendment has had that much effect," suggested Tom.

"No," said the Lawyer. "For the educated property-owning minority of the negroes would have been allowed to vote in those States anyhow. The amendment has had no effect of any kind except a political and social effect. The social effect was to create lawlessness in the Southern States, to bring up a generation of young men in the conviction that law was to be despised and that a negro had no rights, and to replace the old relations of confidence between the races by a hatred that was long in dying down. Lynching was not a Southern vice before the futile attempt to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment put the Ku-Klux virus in the Southern blood. It is bad business for legislators to play with great elemental forces that they don't understand, and worse business for one community to force its standards on another. It is not merely that it can't be done. If that were all, the harm would be negligible. It can't be done, but something else can be done, something that will leave its dark stain on generations to come. It can't be done, but it doesn't leave things where they were before.

"Then there was the political effect. That was to create the Solid South."

"That means, doesn't it," propounded Anna, "that the Southern States always vote the Democratic ticket?"

"Well, it means a little more than that," put in the ex-Congressman. "It means that there is practically only one party in the South. It means that a whole section of the Union votes for President and Congress without regard to the issues. It means that, while all the rest of the Union is dividing according to the issues of the day, the South remains in its corner of the country a dead, inert mass politically, casting its solid vote always the same way. A Southern man may believe in all the principles of the Republican Party, but he votes the Democratic ticket just the same. He votes it even though he wishes for the success of the Republican ticket, and even though he believes that a Democratic victory will injure his pocketbook. The Solid South is an anachronism and a deplorable thing. I don't mean that it is deplorable that a section of the Union should vote the Democratic ticket, but deplorable that it should vote any ticket without reason."

"You haven't made it clear yet how that state of affairs comes about," complained Anna.

"Why, it came about, as I told you," said the Lawyer, "through the attempt of Congress to ram negro suffrage down the South's throat when the South didn't want the negro to vote. Negro suffrage meant government by negroes, either in whole or in part; and the negroes proceeded at once to give a frightful example of what negro government meant. It was plain that if it went far enough it would mean the extinction of civilization, the reduction of at least a part of the South to the condition of Hayti. In South Carolina the growing resemblance to Hayti, within eight years after negro government had been installed, was already distinctly discernible.

"So, in this moment of peril to civilization itself, Southern white men stood together to save it and themselves. The Democratic Party was their instrument in this great fight, and, therefore, it became a mark of racial treason to belong to any other party. In the presence of a peril to home, country, and race itself all other questions disappeared; and a Southern man cared not a whit whether the Democratic Party represented his general political convictions. He belonged to it because he must belong to it. He might be a protectionist, and the Democratic platform might declare for a tariff for revenue only; he might even think that his business would be ruined if the Democrats carried that platform into effect; but no matter, he must stand by his family, his home, his race, and vote the Democratic ticket just the same."

"But there isn't any peril of negro domination now," said Tom. "All that is in the past. Why doesn't the South gradually break up into parties, the same as the rest of the Union does?"

"The most thoughtful Southerners wish it would," responded the Lawyer. "The present system is bad for them. If a corrupt gang seizes hold of the Democratic Party in any Southern State, or if an unrepresentative set of mossbacks rule it, it is much harder to oust them than it would be in the North. In the North, if we couldn't fire out the gang by working within the party, we would vote the opposition ticket and smash them at the polls. The South can't do that; if it can't overcome the objectionable element by a fight within the party, it has got to grin and bear it.

"There have been efforts to create the two-party feeling in the South. It is true, as you say, that negro domination no longer menaces them. But the trouble is this: During the years when it did menace them, the feeling on the subject was of fierce intensity. A man was a racial traitor if he voted the Republican ticket; that was the feeling. In many places, to become a Republican was to bid good-bye to good society and the respect of one's neighbors. Even in places where the feeling was not so strong, to be a Republican was regarded as an exhibition of eccentricity, of not being just like other people. (I am not speaking, of course, of the border States.)

"Now, remember that the present generation was born when that feeling was at its height; that it grew up under the influence of that feeling. The Southern man of thirty or forty hasn't any of that old fierce hatred of his Republican neighbor, as a traitor to his race, as a man who was doing what he could to bring unnamable woes upon his home and community; that's all gone. But he was brought up in the feeling that a Republican, unless a Northern man, was somehow outside the pale.

"He lives in a society in which all his intellectual and social equals are Democrats, and where they all have that feeling of amused surprise when they hear that some otherwise irreproachable acquaintance is so eccentric as to be a Republican. I use the words in no snobbish sense; what I am saying applies to the mechanic as well as to the employer, and perhaps a little more.

"You can see how difficult it must be to start a Republican Party in the South. Southern Republicans tried the experiment of dissociating themselves entirely from the negroes, who had hitherto been the majority of their party; they formed a separate organization, and then they waited for an inrush of Democrats, who, they thought, had been waiting longingly for the time when they could have 'two white men's parties' in the South. The rush didn't come. The Southern Democrat gazed with surprised amusement at the waiting white Republicans and the discomfited black Republicans, and the sight merely excited him to mirth. He dubbed the two parties 'the Lily Whites' and 'the Black and Tans,' and under the fire of his laughter the movement shriveled up.

"The curse lies on the name 'Republican,' and the failure of the Lily White movement made that saliently visible. There is no use trying to build up any second party in the South while it wears that name, not because the old hatred attaches to it, but because it is unfashionable, and because to assume it brands a man as somehow a little queer. Consequently, thoughtful Southern men have tried to find some way by which the accursed name could be avoided, but without any success so far.

"The Populist movement broke into the Solid South. White men who would have died rather than call themselves Republicans had no objection to the name Populist. It carried some Southern States. But it was a class movement, and appealed mainly to farmers of a radical type. The Progressive Party offered a better chance; and in Louisiana especially it was seized on with avidity and with some prospect of success. Louisiana was burdened with a Democratic ring which couldn't be got rid of because there was no opposition ticket to vote for. John M. Parker, a leading citizen of the State, saw his chance to break up the one-party spell that binds down the South's limbs, and, beginning with his own State, to awaken her.

"He made pretty fair progress, until the decline of the Progressive Party in other States made it plain that its death was near at hand and that a wise man had better think twice before giving up his Democratic affiliations and trying the ocean in so frail a boat. The destruction of the party in 1916 finished the thing. It was too bad, for it was a fine and generous idea. Perhaps at some time in the future it may be possible to revive it in some other form; but until that happens the South will continue to be a dead weight politically on this otherwise virile and healthy Union."

"Maybe woman suffrage will make some difference when it comes about in the South," suggested Jane.

"Maybe," said the Lawyer, "though the Southern women I know are much more heartily convinced that to be a Republican is to be impossible than the men are. They'll have to undergo a remarkable change of mind in order to bring about that difference you foresee. And maybe they'll undergo it." His tone expressed deep skepticism.

*[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]*

## BRYAN TALKS TO MINISTERS.

### Attacks Liquor Interests Before Union Preachers' Meeting.

Introduced to a large gathering of clergymen as a "surprise speaker" at the Union Preachers' annual meeting in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Colonel William Jennings Bryan attacked "the liquor interests" yesterday. The speaker was applauded when he declared that he "was having the time of his life," and that he was never happier than when he was in the fight.

"I have been in a fight everywhere I ever was except when I was in war. Then I had peace," Mr. Bryan said.

"An editorial in a New York newspaper is like getting a whiff of a whisky bottle," the Commoner said, as he criticised what he called the "subsidized press of the country," and the New York papers in particular. "The New York papers are the centre of the opposition to prohibition in this country," he added. Declaring that the "initiative and referendum" proposed by the liquor interests was a fraud and a scheme to gain time and postpone the coming action on the prohibition amendment in Albany, Mr. Bryan asserted: "The liquor interests would tie every American down, bind him hand and foot, and pour liquor into him three times a day." He praised the Democratic Government at Washington for placing "the white flag of prohibition beneath the Stars and Stripes."

Referring to the law against selling liquor to soldiers, Mr. Bryan declared that the making of the country "bone dry" was freeing more slaves than the emancipation proclamation made by Lincoln. "How can we teach democracy to the world if we don't respect it in our own country?" he asked. "This is the 'western front,' and the battle is on. I am a sanguine man and hope for victory. A man has to be sanguine when he has passed through the things that I have."

The speaker said that he never had expected in his lifetime to see the victory of prohibition, but that things happened faster than he expected, adding: "I don't expect to see the entire country saloonless before I die. The three things I have prayed for are a dry country, woman's suffrage, and that when the war is over the women of the world will have a vote in making this the last war on earth."

## ARREST WIRELESS WORKER.

### Prisoner Says He Came from Germany and Helps Make Munitions.

A man who said he was Otto Mawlwitz, 31 years old, an electrical engineer, was arrested as an enemy alien Sunday night at the Pennsylvania Station by detectives of Inspector Tunney's staff after they had been informed by employes of the railroad company that the man had been tarrying around the station a considerable length of time. The detectives stated that when they approached Mawlwitz they recognized him as a man who had worked as an electrical engineer at the Sayville (L. I.) wireless plant before it was taken over by the United States Government.

According to the detectives, the man told them he had come from Philadelphia Saturday night, hoping to find a job here. He hailed from Potsdam, Germany, he said, and was a graduate of the wireless school at Hamburg. Two brothers, he said, were junior officer in the German Army. He told the detectives that on the outbreak of the war, in 1914, he was sent by the German Government to work in the German wireless plant in Japan. Following Japan's declaration of war upon Germany he was sent to the United States, and received employment at Sayville, L. I. He said he had since worked as a machinist in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Paul, and Boston. He had also worked in munition factories, he added, and had never obtained a war zone pass.

The prisoner carried a traveling bag containing clothing and a kit of machinist's tools.

## SUPERIOR QUAKER OBJECTS.

### Organizer and Only Member of Cult Asks Exemption.

George Washington Spiers, 28 years old, of 1,921 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his appeal for a deferred classification, which was passed on by the District Appeals Draft Board yesterday, asserted that he was a conscientious objector because of his membership in the "Superior Quakers."

Spiers' statement in his filed questionnaire indicated that the "Superior Quakers" were organized Jan. 1, 1900. The questioning by the local board developed that at this time Spiers is the only member of the organization, of which he claims to have been the organizer. Chairman Louis Marshall of the District Board, after going over the appeal made by Spiers, said:

"As I read the assertions of the appealing registrant he has been employed for the past nineteen years in forty-one different occupations."

Louis Watson, a West Indian, who stated that he was a friendly alien, was placed in the deferred alien class. It was decided to refer the features of this sort of case to the Provost Marshal General, the purpose being to learn whether the governing rule needs amendment.

By holding morning and afternoon sessions Thursday the District Appeals Board was enabled to dispose of 1,900 claims for deferred classification.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

APPAREL Wanted.—Job dresses, suits, sample line; cash waiting. Telephone 6501 Morningside.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BILLING MACHINE Wanted.—Moon Hopkins; none but latest model. J 824 Times Downtown.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 6909½; Poiret twill 90610, 06077; pom poms 0234, 0360, 0936; all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

BURELLA Wanted. — Andrews 6038, all shades; also Fisher Kennedy tweeds; cash. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; spot cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

CLOAKINGS Wanted. — Heavy, in Fall shades. Z 377 Times Annex.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Also jobs of Winter coats, suits, and dresses. C. C. Adler, of Adler Childs, Dayton, Ohio, will look Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on poplin, velour, and silk coats of the medium and better kind. 143 West 29th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better grade children's coats; placing orders. 120 West 36th St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on better grade of misses' coats; looking all week. 4th floor, 54 East 8th St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on coats. Call, with samples, 141 West 21st St., 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade. 109 West 28th St., 5th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles. Steiner, 48 West 35th, 8th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, narrow or wide wale; spot cash. Mirsky & Lewis. Spring 6882.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Albert, plaid gingham; spot cash. A. E., 26 Waverly Place.

DRESSES Wanted.—Southern jobber wants 500 dozen house dresses; pay cash; percales and ginghams. 1,265 Broadway, Room 716.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts Wanted.—Jobs; for cash; quantity no object. Canal 8070.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for quantity serge satins for cash. Mad. Square 6050.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity; red, yellow, light blue, black, green; all widths for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

FLANNELS Wanted. — Tan, Copenhagen, pearl gray. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av.

FURS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Kaplan, open for jobs of wolves and foxes' furs; also jobs of Hudson seal coats. Call Tuesday, from 9 o'clock on. Ben S. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaids and checks; spot cash for any quantity; submit samples with stock list. R. Kirshbaum & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—For spot delivery, Cliffside, Domino, Amoskeag, and Lancaster ginghams; also 32-inch dress ginghams. A. S. Katzenberg & Bro., Baltimore, Md.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for plaid gingham, good quality. Phone Spring 9030. M. Finkelstein.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of ginghams for spot cash. M. Kabot & Son, 309 Canal St.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Holmes 4X and 81, P. of W. 1950, American 18-26 and 28, S. and Russell 1600. Irving, Gramercy 3965.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. J F 141 Times.

KAHKI CLOTH Wanted.—Cotton, 35 or 36 inches, about 20 or 22 cents per yard; 5,000 yards. Phone Madison Square 1541.

KHAKI SHIRTINGS Wanted.—In wool and cotton mixed; can use 20 pieces. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Big jobber open for 2,000 dozen; $3.75 to $4.50 per dozen; sizes 14 to 20, 36 to 44; cash. P 159 Times.

PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

POM POMS Wanted.—Will buy any Pom Pom and Bolivias, all colors, for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

POM POMS Wanted.—Brown, taupe, plum, also silver tones, all colors, gray, Poiret. Scheer & Meyer, 105 Madison Av.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, any quantity, cash. Shapiro & Davis, Greeley 6373.

POM POMS Wanted.—American pom poms, all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; also will exchange American 6709½ navy for black. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

POPLIN Wanted.—906010, black and navy; also 11050, 13046, K 544, 15020; spot cash. Telephone Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—Quaker shade. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th St., Farragut 2477.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

POPLINS Wanted. — American or similar kind, wool velours, Spring weight, gray wool, serges, for cash. Farragut 5245.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, peking, rose, and burgundy. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar, all shades, cash. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American and P. P. L., all shades. Farragut 2406.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all high shades. Farragut 5166.

RASHANARA CREPE Wanted.—Tan, pearl gray, Copenhagen. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av.

SHEPPARD CHECK Wanted.—All wool, and high shades cheviot. Phone Gramercy 4241.

SILK GINGHAM EFFECTS Wanted.—Call, with samples, 29 West 35th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy whipcord, Buckley & Cohen 711; will pay spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted in all Spring shades for immediate or quick delivery; give colors and prices. Z 375 Times Annex.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray; call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for blue and rose; also silvertone burellas in all shades. Gramercy 6518.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, Leonard; al colors. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at wash skirts; low and medium prices; snappy styles. Call with samples Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 43 West 24th St., third floor.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at better grade. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta and cloth suits; snappy styles; placing stock orders. 21 East 28th St., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on suits, up to $12. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Large quantity Belgium blue, navy, and all other street shades; good quality only. Weisen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Crepe de chine, georgette, and washable satin, in quantity, for cash. Room 1217, 220 5th Av., between 1 and 2.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Plum and taupe, if reasonable; also striped. Phone Chelsea 4976.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for quantity of taffetas, all colors. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway; use 31st St. entrance.

TOWELS Wanted.—Huck, 16x32 or 18x36, white or colored borders, quantity; pay cash. Orchard 8109.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, Garfield, or botany; will pay cash. Madison Square 3194.

TWILL Wanted.—Poiret or Gaberdine, tan, rookie, gray. Jacob Chapman & Brother, Madison Square 2947.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy and light weight, in Fall shades; state quantity, quality, name, range number of fabric, and price. Z 376 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted. — Silvertone; will pay cash, all shades; H. & L., also American high-shade poplin. Chelsea 590.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Also silvertones and crystal cloths, in all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 85 West 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359 reindeer and Pekin for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St., Farragut 3440.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted.—American, all makes. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13020, 13040, [illegible] 11050, 13068, [illegible] spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359, 936 reindeer. Phone Madison Square 8272.

VELOURS Wanted.—Highest prices paid for K. 544, 11050, 13046; cash. Ftrr. 2357.

VOILES Wanted.—Plain, colored, and fancies, 25-26 inches wide; only interested in large quantities. The General Merchandising Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St. Export Department.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all shades and weights suitable for dresses. Call all day. Harry A. Roman & Company, 11 West 32d St.; Madison Square 6719.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—In tan, gray, and Pekin; will pay cash. Rosenberg Brothers & Brown, 15-17 West 26th St. Farragut 8047.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

AMOSKEAG fine work shirts; bath robes; large quantity; bargain prices. W 128 Times.

BROADCLOTHS and F. and H. Duv. de Laine; Spring shades. Farragut 9782.

CHECKS.—Staple novelty checks below market price. Tannebaum & May, 10 West 24th.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy, $3.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line; best ever; attractive styles; prices right; pompoms our specialty; quick deliveries. Shapiro & Davis, located 29-33 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our showroom is open daily, showing a complete line for the Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Spring, ladies' and children's; price talks; also 300 ladies' Fall coats, to close. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS. — Our showroom is open, showing complete line children's and juniors'; $2.50 up. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring line; exceptional styles; wonderful values. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Winter; a treat to the trade; children's, 6 to 14, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—See special offerings in serges, poplins, $5.75 up. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 silk plush coats to close out at a price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Winter weight (Fisken) tweed; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Winter coats, cloth and plush, will be sacrificed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Lot of assorted fancy cotton goods to close out. Greenberg, 114 East 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINES.—For sale, 10 pieces each, bisque and silver gray; very high grade quality. Telephone 5376 Farragut.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; Georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Colors, 4 thread, $1.05; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CUTTING TABLES.—First-class, 14 feet by 28 inches; 3 inches thick. Mad. Sq. 7221.

DELHI.—American 037, all colors; opening price; serge 0936 navy; 100 pieces. Madison Square 1590.

DELHI, Pakan, Tricotines at reasonable prices. Farragut 2648.

DRESSES.—We can help you overcome the extra fuel holiday added to the short and late season by putting at your service our organization and modern plant equipped to manufacture silk and serge dresses from $6 to $15; write immediately. R 91 Times.

DRESSES.—High grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close; large assortment serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—French serge; immediate delivery; $6.25. Empire Waist and Dress Co., 41 West 17th St. Chelsea 7724.

DRESSES.—Remarkable values, silks and serge, $8.75 to $12.75; immediate delivery. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Manufacturer has an accumulation of fine georgettes and satin dresses to close out. Engel, 143 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—200 serges and silks; also snappy sample suits and coats to close. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farr. 5154.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 Susquehanna silk poplins to close out. Paramount Co., 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, from $6.75 up, for immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSING SACQUES.—Jobbers-buyers, our Spring line now ready; immediate shipment; pretty and unique styles; crackerjack sellers; prices better than reasonable. Coffey Berger, 1,375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 3444.

GABARDINES AND SERGES.—Garfield's 4666 and 519; all colors. Farragut 257.

GEORGETTES.—200 pieces of white and flesh imported georgette, 40 in. wide, to be sold at a very cheap price. 423 4th Av. Tel. M. Sq. 3867.

GEORGETTE—Close out 35 pieces white and flesh, heavy quality, at $1. Z 382 Times Annex.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, $1.10; also taffetas and crepes. Seligman-Kremer, 381 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—100 pieces white, good quality, $1.07½. 7-10, Madison Square 4359.

HOSIERY.—50 cases men's silk seconds. Morehouse & Rosenhain, 253 5th Av.

JAP SILK—10 MME. white, 35 pieces; cheap. Z 387 Times Annex.

JERSEYS.—Will sell Keystone jerseys, style 1981. Simon Ginsburg & Brother, 16 West 22d St.

MACKINAWS.—6-4 American woolen cloth; 100 pieces. Blitz, 404 4th Av. 4022 Madison Square.

PANAMAS.—227, 228. S. P. A., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3452.

POPLIN.—8158 navy, $2.05; Whitman's 228 navy, tan, Pekin, $1.60; Whitman's 774 and 767 navy, $2. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—Whitman's 767, 1305, 227; Amoskeag 8158. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—6709½ navy; Pacific, 300, cotton, serge, navy. Gramercy 5695.

POPLINS.—Burella 6234, 06077, 6709½. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES. — Garfields 528, Andrews 1464, American 0936 C. C. V., coverts, poplins 8158, Amoskeag; we will not move these to our new address, 251 4th Av., on Feb. 1, therefore will sell reasonable. Levensohn-Satz, Madison Square 1265. After Feb. 1, 251 4th Av.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 54289, 11433, 519, 0936, 1210, 87, 4002, 7301, 94, C. F. L., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 3452.

SERGES.—Ten thousand yards 9-oz. worsted army serge, $1.60 net, 70 days. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—Whitman's 2272, 3; Pacifics M, F. L. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Storm, French, Mannish; all qualities and shades. Warren Woolen, 41 West 25th.

SERGES.—Andrew's 1464 and Garfield's 519; reasonable. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54289, American 6234, and Gera 9056. Phone Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

SERGES.—Gera 10715, Stevens 3850, Dunmore 0860, 0810, Wonskuk 565, Arlington 99, 106. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Navy 54289, 10650, poplins, Amoskeag 8158. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

SERGES.—American 812, 9811, 609, 258, 6055, 0936; U. S. 849, Cleveland 9204, in navy and tan; Whitman 9 and 99, 104, 1210; Juilliards 54289, 47116, 4421; Pacifics W. F. X., W. F., C. S., M. F. L., V. S. L., C. S. G., Hamilton black 4040, 3650, K. S. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, 94, 1210; Amoskeag 6301, 7614, 7120, 7002; Garfield's 519, 528; Juilliard's 54289; American 209-2, Lorraine's 2698, Stevens' 3850, U. S. 235, Gera 794, Cleveland's 2654. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—V. S. L. navy and colors, $1.35; XX 36-inch all wool navy, 75 cents; 3650 36-inch cotton warp navy, 50 cents; 36-inch Pacific French serge navy, 60 cents; Stevens men's wear 3850 navy, $2.00. Barnett, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—7301, 6002, 7002, 6120, 106, 104, S. B. G. L. 519, C. S. G. 1464, 54,289, 1210, 528, 48-48, 781, 87; poplins, in high shades. Shainberg & Schenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGE. — French Juilliards 4408, navy. Simon Agress, 1,128 Broadway. Phone Farragut 2982.

SERGES AND VELOURS in latest Spring shades; also Poiret twill. Farr. 4340.

SERGES.—7120, $1.75; 11433, $1.97½; 1464, $2. Joe Tolkan, Gramercy 1084.

SERGE.—American 0936 and Huebshmans navy serge. Farragut 2616.

SERGE.—Style 519, navy, and 11433; also style 11544, all shades. Farragut 9975.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 4408 navy, 38 pieces, $1.10 net cash. Farragut 3088.

SERGE.—Whitman's 94, $1.45 net. Farragut 602.

SERGES.—Hamilton 1855 navy, also colors. Madison Square 7295.

SILKS.—Jap habutais and satins, below market; immediate delivery. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Sq. 7598.

SILK DRESSES.—On hand, popular priced. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Job of 150 skirts, consisting mostly of serges, poplins, and some mixtures; will sell at $1.50 net. Samuel Cohen, 120 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour checks and plaids, $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—American Woolen poplin skirts and serges, all wool, latest colors. Manhattan Skirt Co., 1,160 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Exceptionally attractive serges, $2.25. Rich Skirt Co., 153 West 27th St.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobs to close. B. Markin, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, $7.90 net; other good values, regulars and stouts; also coats. Joseph Schwartz, 127 West 20th.

SUITS, COATS.—Snappy Spring line; exceptional styles and values. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st St.

SUITS, COATS.—Discarded Spring samples forge silk dresses cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS, colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, GEORGETTES, CREPE DE Chines, and Crepe Meteors.—All colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETAS, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.07½; georgettes to match at $1.15. Seville & Jonas, 47 East 29th St. Mad. Sq. 1947.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, immediate delivery, $1 and up. D. Trevas, 469 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 7527.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TWILL.—Twenty thousand yards of 28-inch 6½-ounce bleached twill, navy; standard goods; no dealers. R 45 Times.

VEILINGS.—650 pieces, dotted and plain; staple colors. Goldwater Bros., 12 West 21st St.

VELOURS, POPLINS. — Stevens 4281, Pacific H. P., Whitman 767, 228; also all wool and cotton warp chiffon Panamas. Gramercy 2991.

VELOURS.—American 0360, high shades—Duvet Delaine 7575, Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS.—American 0360; also Whitman's serges. Phone 5442 Farragut.

VELOUR.—Stevens' Spring velour for sale, al: shades. Farragut 2347.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all colors. Phone Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

VELOURS.—K 544 black, tweeds. Gramercy 816, 9 to 10, or after 12.

VELVETEENS.—Lot 24-inch and 27-inch Worrall dye velveteens to close out at a sacrifice. 401 4th Av., 8th floor. Phone Madison Square 3798.

WAISTS.—Embroidered crepe de chine, satin striped tub silks; 10 styles in stock at $18 per dozen; for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine at $18 a dozen; cut very full; well made; latest styles; best values in city. Superba Waist Co., 279 5th Av.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; ivory, flesh; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

WOOL CREPES.—Juilliards 3904, 40-inch; mostly black and navy. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th.

YARNS and Knitting Worsteds in all colors; immediate deliveries. Wool Novelty Co., Inc., 47-49 Greene St., New York. Phone 1646 Canal.

YARNS.—Olive drab, worsted mixture yarns, retail; immediate delivery. Roscoe Worsted Mills, 215 4th Av., Room 1705. Stuyvesant 1613.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

### Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Large waist manufacturer desires contractors on fine silk waists; good opportunity; steady work. G. C. 278 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors on better silk and wool jerseys, submit samples between 8-10 A. M. only, 5th floor, 19 West 24th St. Take freight elevator only.

### Help Wanted.

SALESMAN to handle side line of men's pocketbooks, brief cases, for New Jersey and up-State; commission. Z 378 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to carry a select side line of ladies' pocketbooks and belts; all territory; commission only. R 55 Times.

SALESMEN experienced in silk skirts; any territory; commission basis only. R 89 Times.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Experienced, to carry children's shoes as side line; commission. Apply American Novelty Works, 128 East 16th St.

### Situations Wanted.

WOOLEN SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, well acquainted cloak, suit, dress trade, desires connection. A 570 Times Harlem.

### Show New English Hats Here.

Woven raffia straw shapes, in grass green with flexible bodies and fringed edgings, and also in white in medium roll brim sailors and high crowns, are shown here by the local representative of a London hat manufacturer. For dress wear, large leghorn shapes with maline crowns are being shown, as are large shapes of crin (horsehair) in duck blue, also black tulle combined with Chantilly lace in small and large shapes. Some are trimmed with oxidized bugle trimming. A few tissue tinsel cloth hats are seen in large shapes, trimmed with small flowers and ribbons. Many lace veils are used as trimmings also, being draped over the entire hat and hanging down the back.

⁂

### Interchange Bureau Successful.

The January bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association tells of the success that is being met by the credit interchange bureau of that organization. In part, it says: "The bureau began operations on Aug. 27, 1917, serving the group composed of the paint, oil, and varnish houses and their allied lines, to the number of 37. On Jan. 9 the bureau began serving a new group composed of houses engaged in the iron, steel, and hardware industries. As a further indication of the success of the bureau, attention is called to the number of inquiries received and reports issued, to wit: Received to date, 1,439; original reports furnished, 1,102, and reciprocal reports furnished, 4,735. The high standard of efficiency attained by the bureau is attested by the enthusiasm of the members and the many expressions of commendation which they have given it."

⁂

### Will Give Up Hotel Displays.

Though manufacturers who took accommodations in the hotels yesterday and a week ago found that buyers came and placed business in the temporary showrooms, many feel that they would do just as well without incurring this additional expense. "If we did not come here Mondays," said one manufacturer, "the buyers would come to us in our regular showrooms Tuesdays and we would get their patronage just the same. I now feel, also, that by opening here on Mondays we are violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the fuel conservation order, and I shall discontinue it for that reason if for no other."

⁂

### Fur Buyers Gather Here.

Representative buyers from France, England, Canada, and various parts of the United States are now in this city to attend the annual Winter fur sale that begins in the Masonic Temple today at 10 A. M. Among the foreign buyers are L. Glickaman of the Maison Calodet and M. Goetze of Goetze Freres, both of Paris, and E. Weingreen, A. L. Goodman, and M. Harris of London. Mr. Weingreen will represent several important English firms at the sale. The rush of buyers yesterday resulted in one of the busiest days ever seen at the warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which is conducting the sale. All business was done strictly in accordance with the rulings of the Fuel Administration. The lack of heat was no hardship to the buyers present, however, as the nature of their business requires many of them to work in unheated places all Winter.

⁂

### Britain Fixes Goatskin Prices.

The British War Office has taken possession of all raw goatskins in stock or imported into the United Kingdom after Jan. 18, according to a recent cablegram from the American Consul General in London. A further order forbids the sale or delivery without a permit of any raw goatskins at prices exceeding schedule prices, which are in part as follows: Indian skins, 40d to 52d a skin; wet salted Indian skins, 37d to 54d a skin; South African, 28d to 32d a pound; light, 32½d to 35½d; extra light, 29 to 31 kids; West Africans, 31d to 33d a pound. All other skins are to be sold at prices not exceeding the basis given above.

⁂

### Silks Best for Spring.

"I find silk weaves of various sorts," said a local manufacturer of dresses for women, yesterday, "to be more popular for Spring than ever before. Unquestionably it is going to be a strong silk season, unless there is a very radical change in the near future. Silk gingham dresses have been very much in demand on the part of buyers from practically all sections. In sports clothes, too, silk fabrics are more sought than anything else. Silk jersey is perhaps the most popular for this purpose. The chief function of wool this year, I think, is for trimming. I have found those of my lines which have been treated this way to be the best sellers thus far."

⁂

### Hoping Shutdowns May Do Good.

There is a great deal of speculation among cloak and suit manufacturers of this city as to how much the Monday shutdowns will improve transportation conditions. One manufacturer tells of having shipped an assortment of coats to a customer out in Pennsylvania which did not arrive until four weeks after it had left this city. The order was a rush one wanted within the week, and the merchandise was of no use to the retailer when it finally did arrive. "Such conditions as these," said this manufacturer, "are deplorable, even in wartimes, and I hope our shutdown one day a week will improve things in the freight situation as well as in the coal supply as Dr. Garfield assures us that it will. If it does, we will feel that our sacrifice has not been useless."

⁂

### Does Not Apply to Americans.

The recent order of the British Government prohibiting the sending of remittances or subscribing to loans and issues of capital outside the United Kingdom is not to be applied to American citizens residing in Great Britain. According to the American Consul General in London, the Treasury has ruled as follows: "The Treasury is prepared to deal with all applications from American citizens resident in this country for leave to remit money to the United States for purposes prohibited on lines laid down in the order in question."

## BUSINESS RECORDS.

### In Town.

JULES ALTMAN, dealer in men's furnishings at 30 East Twenty-third Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: See E. W. System, $500; Moe Solomon, $250, and Max S. Weinberg, $50. Liabilities said to be $10,000 and assets $3,000. Judge Manton has appointed Lester B. Freeman receiver, in $1,500 bond.

STAR CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, of 228 Canal Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: The Mansfield Company, $110; Mason Au & Mogenheimer Confectionery Manufacturing Company, $111, and Sweets Company of America, $219. An assignment was also made to Julius J. Klein.

THE KEYSTONE PRESS, of 727 Seventh Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Central Card and Paper Company, $363; Atwood Bindery Company, $10, and Bernard J. Zippert, $400. Judge Manton has appointed Joseph P. Morrissey receiver, in $150 bond.

GAITANO ORTALE, a merchant, at 773 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,036 and assets of $500.

EVANGELINE I. BORDNER, a teacher, at 1 Northern Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $938 and no assets.

ALDO S. PIATTELLI, an artist, at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,388 and no assets.

SHEER-BERNSTEIN ENTERPRISES, motion pictures, at 1,604 Broadway, has assigned to Moses H. Rothstein. Montrose M. Bernstein is secretary of the company, which was incorporated in 1917.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

#### In New York County.

Amounts of $100 or over.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burker, Regina—I. Dunst | $1,342.97 |
| Bernstein, Bernard—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Co. | 236.85 |
| Blessing, Annette, and Daniel W. Steele, Jr.—Bronx Nat. Bank | 559.37 |
| Chaike, Ion T. and Genevieve K.—H. Schaeffer | 163.18 |
| Cavinato, Mary, adm.—A. Piccirilli, costs | 127.95 |
| Dunne, Vincent L.—E. V. Harman | 138.75 |
| De Stackelberg, Louise—F. E. Lindemann | 947.62 |
| Cunningham, James V.—F. Forman | 138.33 |
| Fischman & Nathanson—J. Deiter | 300.00 |
| Fennell, Mary—S. Montague et al | 505.93 |
| Furlong, Alice—International Fidelity Ins. Co. | 275.83 |
| Goldberg, Jack, or Joseph—R. P. Archibald | 1,133.18 |
| Gibson Const. Co.—City of N. Y. | 184.09 |
| Goodman, John—Same | 443.85 |
| Heye, Blanche A. W.—J. Robb et al | 731.68 |
| Johnson, Mary—Louis Cohn's Times Building Theatre Ticket Office | 248.88 |
| Kaufman, Joseph—Wilson & Co. | 287.64 |
| Kineticartoon Corp.—A. Rothstein | 5,895.31 |
| Patterson, Arthur—R. J. Simes, costs | 109.07 |
| Rasmussen, Lawitz—Hudson Valley Dairy Co. | 350.65 |
| Raphael, Samuel H., and President Construction Co.—J. F. Trainor | 244.77 |
| Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—Bronx Nat. Bk. | 864.20 |
| White, Wallace P.—E. J. Moloughney | 398.00 |
| Woodruff, John S.—M. P. Murphy | 2,893.15 |

#### In Bronx County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burns, George J.—E. O. Smith | $195.36 |
| Campbell, William—A. E. Munson | 41.72 |
| Coucci, Raffaele—Nat. Metal Bead Co. | 29.44 |
| Dakin, Caroline—Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum | 81.20 |
| Friedlander, Annie—M. Cohen | 99.75 |
| Grotheer, Effie May—Supreme Council, Loyal Association | 25.26 |
| Hyland, William J.—P. Colford | 62.72 |
| Keegan, Katherine—A. E. Munson | 146.29 |
| Latta, Alonzo W.—Douglas Bros. Hardware Co. | 18.43 |
| Prager, Martha—J. Abrams et al | 164.95 |
| Robitzek, Gustave—J. Schreiber | 96.83 |
| Whitman, John C.—H. Quattlander | 39.92 |
| Hassett, Edmund J.—A. A. Darragh | 342.91 |
| Sheinberg, Samuel—S. Scheer | 57.72 |

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

#### In New York County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sosa, Joseph—J. W. Taylor, Oct. 12, 1907 | $10,100 |
| Zimmerman, Thomas L., Jr., and Arthur Johns—J. J. Schwebel, Jan. 22, 1918, vacated | 712.50 |

AMERICAN GIRL COATS for CHILDREN and JUNIORS

For trim and dainty models, original style features, smart fabrics, good workmanship and good value, see the new spring line of American Girl Coats at our showrooms.

*For Children and Juniors*

H. Goldwater & Co.,
36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

Mary's Dresses

A WIDE choice of carefully selected styles for girls, young women and women who want to appear young. Unusual values in Silks $7.50 up, all wool serges $7.50 up, Cottons $2.50 up. See them in Mary's showroom.

Henry Hunvald
115 West 27th St., New York.

S&S
BELTS
for Women and Children
"S. & S." present more distinctive Novelties this year than ever before.
Staples at Lowest Prices!
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"The BELT HOUSE of New York"
49-53 E 21st St. New York City

S. & W. Dress Co.
15 East 26th St.

SILK and SERGE
DRESSES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
$6.75 AND UP.
PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St.

PERL MARK DRESSES
In Silks and Serges
$12.75 to $22.50
Immediate Delivery from Stock
MARK PERLMAN
25-29 West 31st Str. New York

The Most Elastic Contract On Record!

A noteworthy feature about my contract is this:—It expires when *you* say so; there is no binding clause *expressed* or *implied*.

Please contrast this form of contract with the "tied-up-tight" obligation that characterizes most financial transactions.

Furthermore, The usual exasperating "red tape" finds no place in our office. My terms are reasonable and the strictest confidence is observed.

Universal Discount Co.

100 Fifth Ave., New York City

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors | Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 8653

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

American Substitute for "Bread Wages."
Article showing how wage bonuses are adjusted to the cost of living, in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

$2.25

SILK WAISTS

EXCLUSIVELY

We Are Known For Our Wonderful Values.

ALPHRA WAIST CO.
29 West 35th St.

Large Stock Always on Hand for Immediate Delivery

$2.25

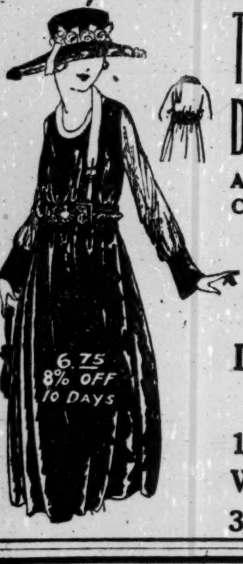
Rosebud Silk Dresses of Economy Foulard

will be a feature of many dress departments this spring. Economy Foulard is a silk and cotton fabric with every appearance of silk, but far less expensive. Also Taffetas, Georgettes and Silk Foulards $6.75 to $16.50. Can be seen only in the Rosebud showrooms.

Made by the
ROSEBUD ANNEX
37 West 26th St., New York
(Rosebud Mfg. Co.)

Monarch Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profits
MONARCH DRESSES are better than ever. Monarch prices are lower than ever. See the line to-day.
Monarch Dress Co.,
6 W. 32d St., New York



TAFFETA DRESSES
ALL COLORS
TIP TOP DRESS CO.
134 WEST 37th

Home of Progress
The House Exceptional
for
Cotton Fabrics of Merit
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Showing Complete Spring Line of
DRESSES WAISTS
Stock on hand for immediate delivery

ITZKOWITZ BROS., INC.
SKIRTS
SEE OUR SPECIAL TAFFETA SKIRT No. 500 at 3.75 NET.
OUR SPRING LINE OF NEWEST MATERIALS NOW READY. WIDE RANGE OF PRICES.
345 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 24th St.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; Mr. Glas, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,150 Broadway; Longacre.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway; Herald Square.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahonow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen, dress goods, linings, silks; B. Davison, merchandise manager; 1,150 Broadway; Woodward.

ATLANTIC, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; I. Washer, rugs, ladies' apparel, neckwear; 72 Madison Av.

ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; S. J. Boley, general mdse.; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's, children's wear; 53 W. 14th.

BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. Michelson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. McArthur, coats, suits, millinery; R. B. Cease, basement; R. J. Carpenter, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Robt. Alard, millinery, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; H. T. Bingham, dry goods, notions, women's furnishings; 116 W. 32d; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss S. Ludwig, Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss H. Myers, silk waists; F. R. Fuller, A. Chandler, furs; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kane, Miss McCarthy, children's wash dresses; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Clapp & Tilton; F. N. Clapp, millinery; Cumberland.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. O. Donnell, tailored suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. D. Smith, general merchandise; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Miss Bart, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; R. Hunting, misses' coats; A. C. Smith, misses' dresses; Mr. Minshill, corsets; Miss J. Griffin, women's silk, cotton, woolen waists, sweaters; Miss M. Mitchell, Miss R. Reddington, misses' waists, sweaters; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; W. Silberman, dresses, (basement;) Miss G. Williams, Miss L. Peck, misses' underwear, petticoats, bathrobes; Miss F. Koleski, neckwear; Miss E. Jansen, toilet goods; Miss M. Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Sweeney, gowns, dresses; W. Tripp, bathing suits, women's skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; J. F. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; H. Rafield, girls', juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Cohen, basement jobs coats, suits, dresses; Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's;" J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Butler's; S. E. Solomon, millinery; 402 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CARBONDALE, Penn.—Reese Bros.; E. R. Reese, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Boyd, waists; Grand.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—The Boston Store; H. Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Boettke, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; P. Shatz, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz & Co.; R. Schwartz, women's ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; I. C. Sieving, toilet goods; 1,150 B'way; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; G. F. Williams, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Lamm & Co.; A. H. Lamm, woolens; 215 4th Av., Room 1905.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. W. Popper, coats, suits, waists; Miss Dixon, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. Chambers, bath robes, kimonos, house dresses, children's dresses; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—George Bernard; G. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, gloves, trunks, bags; J. H. Rubel, furn. goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, women's sweaters, house dresses; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; Miss C. Tiernan, basement muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses, infants' wear; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy art goods; R. A. Hawker, trunks, bags, suitcases; T. G. Molinelli, women's dress trimmings, laces, neckwear, ribbons, embroideries; H. C. Koch, millinery; A. C. Berwanger, Miss M. Hannerty, women's Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; C. T. Ray, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear, men's furnishing goods; A. H. Goldberg, basement jobs Spring women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; Mr. Mitchell, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists; Mr. Kahn, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; W. Wiggins, silks, dress goods; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—H. A. Seinsheimer Co.; H. A. Seinsheimer, woolens; 215 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manley, coats, suits; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 692 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; E. B. Barney, silks, dress goods, basement; Miss Demming, laces, neckwear, basement; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Kay, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss Vincent, silk and cotton waists; Mr. Kaplan, jobs of fox and wolves' furs, Hudson seal coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—J. Block & Co.; S. Block, E. Goldman, trimmings; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Stein, silks, dress goods, basement; A. Moskovitz, jobs muslin underwear, waists, basement; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Golden Rule; S. H. Vaughen, general merchandise; Bristol.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; C. Cohen, L. Bornheim, ready-to-wear; Martinique.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. Evans, coats, dresses; Miss K. Judge, children's ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lace Novelty & Ready-to-Wear Shop; Miss S. Barlenbrock, coats, suits, dresses, waists; McAlpin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; Mr. Melancon, coats and suits; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Morehouse, Martens Co.; Miss A. Ayers, waists; Miss M. Donovan, hosiery, gloves, knit goods; 1,170 Broadway; Imperial.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; F. Hirsch, notions; 19 East 24th.

DAVENPORT.—Harnet & Von Maur; Miss N. T. Murphy, ready-to-wear, laces; 1,133 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. Kell, millinery; N. Carrigan, representing; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON—Adler & Childs; C. P. Adler, coats, suits, dresses, jobs Winter suits, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.; R. Wolber, dress goods, silks; 3 West 29th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Bros. Co.; H. J. McCarthy, coats, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris, Emery Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, knit underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; L. Oransky, gentlemen's furnishings, silks, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, boys' clothing; D. Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss M. McKinley, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, laces, hdkfs., white goods; 43 Leonard.

DOUGLAS, Wyo.—Golden Rule; R. Gentle, general merchandise; Bristol.

EL PASO, Texas—I. Laskin & Bros.; I. Laskin, general mdse.; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman Spring Dry Goods Co.; C. S. Simkins, domestics, dress goods, silks, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, coats, suits; Miss Oswald, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Kaufman Bros. & Co.; women's ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; F. L. Warren, housefurnishing goods; 105 Grand; Navarre.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks; Cumberland.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Roth D. G. Co.; E. N. Roth, dry goods; Hargrave.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss R. Wagoner, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss N. Honan, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss B. Jacobs, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; G. M. Shea, victrolas; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. Horan, corsets, infants' wear, underwear; 116 W. 32d.

JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; K. F. Walker, clothing, furn. goods; 351 4th Av.; Breslin.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abraham Bigelow Co.; F. E. Bigelow, coats, suits; Miss A. Morgan, dresses, skirts; Prince George.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schoenfeld Merc. Co.; E. V. Schoenfeld, jobs Winter suits, coats, dresses, waists; 339 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. R. T. Levy, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, millinery; 43 Leonard; Gregorian.

LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.

LANSING—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, gen'l mdse.; Mrs. I. M. Groak, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. W. Knapp, infants' wear. 120 West 32d.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—S. Loeb, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak and Suit Co.; B. B. Fishman, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Hanna, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Carlos Grana, felt, straw hats, white shirtings, sail cloth, hdkfs., pocket knives; 2d floor, 31 B'way.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—I. Bacharach, dry goods; Flanders.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Innes, Bullene & Hockman; H. B. Bullene, coats, suits, muslin underwear, hosiery, knit goods; 220 5th Av.

LEWISTON, Mon.—Golden Rule; J. H. Akins, general merchandise; Bristol.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; W. C. Mercer, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.; McAlpin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; G. Blass, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LIVINGSTON, Mon.—Golden Rule; J. N. McCracken, general merchandise; Bristol.

LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; M. A. Milbach, laces; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Meyer, Siegel & Co.; Miss L. Bremner, millinery; 303 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; D. G. Osborne, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; G. J. Waechter, silks; 220 5th Av.

LUCILLE, W. Va.—G. Kehn, dry goods; McAlpin.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; G. Jones, knit underwear, ribbons; 1,133 B'way.

MEMPHIS—Levy & Greif; D. Greif, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Aberdeen.

MEMPHIS—J. Summerfield, millinery; J. MIDDLETOWN, Ohio.—"Hirsch's;" E. Hirsch, dresses, skirts, waists, Room 1013; 1,150 Broadway.

MILES CITY, Mon.—Golden Rule; W. P. Cresap, general merchandise; Bristol.

MILWAUKEE—Gerretson Co.; G. A. Robinson, dress goods, silks; Broztell.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; W. L. Rowse, notions, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,133 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; A. Voss, Miss Miller, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 364 5th Av.
Summerfield, Jr., ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. C. Russell, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammell D. G. Co.; L. Levy, toys, umbrellas; 1,150 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; M. Scheuer, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

MONTROSE, Col.—A. M. Harris; Mrs. A. M. Harris, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

NEWARK, N. J.—H. Kenarck, Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts; B'way Central.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; B. T. Shuman, coats, suits, waists; P. J. Foy, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; C. C. Alsop, women's ready-to-wear, laces; 1,270 B'way.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelon & Co.; W. J. Donelon, general mdse.; J. T. Lamb, coats, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 East 23d.

PADUCAH, Ky.—The Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, jobs Winter broadcloth, serge suits; 1,133 Broadway.

PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Ricke & Co.; J. C. Ricke, carpets; 404 4th Av.

PAWNEE, Okla.—Marx Bros.; M. Marx, women's dresses, waists, skirts, Room 1013; 1,150 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—M. J. Federman; J. G. Federman, coats and suits; 72 Madison Av.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Miss Baker, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werman, Spring coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Brothers & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Bernstein, Baum, Cravis & Co.; L. S. Baum, suitings; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs Winter coats; Miss Weiss, Spring waists, underwear; Mr. Kamholz, Spring dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werman, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, skirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Epstein Bros.; M. Epstein, trimmings; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. B. Lerner, waists; B'way and 32d.

PHILIPSBURG, Mont.—Golden Rule; R. J. Valiton, general mdse.; Bristol.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. H. Black, corsets, infants' wear, women's underwear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, coats; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Smit-Lewis Co.; Mr. Smit, serge dresses, children's coats; Miss Simon, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; G. Wolk, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear garments; 404 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Allen & Co.; W. C. Allen, woolen, piece goods; Algonquin.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; A. E. Staples, ribbons, laces, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; J. B. Wolf, silks; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, hdkfs., ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 230 5th Av.

RENO, Nev.—Gray, Reid, Wright Co.; R. Perry, coats, suits; B. Moorish, domestics, basement; 44 East 23d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn Co.; J. Gottfried, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; J. F. Wohl, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.; Latham.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—L. S. McCabe & Co.; Miss H. Laporte, millinery; Miss F. B. Rendle, coats, suits, waists; 44 East 23d.

ROME—J. Kuttner Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, ready-to-wear; Martinique.

ROME—J. Kuttner & Co.; I. May, piece goods, clothing, underwear; Room 716, 366 B'way.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; Miss E. A. Nellan, silks; 1,170 B'way.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Saginaw Silk Garment Co.; Miss M. O'Brien, designer; Holland House.

SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; Miss E. A. Neilon, silks; 1,170 B'way.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution; Miss B. Dewey, millinery; 60 Worth.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; J. L. Richards, crockery; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffatt Co.; W. Fleming, umbrellas; 114 5th Av.; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. Treganowen, neckwear, laces, hdkfs.; 50 Union Square.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Carithers & Forsyth; W. R. Carithers, ladies' ready-to-wear; 22 West 21st.

SANTA ROSA—Carithers & Forsythe; Mr. Carithers, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 29 West 21st.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Carl Co.; C. W. Carl, dry goods; Gregorian.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss E. Quay, laces, veilings, neckwear; Miss M. Brandt, infants' wear; Breslin.

SEATTLE—The Rhodes Co.; Miss V. Thornquest, children's, juniors', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Designers; D. Friedman, ladies' tailored coats; Longacre.

SPOKANE—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; J. S. Heintzelman, gen'l mdse., basement; 120 West 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; C. A. Steiger, dry goods; 105 Grand; Breslin.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; T. R. Wall, hosiery, corsets, laces, underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Geisel, millinery; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks, dress goods, linings; 120 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, jobs muslin underwear, waists, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, ready-to-wear; T. D. Page, dresses, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; L. Strauss, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; F. Vilender, furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. Jennings, hosiery, gloves; 320 B'way.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; L. Strauss, women's muslin underwear, children's coats, sweaters; 1,261 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, hosiery, underwear; 395 B'way.

SUFFOLK, Va.—Fashion Shop; Miss S. Lamb, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 320 B'way.

TACOMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; J. Thompson, furn. goods; E. G. Fincham, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; W. Maybock, knit underwear, clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th; Collingwood.

TEXARKANA, Ark.—M. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Mr. Garrison, jewelry, silverware, drugs, leather goods; Mr. Steinmetz, handkerchiefs, embroideries, laces, trimmings, neckwear, veiling, ribbons; Miss Lewen, waists, petticoats, kimonos, house dresses; 116 W. 32d.

TOPEKA—Pelletier Stores Co.; Miss M. Griffith, underwear, corsets, negligees, infants' wear; 120 West 32d.

UTICA, N. Y.—Brandegee, Kincaid & Co.; F. W. Kincaid, woolens; 215 4th Av., Room 2007.

VICTORIA, Texas—A. & S. Levy; J. Levy, dresses, skirts, waists, Room 1013; 1,150

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohen-Hinkle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Drake, ready-to-wear, infants', children's wear; Miss A. Bristow, muslin underwear, waists, negligees; Miss R. Granberg, millinery; M. Crueson, housefurn. goods, china; T. J. Ring, dry goods, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; C. A. Schaefer, laces, embroideries, neckwear, hdkfs., veilings, ribbons, art needlework, drug sundries; L. De Witt, bargain basement; 1,239 Broadway.
Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.; M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Wallick.

WATERBURY—Ohrbach Stores Co.; S. Fried, ready-to-wear; 143 East 14th.

WILKES-BARRE—Justin Bergman; Miss Smith, house dresses, dressing sacques, kimonos, cotton petticoats; J. Bergman, children's wash dresses, sunbonnets, silk, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Ohrbach Stores Co.; Miss L. Meyers, cloaks, suits, gowns; 143 East 14th.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—S. & B. Solomon; B. Solomon, notions, furn. goods; Imperial.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.

## Conference Council Established.

At a meeting of the entire membership of the Conference Council of Garment Wholesalers and Retailers held yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria, the platform on which the new body will operate was ratified, and it became an established institution. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, and the Separate Skirt Manufacturers' Association of New York. The retailers were represented by officials of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the National Garment Retailers' Association, and the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

The office of the Boonton Hosiery Company, formerly at 320 Broadway, has been removed to 25 Madison Avenue.

The Vesta Underwear Company, formerly of 320 Broadway, is now located at 25 Madison Avenue.

The Riegel Sack Company announces the removal of its New York offices from the Woolworth Building to 8 West Fortieth Street.

THE
GBG
MFG. CO., INC.
Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled popular-priced SUITS and COATS, at their showrooms.
15 EAST 26TH ST.

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Coats! Coats! Coats!
Everybody is Talking About Our Coats
OVER 200 ATTRACTIVE MODELS FROM $4.50 TO $22.50
SIEGEL & BARNETT, Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st ST.) New York

We are now showing our elaborate range of
POPULAR PRICED
COATS & SUITS
Juniors, Misses, Stouts and Out Sizes
In our beautiful new Show Rooms.
Mutual Garment Co.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

The Leading Sweater House
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York
Are now showing their immense lines of
Fibre, Thread Silk, Shetland & Zephyr
SWEATERS
For Spring and Fall Delivery
The most elaborate range of models ever shown by any manufacturer.

LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
SUIT No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$12.75
COAT No. 3556
American Woolen Co. Poplin. All colors.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$8.75
D. M. JONAS,
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

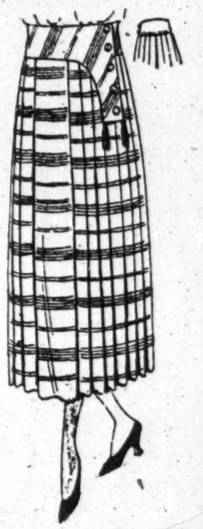
"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
is a Georgette, absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely indestructible and washable.
WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
95 MADISON AVENUE - - - - NEW YORK

Princess Dresses
From $8.50 to $18.50
in the latest fabrics, for immediate delivery.
"SOMETHING NEW ALL THE TIME."
PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE, 19 W. 24th St.

REMOVAL NOTICE
We are now located in our new home.
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co.
BUILDERS OF SMART DRESSES
30 to 34 West 33rd Street.
Also 29 to 35 West 32nd.

"Nothing to Sell but a Principle"
Show Starts Today
COME! SEE THE
Sveltline
REVELATION
In Corsets, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Underwear, Waists and Skirts
On Living Models
COME and see the Sveltline Principle work the miracle of making stout women slim.
LEARN the difference between mere "extra-size garments" and the scientifically planned Sveltline kind.
WE have nothing to sell—you have nothing to buy. But there are worlds to see.
The exhibition will continue for 30 days.
For dealers and representatives only
Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc.
47 West 34th Street, 3d Floor.
(Opposite Hotel McAlpin)

See the greatest Coat value in the market at $7.90.
Ask for it to-day in our Showrooms.
HERMAN CLOAK CO.
The Big Popular Priced Coat House
Girls to Ladies
1333 BROADWAY at 36th St. NEW YORK
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND



THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY SKIRT HOUSE
No. 2334 Model, of pure Silk Satin and Taffeta Stripes, pleated all around, in 15 different stripes.
Price
$2.87½
Other Skirts to
$13.50
Be wide awake; call at our showroom today.
Biggest Line of Novelty Skirts at Lowest Prices.
We invite your inspection at our showroom.
Goldstein Company, 43-45-47 W. 24th St.

A Large Manufacturer Needs LESS Profit—You Profit MORE
SERGES!
Dresses chic and durable at prices way below your expectation!
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
$6.75 to $13.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-133 West 27th Street, New York City

FLEISCHER CLOAK & SUIT CO.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
COATS
CLOTH $3.50 to $16.50
SILK $4.50 to $16.50
826 BROADWAY

F. F. Models
FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS
are available in styles identical with those of regular size.
They fit the full formed woman perfectly without alteration.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA COMPANY
38 West 32nd St. New York
13th Floor

SILK WAISTS
Special heavy Georgettes at $27 dozen are among the many features which place the Ha-Ku-Ra spring line almost beyond competition.
Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutai $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36.
See the complete line to-day.
HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

For Direct Import from Japan Our Exhibition of
TOYS
Now Ready at Rooms 249-250,
HOTEL IMPERIAL.
Son Brothers & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Nearlinen
TRADE MARK
British Manufacture
SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH-SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES, IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. NEW YORK

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.
220 Fourth Ave. New York City

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

DRYFOOS
Silk Petticoats
"At Home in Best Stores"
131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.
PHONE GREELEY 397

Keep HIM Fit with a COMFY KIT
Most Complete KIT on the Market
Nationally Advertised
We also Manufacture a Full Line of ARMY Regulation Style PUTTEES & LEGGINGS
NATHAN NOVELTY MFG. CO. 84-90 Reade St. N.Y.

COTTON FABRICS
Chuck, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

WEOLA FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

SCOUT OUTFITS
Military Equipment for Boys.
J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,
5-11 University Place.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.,
93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
Is NOW READY.
Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

**Sense and Safety**

The safest investment is in the obligations of your Government.

The next safest is in the securities of companies supplying a necessary demand that the country needs in war and peace.

We suggest that you buy Government bonds first and then invest your surplus in the short-term notes of a Public Utility Company, to yield about

**7½%**

*Write today for Circular T.*

**A. H. Bickmore & Co.**
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Income Tax of Investors

is often complicated by profits and losses.

Our new booklet may be of assistance to you.

*Send for complimentary copy*

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
London Paris

**Exempt from Federal Income Tax and Surtax**

**$50,000**
**Port of Seattle**
**Washington**
**4½% Bonds**

Due May 1, 1943-1945
***Price to Yield 5%***

**E. H. Rollins & Sons**
43 Exchange Place New York
*Boston San Francisco Chicago*

INVESTMENTS
*We Offer*

Chicago & West Ind. R. R.
6% Notes Due Sept. 1, 1918
Yielding about 8%

General Elect. Co.
6% Notes Dec. 1919
Yielding about 6%

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.
6% Notes Feb. 1, 1919
Yielding about 7%

*Descriptions on request.*

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Telephone Rector 6070
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Washington
*Members New York Stock Exchange.*

**Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Bonds**

**Princeton & Northwestern**
1st Mtge. 3½s, January, 1926.
**Chicago & Northwestern**
Extension 4s, August 15, 1926.
**Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha**
1st Mtge. 3½s, June, 1930.
**Mil., Sparta & Northwestern**
1st 4s, March, 1947.
**St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern**
1st 5s, July, 1948.

*Prices and particulars upon application*

**Low, Dixon & Co.**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
**37 Wall Street, New York**
Telephone Hanover 4175.

**Suggestions for Investors**
may be had on request.
**A. B. Leach & Company**
INCORPORATED.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

# NATIONAL BANKS HERE HAVE $3,916,992,500

## Resources on Jan. 1 Decrease of $236,815,000 Since Nov. 20 —Deposits Also Drop.

A compilation, made by the New York Clearing House of the condition of the fifty-one national banks in New York City on Jan. 1 shows total resources of $3,916,992,500, a decrease of $236,815,000 compared with the statement as of Nov. 20 last. Although there was a decrease of $195,296,000 in aggregate deposits of the banks from Nov. 20 to Dec. 31 there occurred an expansion of $15,426,000 in loans and discounts, the total advancing from $1,971,033,400 to $1,986,459,900.

For this period aggregate deposits declined from $3,435,277,500 to $3,239,981,500, the decrease in Government deposits in six weeks amounting to $412,090,800.

Following are the comparative figures for the fifty-one national banks having an aggregate capitalization of $126,250,000, for Nov. 20 and Dec. 31:

RESOURCES.

| | Dec. 31. | Nov. 20. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $1,986,459,900 | 1,971,033,400 | *$15,426,500 |
| Overdrafts | 739,800 | 1,394,300 | 654,500 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 36,885,800 | 36,071,000 | *814,800 |
| Bonds, securities, &c., to secure U. S. deposits | 314,750,300 | 661,714,500 | 346,964,200 |
| Stocks, bonds, and securities other than Federal Reserve Bank stock | 361,974,600 | 424,902,200 | 62,927,600 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank | 8,124,700 | 8,087,000 | *37,700 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 30,218,100 | 30,078,700 | *139,400 |
| Cash in vault and net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies | 235,320,800 | 232,445,900 | *2,874,900 |
| Exchanges for the Clearing House | 425,308,000 | 239,384,400 | *185,923,600 |
| Checks on other banks in New York City | 29,802,600 | 15,501,400 | *14,301,200 |
| Cash items, including outside checks, fractional currency, notes of other National Banks, Federal Reserve notes | 14,496,100 | 9,019,800 | *5,476,300 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | 358,836,600 | 359,803,600 | 967,000 |
| Customers' liability under letters of credit | 8,319,200 | 7,759,900 | *559,300 |
| Customers' liability account of acceptances | 97,802,700 | 64,180,100 | *33,622,600 |
| Other resources | 7,953,300 | 92,431,300 | 84,478,000 |

LIABILITIES.

| | Dec. 31. | Nov. 20. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $126,250,000 | 126,250,000 | .............. |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 216,548,100 | 220,827,500 | 4,279,400 |
| Circulation | 36,343,800 | 35,264,300 | *1,079,500 |
| Gross Deposits— | | | |
| Net amounts due to banks and bankers | 1,003,008,900 | 1,007,663,400 | 4,654,500 |
| Demand deposits | 1,934,957,900 | 1,713,146,500 | *221,811,400 |
| Time deposits | 93,894,700 | 94,256,800 | 362,100 |
| United States deposits | 208,120,000 | 620,210,800 | 412,090,800 |
| Aggregate | 3,239,981,500 | 3,435,277,500 | 195,296,000 |
| Letters of credit | 17,071,900 | 16,515,600 | *556,300 |
| Acceptances based on imports and exports | 99,341,700 | 66,292,500 | *33,049,200 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank | 78,280,200 | 137,250,000 | 58,969,800 |
| Other liabilities | 103,175,300 | 116,130,100 | 12,954,800 |
| Totals: Liabilities and resources | 3,916,992,500 | 4,153,807,500 | 236,815,000 |
| Certified and accepted checks included in deposits | 135,148,200 | .......... | .......... |

*Increase.

## LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

### Chief Strength Is Displayed In Industrials ad Oil Shares.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Money was plentiful and discount rates quiet.

The stock market maintained a quiet but steady appearance, the chief strength being in industrials and oil shares. Little attention was paid to investment issues, while Russians were neglected. There were several good spots among the shipping and Cunard issues. The close was steady.

### Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Trading on the Bourse today was steady. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58 francs and exchange on London at 27 francs 16 centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 88 francs 70 centimes.

### Gov. Harding Pays Visit Here.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was in New York yesterday, and spent several hours in conference at the Federal Reserve Bank. He said there was no special significance to his visit, that he had occasion to come here on a personal mission and had stopped off to talk matters over with Chairman Jay and Governor Strong of the New York bank. Mr. Harding left for Washington in the early afternoon.

### Offer American Gas & Electric Notes

William A. Read & Co. are offering $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. secured notes of the American Gas & Electric Company at 97¼ and interest, to yield 7½ per cent. Of the total amount, $2,500,000 mature on Jan. 1, 1920. and $500,000 a year later. The notes are callable as a whole or in amounts of not less than $500,000 at 100½ and interest on sixty days' notice. The company agrees to pay the 4 mills Pennsylvania State tax to holders in that State.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $10,532,350 | $94,271,674 |
| Internal-revenue— | | |
| Corporation income | 3,531,060 | 28,860,356 |
| Individual income | 2,221,670 | 15,661,624 |
| Excess profits | 2,027,942 | 10,172,895 |
| Miscellaneous | 54,122,642 | 382,760,368 |
| Miscellaneous rev. | 14,412,294 | 122,231,821 |
| Total receipts | $86,847,960 | $653,958,741 |
| Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts | 537,184,717 | 2,391,119,093 |
| Excess of total disburse. over total receipts | 42,293,731 | 356,751,439 |
| Expenditures | 624,032,678 | 3,045,077,835 |

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

| | Jan. 26, 1918. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation | $5,444,000 | $7,000 |
| Loans, discounts, and investments | 481,630,000 | 432,000 |
| Individual deposits, including United States | 386,549,000 | 17,151,000 |
| Due to banks | 119,965,000 | 10,780,000 |
| Time deposits | 22,990,000 | 736,000 |
| Exchange clearances | 12,946,000 | 6,694,000 |
| Due from banks | 86,580,000 | 9,105,000 |
| Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve | 56,939,000 | 3,934,000 |
| Cash excess and with Federal Reserve | 16,169,000 | 2,752,000 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

### Call Loans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 4 | Renewals | 4 |
| Low | 4 | Last | 4 |

### Time Loans.

| MIXED COLLAT'LS. | | ALL INDUSTRIALS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 5¾ | Sixty days | 6 |
| Ninety days | 5¾ | Ninety days | 6 |
| Four months | 5¾ | Four months | 6 |
| Five months | 5¾ | Five months | 6 |
| Six months | 5¾ | Six months | 6 |

### Bank Acceptances.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days | 3¾@4¼ |
| Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days | 4 @4¼ |
| Not eligible, 60 to 90 days | 5 @5½ |

### Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 60 days | 5¼ |
| 4 to 6 months | 5½@5¾ |

Other Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 5¾@6 |

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

### Rates of Change.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling— | | | | |
| Demand | $4.75 7/16 | $4.75 7/16 | $4.75 7/16 | .. |
| Cables | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | 4.76 7/16 | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.72 | 5.72 | 5.72 | .. |
| Cables | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.70 | .. |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | .. |
| Cables | 13.25 | 13.25 | 13.25 | .. |

### Closing Exchange.

| Normal Rates of Exch. | | Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 | London | $4.75 7/16 | $4.76 7/16 |
| 5.1826 | Paris | 5.72 | 5.70 |
| | China— | | |
| | Hongkong | 71.25 | 71.50 |
| | Peking | 109.50 | 109.75 |
| | Shanghai | 102.50 | 102.75 |
| 19.30 | Greece | 19.40 | 19.45 |
| 40.20 | Holland | 43.75 | 44.125 |
| 32.44 | India— | | |
| | Bombay | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| | Calcutta | 35.00 | 35.50 |
| 5.1826 | Italy | 8.52 | 8.51 |
| 49.85 | Japan— | | |
| | Kobe | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| | Yokohama | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| 50.00 | Philippine Islands— | | |
| | Manila | 49.875 | 50.06 |
| 51.46 | Russia | 13.00 | 13.25 |
| 26.80 | Scandinavia— | | |
| | Stockholm | 33.50 | 34.00 |
| | Copenhagen | 31.00 | 31.50 |
| | Christiania | 32.25 | 32.75 |
| 19.30 | Spain | 24.15 | 24.25 |
| | South America— | | |
| 32.42 | Rio | 26.70 | 26.875 |
| 42.44 | Buenos Aires. | 44.15 | 44.25 |
| 5.1826 | Switzerland | 4.48 | 4.46 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. | | Commercial. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
| $4.71⅝ | $4.69⅝ | $4.71¼ | $4.69¼ |

### Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $398,921,124; balance, $47,397,243; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,876,856; Federal Reserve credit balance, $57,500,675.

### Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.6875 premium.

### Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43½d, unchanged; in New York, 87½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68⅜c.

### Bond Club Luncheon for Tomorrow.

The regular monthly luncheon of the Bond Club of New York will be held tomorrow at the Bankers Club at 12:30 An address will be delivered by ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, now President of the Merchants National Bank.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The principal feature in the wheat position was the especial efforts being put forth by the Food Administration to conserve domestic consumption. The Government has pledged Europe that we will furnish 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over our apparent exportable surplus, and the Food Administration at the present time is giving wide publicity to this fact in an effort to impress the public with the seriousness of the situation. More wheatless days, besides a wheatless meal each day, are being urged, as well as the extensive use of substitutes.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.04, cost and freight, New York.

## CORN.

Price changes in the corn market yesterday were again confined within narrow limits. The undertone was firm, however, and the whole situation is being dominated by the question of transportation. It was said that the country was begging for cars in which to ship corn to market and that shippers were willing to sell at comparatively reasonable figures. The railroad situation, however, was further complicated by another snowstorm over a large part of the belt. It was thought that the railroads were gradually disentangling the congestion which had extended throughout the entire country and that an improvement may be looked for. In the local cash market prices were firm; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.82¾; No. 3 mixed at $1.80¾. cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.08, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 1.27⅝ | 1.27½ | 1.27½ | .. | .. |
| March | 1.26⅞ | 1.26¾ | 1.26¾ | 1.26¾ | .. |
| May | 1.25⅜ | 1.25⅛ | 1.25¼ | 1.25¼ | 99⅛ |

## OATS.

The spot position in oats was again strong and this served to give the entire market a very firm undertone. Exporters were said to be overbidding Chicago at country points. This insistent export demand and the fact that the Government movement continues light were the principal sustaining factors. Buyers in some cases were inclined to be a little timid about taking chances on the long side on fears that the late positions in the contract market had been overbought and were consequently in a weaker technical situation. Broadly speaking, the commercial position is very strong, and Eastern buyers are inclined to make contracts ahead, although embargoes prevent prompt shipment. The local cash market was firm, with natural quoted at $1@$1.02; clipped white, $1.03 @$1.04, and sample oats at 95c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 84¾ | 84 | 84½ | 83¾ | .. |
| March | 84½ | 83¼ | 84⅝ | 83¼ | .. |
| May | 81¼ | 79⅞ | 81¼ | 79¾ | 53⅜ |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was dull yesterday, with an entire absence of new feature. The market closed at noon to comply with the request of the Food Administration and to co-operate with the efforts to conserve coal. Final bid prices were unchanged to 10 points net lower. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 20.40 | 20.50 |
| January | .. | .. | 20.40 | 20.50 |
| February | .. | .. | 20.40 | 20.50 |
| March | .. | .. | 20.40 | 20.50 |
| April | — | — | 20.40 | 20.40 |
| May | — | — | 20.40 | 20.45 |

## PROVISIONS.

A slightly steadier tone prevailed in the provision market owing to the fact that the trade felt that with the price of hogs now down to the 15½-cent level the chances are that the market should show more stability. It was also thought entirely probable that the Government may enter the market, as 15½ cents is the price which the Food Administration suggested as the minimum. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Tuesday, 36,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| January | $24.82 | $24.80 | $24.80 | $24.75 | $16.22 |
| May | 25.07 | 25.02 | 25.05 | 25.05 | 16.55 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 23.77 | 23.70 | 23.77 | 23.80 | 15.37 |
| May | 24.45 | 24.32 | 24.40 | 24.42 | 15.67 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| January | 47.40 | 47.00 | 47.15 | 47.25 | 31.32 |
| May | 46.30 | 46.15 | 46.17 | 46.15 | 29.82 |

## SUGAR.

The offices in the sugar trade were practically closed yesterday and the International Sugar Committee made no announcements of purchases of raw sugar. Conditions in refined sugar look brighter, the Federal being able to operate its large plant at Yonkers and the Warner people preparing to start operations immediately. Refineries heretofore out of the market have been able to secure fuel and raw supplies, and it is believed that the distribution of refined sugar will again assume practically normal proportions by the middle of February, providing, of course, the tonnage situation in Cuba continues to improve, allowing full and prompt shipment of raw sugar to United States Atlantic ports. Cost and freight sugars remain unchanged at 4.985c and refined at 7.45c, regular terms.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,542 packages. Buyers showed a little more interest, but there was a good deal of stock available, much of which was carried over from Saturday. Feeling steady on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and rather easy on other qualities. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49@51c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46@48½c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras 53@53½c; firsts, 50@52½c; seconds, 47@49½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 48½@50c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 39c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 38@38½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—5,574 cases. The week opened with some accumulation of fresh gathered eggs in receivers' hands, but stormy weather and advices of severe Winter conditions in producing sections gave a stronger tone to the market and prices were showing some recovery. Sales on the Exchanges were at 63@64c, chiefly at 63½c, but most holders were showing confidence in the situation and were not urging sales. The demand was limited, trading undoubtedly being effected to some extent by the weather. Storage eggs were in light supply and dealers were having difficulty in obtaining enough for urgent needs. The sales reported were chiefly in range of 41@51c. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 66c; extra firsts, 64½@65c; firsts, 63½@64c; seconds, 56@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 66½@68c; ordinary to good, 63@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 63@67c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 63@67c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 66@67c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 63@66c.

WE OWN AND OFFER
**Equipment Bonds**

Issued by
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
New York Central Railroad
Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific Ry.

Maturing 1918-1930

**To Yield 5.50%-6.40%**
*List of offerings on application.*

**FREEMAN & COMPANY**
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

**Investment Counsel**

The third of a series of special letters has been prepared, designed to aid the investor during the present abnormal situation.

*Copy on request*

**W. C. Langley & Co.**
*Investments*
115 Broadway, New York

Public Utility and Industrial Investments

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street
New York.

**Tilney, Ladd & Co.**

Railroad Bonds

New York

**Attractive Municipal Bond Issues**
Yielding 4.20% to 6.00%

*Particular information will be furnished on request.*

**Farson, Son & Co.**
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.

**CITY BONDS**

**New Rochelle, N. Y. 5s**
May 1, 1922-1926, inclusive.
**Mount Vernon, N. Y. 5s**
Jan. 2, 1922-1928, inclusive.
**Prices to yield 4.60% income**
*Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.*
**H. A. KAHLER & CO.**
**135 Broadway, New York**
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

**CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN**
*Members* { *New York Stock* / *New York Cotton* } *Exchange*
**HARLEM BRANCH**
(Wilson Bldg.—125th St. & 7th Ave.)
161 West 125th St., New York City.
Phone Morningside 6062.

**First Mortgage**
**Guaranteed 5% Bond**
of a
prosperous railroad

**To Yield 6.10%**

*Circular S-5 on Request*

**J. R. Bridgeford & Co.**
*"A Bond House of Service."*
111 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Rector 2841.

**Canadian**
**Government, Municipal and Corporation**
**Bonds**

**A. E. AMES & CO.**
*Established 1889*
74 Broadway
Toronto NEW YORK Montreal
*Telephone 8045-6 Rector*

SPECIALISTS IN
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Federal Sugar Company
Winchester Arms
By-Products Coke Corp.

**POWDER ISSUES**

Inquiries invited.
**McCLURE, JONES & REED**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
Rector 7662. 115 Broadway.

**CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS**
FOR
**JANUARY FUNDS**
BONDS AND STOCKS
Circular Sent on Request

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO

**JENKS, GWYNNE & Co**
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Phone Rector 5000

**Josephthal & Co.**
120 Broadway, New York

Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Phila. Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

Private Wires to Principal Cities

*How you may invest while you save, adjusting purchases of securities to your income. Send for Booklet B-15, "Partial Payment Plan."*

**John Muir & Co.**
SPECIALISTS IN
**Odd Lots**
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mad. Av. & 42d St. | 26 Court St., Bklyn. |
| 59th St. & Mad. Av. | 810 Broad, Newark. |
| 105 West 82d St. | Bridgeport, Conn. |
| 125th St. & Lenox Av. | New Haven, Conn. |

*Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.*

**ROBINSON & Co.**
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
*Members New York Stock Exchange.*

**New York State Bonds**

**Barr & Schmeltzer**
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists* New York

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
**NOBLE & CORWIN**
25 Broad St. New York
*Chase Nat'l Bank* *Guaranty Trust*
*Columbia Trust* *Equitable Trust*
Telephone 1111 Broad

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $31,353,500 issued. $26,494,000 *matured and paid.* New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave., New York City.

**Cashing Your Checks Abroad**

**A New Banking Convenience for Americans Overseas**

THIS Company has inaugurated a new banking service for Americans abroad. It is available to the depositors of any bank or trust company which has made the necessary arrangements with us.

Through this service the depositor can cash, up to an agreed amount, at the Paris Office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and at numerous correspondent offices of this Company throughout France, *his personal checks drawn on his bank in this country.*

This means that the depositor while abroad can have, to a considerable degree, the checking account facilities to which he is accustomed at home.

We shall be glad to give full information regarding this service to those who expect to go abroad, and to relatives and friends of those who are already "over there."

Inquiries from banking institutions are particularly invited. Full information regarding this service, which is at the disposal of banks and trust companies whether our customers or not, will be sent on request.

**Guaranty Trust Company of New York**
**140 Broadway**

| | |
|---|---|
| FIFTH AVE. OFFICE<br>Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. | PARIS OFFICE<br>Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3 |
| MADISON AVE. OFFICE<br>Madison Ave. & 60th St. | LONDON OFFICE<br>32 Lombard St., E. C. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital and Surplus | $50,000,000 |
| Resources more than | $600,000,000 |

**$3,000,000**

**American Gas & Electric Company**

**Six Per Cent Secured Gold Notes**

**$2,500,000 due January 1, 1920** **$500,000 due January 1, 1921**

Callable as a whole or in amounts of not less than $500,000 at 100½ and interest on 60 days' notice. Coupon Notes of $1,000, with provision for registration of principal. Interest payable January 1 and July 1. The company agrees to reimburse noteholders in Pennsylvania for the four mills Pennsylvania State tax. Principal and interest payable in New York. Total authorized $5,000,000. The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

*A letter from the President of the Company gives the following information:*

**NOTES SECURED BY PLEDGE OF BONDS @ 60**

The notes are the direct obligation of the American Gas & Electric Company, additionally secured by deposit of $5,063,000 30-year 5% First & Refunding Mortgage Bonds of the Central Power Company, all of whose common stock is owned by the American Gas & Electric Company.

**NET INCOME TWICE FIXED CHARGES**

The American Gas & Electric Co. reported net income for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1917, as $1,400,000 against interest charges of $619,000. The company has no mortgage debt, and no funded obligations, other than these notes, maturing before 2007.

Besides the Central Power properties the company controls electric power and light properties in Scranton, Atlantic City, Wheeling, W. Va., Rockford, Ill., and other cities, serving in all a population of about 900,000. It has no gas properties.

**DIVIDEND PAYMENTS**

Dividends of 6% per annum are being paid on the $5,899,250 6% Preferred stock and 10% in cash and 4% in stock on the $4,100,800 outstanding Common stock. These shares have a present market value of over $11,000,000.

**CENTRAL POWER COMPANY**

The above company's net earnings for 1918 are estimated at $1,183,000, or three times interest on all bonds now outstanding, including those pledged for these notes.

The company generates and distributes electric light and power in an extensive and active industrial section of Ohio, furnishing power to many large iron and steel, coal mining and manufacturing plants of the country.

**APPRAISAL OF $13,500,000**

The pledged bonds are secured by mortgage lien on property values appraised at $13,500,000, including additional expenditures to be made from the proceeds of these notes at the new Windsor Power Station on the Ohio River, subject only to $2,596,000 bonds of constituent companies on part of the properties.

*We offer the notes due in 1920*

**Price 97¼ and Interest. To Net 7½%**

**Wm. A. Read & Co.**

***AMERICAN FINANCE in WAR TIME***

**Interesting Digest of Financial News and Important Happenings During 1917**

**We shall be pleased to send you this booklet upon request.**

Write Dept. W.

**Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne**
*Members of New York Stock Exchange*
120 Broadway New York City

***Delaware***
***Corporate Offices Maintained***

***U. S. Corporation Co.***
***65 Cedar St., N. Y.***

**Odd Lots**

We accept orders for 10 shares or more on conservative margin. Send for our
***Wall Street Letter A-1***
It keeps you reliably informed.
**Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

# SABIN FAVORS CURB ON PUBLIC EXPENSES

## As B. R. T. Witness, Says Unnecessary Expenses Should Not Be Forced Now.

## WOULD PUT WAR COST FIRST

### Service Board Rejects Letter by Paul M. Warburg and Secretary McAdoo on Same Subject.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, testified yesterday before the Public Service Commission that he believed it would be unwise to compel any corporation at this time to spend money unnecessarily. He was called by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which is trying to have the commission postpone or rescind its order that 250 new cars be added to the surface system in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sabin was questioned by George S. Yeomans, counsel of the company, who sought to induce him to say that to spend money for new equipment now might tie up considerable money which the Government would need later on. But Mr. Sabin replied that he was not competent to decide what was necessary in the matter of railroad facilities for the city. Asked what the general feeling was among the banking interests, Mr. Sabin replied that he could only speak for a small group of bankers. He knew, however, that there was considerable concern on the part of Government officials because of the large amount of money that would be needed during the war. He thought it was the general opinion that everything else must give way to the end that the war might be properly financed and the Allies aided to the greatest extent.

"Nobody knows," the banker stated, "how far we must go in dropping other things. I would say generally that the financing of other than Government activities should be kept down to the minimum. I think that is also the opinon of Paul M. Warburg."

**Eager to Aid Government.**

Mr. Warburg, Mr. Sabin explained, was a member of the Capital Issues Committee, which had been organized to advise corporations proposing to enter the investment field. He said that he knew that all of the bankers were eager to co-operate with the Government. This was a help to the company because it had maintained that it would be very difficult for it to finance so large a venture as the purchase at one time of 250 cars.

Mr. Yeomans sought to place on record letters from Mr. Warburg and Secretary McAdoo concerning the need of husbanding resources for Government use, but the commisssion refused to admit them as evidence.

John J. Dempsey, Vice President of the company, testified that if the third tracking of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn had been completed, and if other transit improvements, now under way, were ready for operation, the 250 cars would not be necessary. He added that when the pending improvements were finished it would be possible to take from the surface lines from 296 to 500 cars. He intimated, therefore, that any money spent for new cars would be practically wasted, and that it would not be "good morals" for the commission to insist on the expenditure.

Commissioner Whitney suggested that if so many people had not moved to Brooklyn the company would have had another excuse for not improving its service. William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, remarked that if the company kept on reducing the number of cars needed in Brooklyn it would soon appear that none at all were needed there.

**Ransom Charges Unfairness.**

Mr. Ransom declared later in the day that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was not fair to the commission in seeking to blame it for not completing the rapid transit lines on schedule time.

"The company," he said, "is morally responsible for the shortage of cars and other deficiencies on the surface lines in Brooklyn. Mr. Yeomans has merely disclosed the company's co-operation with those who are trying to arouse public prejudice and get this commission out of their way. He furnished further confirmation of the belief or suspicion of many persons that a considerable element in Brooklyn rapid transit affairs is trying to make the service on Brooklyn surface lines so inadequate and unpopular as to enable some unloading of the lines on the city or on the dual subway system."

Mr. Ransom said that Mr. Yeomans was dissatisfied because the commission had insisted that the company live up to its legal obligations.

The hearing will be resumed this afternoon, when President Williams of the company will testify.

**B. & O. Wants an Early Decision.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Because of the importance of the question to all railroads in adjusting the amount of compensation which they will receive under Government operation the Supreme Court was asked today to give an early opinion in the suit of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad against the Western Union Telegraph Company, involving an interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Commission orders which fix the basis of pay for exchange of services between railroads and telegraph companies. In the lower court the Western Union was restrained from violating a contract made with the Baltimore & Ohio in 1887 providing for the use of the railroad company's right of way by the telegraph company's lines and for the exchange of services between them. The telegraph company refused to transmit messages on the agreed terms, asserting that the commission's order interfered.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .03 | Jacket | .07 |
| Alta | .03 | Justice | .01 |
| Andes | .12 | Mexican | .09 |
| Best & Belcher | .01 | Ophir | .11 |
| Caledonia | .02 | Overman | .25 |
| Challenge Con. | .04 | Potosi | .02 |
| Chollar | .03 | Savage | .02 |
| Confidence | .08 | Seg. Belcher | .09 |
| Con. Virginia | .08 | Sierra Nevada | .85 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Mexican dollars | .68 |
| Hale & Norcross | .01 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONOPAH. | | Florence | .13 |
| Belmont | 3.00 | Goldfield Con. | .41 |
| Halifax | .16 | Goldfield Merger | .03 |
| Jim Butler | .62 | Great Bend | .05 |
| McNamara | .19 | Jumbo Ext. | .16 |
| Midway | .11 | Kewanas | .07 |
| Mispah | .06 | Silver Pick | .04 |
| Monarch Pitts. | .07 | Spearhead | .02 |
| Montana | .10 | MANHATTAN. | |
| North Star | .03 | Consolidated | .11 |
| Rescue | .08 | Morning Glory | .11 |
| Tonopah Divide | .49 | Amalgamated | .03 |
| Tonopah Ext. | 1.52½ | White Caps | .44 |
| West End | .75 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| West Tonopah | .18 | Packard | .20 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Rochester | .33 |
| Atlanta | .09 | Round Mountain | .22 |
| Booth | .04 | United Eastern | 3.80 |

### COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 4⅞ | 5 | Granite | 44 | 46 |
| Dr. Jackpot | 4 | 5½ | Isabella | 7¼ | 7½ |
| Elkton | 4 | 5½ | McKinney | 6 | 10 |
| El Paso | 15 | 20 | Portland | 105 | 110 |
| Fanny R. | 2 | 4 | U. Gold M. | 15 | 17 |
| Golden C. | 175 | 180 | Vindicator | 31 | 40 |
| Gold Sov. | 2½ | 3 | | | |

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**SYMINGTON FORGE CORPORATION**

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of Symington Forge Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CECIL PAGE, Secretary.

New York, January 24, 1918.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

LONDON PARIS

Foreign Exchange

Administrator Guardian

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

INCOME TAX

We offer our services to assist you in preparing and filing your Income Tax Return for 1917.

We invite inquiries

McDONNELL & Co.

MEMBERS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Equitable Building New York

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO.

NASH & CO

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

25 BROAD ST., N.Y. PHONE 3016 BROAD

Merchants Coal 5s, 1937
Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s, 1949
Pittsburgh Crucible Steel 5s
Pittsburgh & L. Erie 1st 6s, 1928
Union Steel 1st 5s, 1952
West Side Belt Ry. 1st 5s, 1937
Wilkesbarre Gas & Elec. 5s, 1955
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Standard Underground Cable
Thompson Connellsville Coke

R. C. MEGARGEL & Co.

Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

27 Pine St., New York

Telephone John 1800

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Brass
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
New York Shipbuilding
Standard Screw

Bought—Sold—Quoted

GWYNNE BROS

Private Wire to Hartford

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

West Porto Rico Sugar Company

Special letter sent on request

Toole, Henry & Co.

Members: {New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange}

120 Broadway New York

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Your Surplus Funds deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.

Metropolitan Trust Co.

60 Wall Street

Unlisted Securities Department

Wanted—
Atlas Portland Cement Pfd.
Fay & Egan Com.
General Railway Signal Com.
Holly Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd. & Com.
Ocean Steamship 5s 1920
Pettibone-Mulliken Com.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s 1934
Thomas Iron 6s 1934
Vapor Car Heating Com. & Pfd.

For Sale—
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Corning Light & Power
Fay & Egan 6s
Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
South Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
Texas Power & Light Pfd.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds

20 Broad St. New York

Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

WANTED

Elmira Water, Lt. & R. R. 2nd Pfd.
Gillette Safety Razor
American Invest. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Butte Water Company 5s
Muncie Water Co. 5s (Ind.)
Pacific Coast Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated

54 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.

Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Babcock & Wilcox
Colts Patent Fire Arms
Atlantic Fruit Issues
Swan & Finch
De Long Hook & Eye
N. O., Mob. & Chgo. 1st Ref. 5s, 1960

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad Street New York

'Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Continental Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
N. Y. Shipbuilding Bonds
Yale & Towne

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Texas Power & Light Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Duquesne Light Pfd.
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
New England Co. Com.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York

Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Guaranty Trust
Mitchell Motor Co.
Du Pont Powder Com.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust
American Light & Traction
Standard Gas & Electric Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.

115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

## Fifty-eighth Annual Statement of the HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(NOW PURELY MUTUAL)

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GEORGE E. IDE, President

### January 1st, 1918

### ASSETS

| | |
|---|---|
| INVESTED IN BONDS | $17,976,532.50 |
| INVESTED IN LOANS ON BONDS & MORTGAGES, | $7,021,650.00 |
| (83.16%) *of which is Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest* | |
| REAL ESTATE | $1,500,000.00 |
| LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS | $6,081,627.39 |
| OTHER ASSETS | $1,962,494.19 |

No mortgage under foreclosure—no interest unpaid

### LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| INSURANCE RESERVE FUND | $29,023,850.00 |
| RESERVE FOR DEFERRED DIVIDENDS | $2,808,721.00 |
| RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES | $1,197,285.15 |
| CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND | $1,512,447.93 |

### INSURANCE RECORD

| | |
|---|---|
| INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31st, 1917 | $146,050,144.80 |
| GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE | $12,556,816.80 |
| NEW INSURANCE (PAID FOR) 1916 | $18,496,684.90 |
| " " " " 1917 | $22,692,683.82 |

### OFFICERS

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, 1st Vice-President

| | |
|---|---|
| ELLIS W. GLADWIN, 2nd Vice-Prest. & Secy. | FRANK W. CHAPIN, Medical Director |
| ANTON A. RAVEN, 3rd Vice-President | FRANK H. TRIMBLE, Cashier |
| WM. S. GAYLORD, Assistant-Secretary | HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Counsel |
| HENRY MOIR, Actuary | HERBERT N. SHEPPARD, Asst. Actuary |
| GEORGE W. MURRAY, Supt. of Agents | WM. J. CAMERON, Asst. Actuary |

### DIRECTORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George E. Ide | Francis L. Hine | Robert L. Pierrepont |
| Wm. A. Nash | William A. Marshall | George W. Murray |
| Ellis W. Gladwin | Wm. G. Low, Jr. | Henry Moir |
| Martin Joost | Richard M. Hoe | Ethelbert Ide Low |
| E. Le Grand Beers | William J. Matheson | Howard Van Sinderen |
| Courtlandt P. Dixon | Wallace H. Rowe | E. Hayward Ferry |
| Anton A. Raven | | |

## ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 25th, 1918.

*The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1917*

*The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1917, to the 31st December, 1917 | | $11,105,619.46 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1917 | | 1,135,785.43 |
| Total Premiums | | $12 241,404.89 |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917 | | $11,171,853.93 |
| Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year | $404,411.15 | |
| Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc. | 126,991.53 | |
| Rent received less Taxes and Expenses | 93,474.66 | $624,877.34 |
| Losses paid during the year | | $3,513,653.20 |
| Less: Salvages | $336,896.32 | |
| Re-insurances | 503,857.68 | $840,754.00 |
| | | $2,672,899.20 |
| Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums | | $1,913,710.65 |
| Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc. | | $857,596.09 |

A dividend of interest of Six per cent on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next

The outstanding certificates of the issues of 1915 and of 1916 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled

A dividend of Forty per cent is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next

By order of the Board G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

*TRUSTEES*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EDMUND L. BAYLIES, | HERBERT L. GRIGGS | ANTON A. RAVEN, |
| JOHN N. BEACH, | SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, | JOHN J. RIKER, |
| NICHOLAS BIDDLE, | LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, | DOUGLAS ROBINSON, |
| JAMES BROWN, | WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, | JUSTUS RUPERTI |
| JOHN CLAFLIN, | CHARLES D. LEVERICH, | WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, |
| GEORGE C. CLARK, | NICHOLAS F. PALMER, | SAMUEL SLOAN, |
| FREDERIC A. DALLETT, | WALTER WOOD PARSONS, | WILLIAM SLOANE, |
| CLEVELAND H. DODGE, | CHARLES A. PEABODY, | LOUIS STERN, |
| CORNELIUS ELDERT, | WILLIAM R. PETERS, | WILLIAM A. STREET, |
| RICHARD H. EWART, | JAMES H. POST, | GEORGE E. TURNURE, |
| G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, | CHARLES M. PRATT, | GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr. |
| PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, | DALLAS B. PRATT, | RICHARD H. WILLIAMS. |

A. A. RAVEN, *Chairman of the Board*

CORNELIUS ELDERT, *President*

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, *Vice-President.*

CHARLES E. FAY, *2d Vice-President*

WILLIAM D. WINTER, *3rd Vice-President.*

| *ASSETS.* | | *LIABILITIES.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States and State of New York Bonds | $1,185,000.00 | Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment | $4,432,959.00 |
| Stock of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks | 1,445,550.00 | Premiums on Unterminated Risks | 1,069,550.96 |
| Stocks and Bonds of Railroads | 3,287,129.85 | Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid | 301,406.75 |
| Other Securities | 305,410.00 | Return Premiums Unpaid | 121,989.96 |
| Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies | 3,000,000.00 | Taxes Unpaid | 500,000.00 |
| Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place | 3,900,000.00 | Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks | 365,667.87 |
| Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887) | 75,000.00 | Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc. | 183,517.10 |
| Premium Notes | 1,009,577.74 | Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums | 23,750.10 |
| Bills Receivable | 1,038,460.86 | Income Tax Withheld at the Source | 3,135.96 |
| Note Receivable | 5,122.26 | Certificates of Profits Outstanding | 5,722,590.00 |
| Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries | 598,675.67 | Balance | 5,318,322.55 |
| Cash in Bank and in Office | 2,187,198.87 | | |
| Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia | 4,765.00 | | |
| | $18,041,890.25 | | $18,041,890.25 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance brought down | $5,318,322.55 |
| Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to | $75,724.00 |
| Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to | $22,201.50 |
| Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorised in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to | $583,467.92 |
| Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate on Staten Island in excess of the Book Value given above, at | $63,700.00 |
| The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by | $2,303,887.87 |
| On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be | $8,367,303.84 |

American Graphophone
Colts Arms
D., L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining Com.
Semet Solvay

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & Woodward

Telephone 3109 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

SPECIALIST IN

Midwest Refining
Atlantic Refining
Ohio Oil Co.
Prairie Oil & Gas
S. O. New Jersey
S. O. New York

Wm. McDermott

30 Broad St., New York City

Phones Broad 233-234

Amer. Gas & Electric Pfd.
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Part. Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Kansas Gas & Electric Pfd.
Northern Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Texas Power & Light Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Amer. & British Mfg. Pfd.
United Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd
Russian Ruble
Bonds and Currency

DIDRICHSEN & Co

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

CONSUMERS POWER 5S
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
KINGS COUNTY ELEC. LT. & PR.
MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAY 5S
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
SPOKANE & INLAND EMPIRE 5S
WESTERN PACIFIC MASTERS RCPTS.

GEO. REITH & CO.

40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Penn Seaboard Steel
Guantanamo Sugar

DUNHAM & Co

SPECIALISTS

43 Exchange Place, New York

Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

American Graphophone
Eastern Steel
Fajardo Sugar
Kelly Motor Truck

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Cities Service
Midwest Refining

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.

50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

### DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE: THAT THE FIRM OF ROSENBERG & FLEMINGER, conducting business at 2,005 Seventh Avenue, has been dissolved, and that [illegible] Rosenberg will continue business at said address.

L. ROSENBERG.

VENEZUELA

The Banco Mercantil Americano de Caracas, at Caracas, and the Mercantile Oversea Corporation at Maracaibo, are affiliated institutions of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. They have agents at other important centers in Venezuela.

Those seeking trade in Venezuela will find the Mercantile Bank of the Americas in an advantageous position to assist them.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS

Incorporated. (1915)

NEW YORK OFFICE: 38 Pine Street

An American Bank for Foreign Trade

Capital and Surplus, $3,125,000

Paris: 11 Blvd. Haussmann

Barcelona: Fernando, 2

Will Your Customers Gain or Lose?

Business today is a series of re-investments at increased prices. To buy at $100 and sell at $110 and rebuy at $120 is simply to end with a case of goods. The ultimate disposal of the goods, *when prices fall*, will alone show the profit or loss.

An Unlimited American Credit Insurance Bond means security for you regardless of future adverse conditions.

And besides affording absolute protection against abnormal credit losses, it provides that the Company collect your covered accounts not over 45 days past due; or the loss is provable under the Bond. Send for further information.

*We serve Manufacturers and Jobbers only.*

THE AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY

A. B. Treat, General Eastern Mgr.
R. S. Chambers, General Agent.
91 William Street.
Phone John 533-534-3365,
New York City.

B-53

U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.

Pays 1½% Dividends bi-monthly

*Listed on New York Curb*

*Particulars on request*

THE BOUGHTON COMPANY, Inc.

Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

## ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

### 5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization of 601,224 Argentine gold dollars nominal of the above loan. Payment for bonds accepted will be made from 5th March to 5th April, 1918.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st September, 1918, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 19th February, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. N 119422 for 100 shares of Common stock of Reading Company, issued to Joel Jacobs and dated the 19th day of October, 1917, the same having been lost or destroyed.

Finder will please return to 1877 Broadway, N. Y.

JOEL JACOBS,
1877 Broadway, New York City.

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.**

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Jersey City, N. J.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the amendment of Section 1 of Article II. of the By-laws by reducing the number of directors, and the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company, both preferred and common, will be closed at the close of business January 30, 1918, and will be reopened on the 20th day of February, 1918.

E. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

**WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,**

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

January 25, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Weyman-Bruton Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders of record only as of the close of business February 8, 1918, shall be entitled to vote at such Annual Meeting.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

The Organization Back of Your Bonds

Of vital importance to the investor is the character, record, and organization of the House with which he deals. The organization of S. W. Straus & Co. is one trained in the safeguarding of one class of securities in which we have dealt for 36 years. The experience, the ability, and the knowledge of this organization are at the service of investors.

Safe 6% Investments

We now offer a diversified variety of sound first mortgage serial 6% bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, which have passed the rigid investigation of our organization and have been purchased with our own funds. Denominations, $1,000 and $500. Call or write today for valuable literature describing these securities and ask for

Circular No. A-152

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS DAYTON KANSAS CITY

Thirty-six years without loss to any investor

Form 1099 Income Tax

Persons, Corporations, Partnerships and Associations must file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., on or before March 1, 1918, a report of each payment of Rent, Interest, Salaries, Wages, or other fixed or determinable income of $800 or more paid during the year 1917.

These forms will be mailed upon request.

National Tax Service Bureau

115 Broadway, New York

**Southern Pacific Railroad Company**

**First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Dated January 8, 1918.

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**Chalmers Motor Corporation**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, Room 607, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on February 5, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, of voting upon a proposed reduction of the capital stock of the Corporation from $7,060,000, consisting of 532,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 44,000 shares, with a preference as to principal of $100 each and as to dividends of $8.00 per share per annum, to $6,400,000, to consist of 400,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 44,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $100 each and as to dividends of $8.00 per share per annum, of amending the By-Laws of the Corporation and considering and acting upon such other matters as may come before the meeting, in connection with the foregoing or otherwise.

The stock transfer books will be closed January 21st and opened February 6, 1918.

Dated, New York City, January 16, 1918.

HENRY E. BUTLER, Vice-President.
JACQUES S. COHEN, Secretary.

**To the Stockholders of the Clarice Dress Co., Inc.:**

TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the CLARICE DRESS CO., INC., will be held at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, the attorney for the company, at No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to be submitted to the stockholders by the Board of Directors of the said corporation to dissolve the corporation forthwith.

CLARA RUBENSTEIN, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1918.

MANHATTAN MOTORS CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Manhattan Motors Corporation for the election of directors and inspectors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, February 11th, 1918, at the offices of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

**Old Dominion Terminal Company.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary and proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, New York City, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1918, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. J. BAKER, Secretary.

### DIVIDENDS.

**THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.**

New York, January 8, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being Dividend No. 51) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable March 1, 1918, to holders of said COMMON Stock registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on January 31, 1918. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.

5 Nassau Street, New York City.

129TH CASH DIVIDEND.

**Illinois Central Railroad Company.**

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) in cash, payable March 1, 1918, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, February 1st, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, January 2, 1918.

**American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.**

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 29, 1918.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

**SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION**

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Corporation has been declared this day, payable March 1, 1918, to all holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business January 31, 1918.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

January 24, 1918.

**Union American Cigar Co.**

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 26th, 1918, a dividend of 4% was declared on the Preferred Stock to Stockholders of Record January 26th, 1918, thus completing the full dividend for the year 1917.

Transfer Books will be closed January 28th to February 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

**PACIFIC MILLS.**

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1918, out of earnings prior to January 1st, 1918, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.

Boston, January 21, 1918.

**THE PULLMAN COMPANY.**

Dividend No. 204.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business January 31st, 1918.

J. F. KANE, Assistant Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1918.

### DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY OF STATE and NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State.—ss.: 82G.

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., Incorporated, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 21st day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

[Seal of Office of Secretary of State.] Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State having issued, in duplicate, his certificate, of which the foregoing is a copy, and a duplicate original of such certificate having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Incorporated, having been dissolved, all persons having claims against Lindsley, Desmond & Co., Incorporated, are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, Room 1711, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.

NOTICE THAT THE CO-PARTNERSHIP firm of C. & H. FRANK, ladies' hat frames, doing business at 1,204 Broadway, was mutually dissolved on Jan. 1, 1918, and that C. Frank will conduct said business in his individual name.

Signed, HERMAN FRANK.

Jan. 24, 1918.

# HAS PLAN TO REMEDY CONGESTION OF CARS

### New York Business Man Urges Establishment of "Ready-Freight" Yards.

### WRITES LETTER TO McADOO

### Wants All Domestic Shipments Which Cannot Be Received at Once Put Into the Yards.

The establishment of "ready-freight" yards at short distances from present freight terminals on all roads reaching New York is advocated in a letter to Director General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo by a well-known New York business man. Into these yards he would put all domestic freight which could not be immediately received by consignees, all domestic freight which could not be immediately routed by the railroads, and export freight for which no ships were waiting. He argues that thisthis would prevent congestion on the roads and make available freight for transport into the city by truck which the local manufacturers could not get otherwise. At the same time, he said, the plan would relieve railroad congestion, because it would relieve the roads of the necessity of keeping thousands of cars on their trackage. This business man is a heavy user of railroad transportation, and he evolved his plan from the standpoint of the man who has been hurt by a lack of rail facilities.

In his letter he gave the following essentials of his plan:

Define and establish sites for the erection of sidings on all main railroad lines as ready-freight yards, approximately one hour's freight distance from terminal and seaboard points.

Build on such sites railroad sidings arranged for ready-freight sheds, with railroad track on one side and wagon road on the other side.

Build trackside ready-freight sheds.

Cantonment camp builders to erect sheds.

Place such sheds under military guard.

Whenever necessary, during labor shortage, with the co-operation of the nearest military forces, detail the needed number of soldiers to load and unload, following the precept of foreign countries in this respect.

Under the plan as outlined the ready freight yards would not only serve domestic needs, but aid in the military supply situation. The author gave two main uses for the ready-freight sheds:

To receive all freight intended for foreign shipment whenever ships are not immediately ready.

To receive non-perishable freight intended for the domestic commercial needs of cities where terminal docks or depots are congested.

#### Present and Future Relief.

"These suggestions," the letter to Mr. McAdoo said, "are offered for a measure of early present relief and for positive future relief. When the munitions of war and merchandise now in the making for larger forces abroad are ready for shipment, greater congestion will take place, notwithstanding more clement weather conditions, as the result of multiplying the number of freight movements to meet that increased demand. The present terminal and seaboard docks were never designed to satisfy such demands—are in fact highly inadequate in number, in facilities and space, and must be supplemented by additional equipment.

"These suggestions are offered as a relief against the possibility of congestion by reason of any future losses of freight ships or their delay in arrival; to avoid congestion when news of losses or delay is belated and results in the reception of freight, timed and intended for such vessels. And they are offered to prevent the double dock-depot and rail-handling of arrived freight. There has been a considerable loss of time with consequent congestion when freight, because of ship delay or loss, has had to be received from docks, only later to be railed or hauled back to them.

"The advantage of such ready-freight yards will be to relieve cars quickly of such freight as may be for reasons not immediately movable at terminal points; to return empty cars without delay and thus keep the stream of carriers in constant motion."

In outlining the result of his plans, the writer said:

They will save daily thousands of car-days.

They will clear the tracks for food, fuel, and priority freight.

They will guarantee the necessary speed for the movement of goods abroad.

They will prevent the interruption of domestic business.

They will speedily eliminate the necessity for embargoes.

They will collect merchandise for home industries at points reasonably available at terminal cities.

Referring to the cost of the proposed plan, the writer said: "The cost of such ready-freight yards will be small when compared to the damage by congestion and embargoes to business and military efficiency. Such ready-freight yards will have permanent military value."

#### Could Employ Trucks.

"Local consignees of domestic freight," the writer continued, "many of whom are not able to move freight quickly, solely by reason of present terminal congestion, would be enabled by motor truck to call for freight at such ready-freight yards. The Government in times of enormous stress might similarly employ trucks from such yards.

"Moreover, seaboard industries need domestic interior as much as export business, and the freight avenues must be opened in all directions. These proposals will insure movements in and out. On arrival of shipments the proposed ready-freight yards will offer to business an opportunity to supplement the efforts of the Government. Against the monetary sacrifices by domestic business entailed in the extra hauling costs should be credited any freight saved the railroads on the approximate one-hour haul."

Arguing that the adoption of the plan would put a stop to the talk of the curtailment of the transportation services to "non-essential" plants, the author of the plan wrote:

"Every profit-making and labor-employing industry is essential to that prosperity which is to guarantee the speedy absorption of future Government loans. Whatever can be done to speed up the general as well as the war business of the country means increased revenues and governmental power. The conception of non-essential business or industries is economically unsound and has resulted almost wholly from the freight congestions at terminal and seaboard points.

"I am confident that the suggestions herein made will, if substantially adopted, effectually eradicate the idea that the wheels of very many industries are to stand still."

# UPBRAIDS STATE SENATE.

### Wellington Charges It with Idling Away Time at Taxpayers' Expense.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Wellington of Rensselaer took the Senate to task today for lack of industry after he had introduced a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the Legislature on Feb. 28. He also denounced the proposed farm need investigation, which is to begin this week, as a purely political undertaking.

"It has been charged," said Senator Wellington, "that the purpose of this investigation committee is purely meteorological to observe the political meteorology and take the temperature of the farmers up-State. It is all right for the Republicans to do that, but they should not do it at the State's expense."

Senator Wellington pronounced the Legislature a laggard, idling away its time, when it cost the taxpayers $2,000 a day to keep it in session.

"We have wasted opportunity and money, and shamefully wasted precious time," he declared. "I am not finding fault with the individual Senators, but with the system—no, I shall not dignify it by calling that—with the chaos of our existence. We have a very delightful time as members of a club might have. We meet to gossip, play politics, scheme and think thing, but we are not discharging our legislative duties. I am member of half a dozen committees. Only one of these has met at all. How long could a business corporation go on in the fashion we do and remain solvent?"

When a vote was taken on the resolution it was killed, Senator Wellington himself being the only member to vote in the affirmative.

# WOULD CENSOR TEXTBOOKS.

### Bill in Albany to Eliminate Seditious Matter in School Volumes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Censorship of textbooks used in the public schools with a view to eliminating seditious matter or laudatory references to nations with which this country is at war is provided for in a bill introduced tonight by Senator Slater of Westchester. Books that deal with civics, economics, literature, and history will come within the proposed censorship.

Under the terms of the bill, State Commissioner of Education Finley would be the head of a board of censors composed of three members, his two associates to be named by the Board of Regents. The work of the board must be completed prior to the beginning of the school year next September.

Senator Slater said that recent utterances by ex-Ambassador Gerard, in which he called attention to the existence of eulogistic passages in reference to the character of the Kaiser and to his régime in textbooks used in the public schools, had led him to introduce the bill.

# PROFITEERING IN GERMANY.

### Year's Earnings of 37 Munitions Plants Show 75% Increase.

When the Frankfurter Zeitung recently attacked the German war profiteers, especially the Krupps and other munition makers, for "making a good thing out of the war" and heaping up gain at the expense of the nation as a whole, a cry of indignation immediately went up from the organs of the Pan Germans and iron and steel capitalists, and the Frankfort paper was accused of dealing in generalities, and not citing facts to prove its contention.

This caused the Frankfurter Zeitung to print figures showing that thirty-seven munition plants and allied works, with a combined capital of $400,000,000, cleared in the last year 75 per cent. more than they earned in the year 1913-14—that is, in round figures, $87,500,000, as against $50,000,000. The same concerns increased their dividends, on the average, from 8.2 per cent. to 13.9 per cent., though several of them doubled their dividends. In the two years last reported these thirty-seven companies made such large profits that they could afford to write off an amount equivalent to 40 per cent. of their entire stock capital.

In commenting on these data, the Frankfurter Zeitung, as quoted in the London press, said:

"We see that business is flourishing. It is flourishing just now, probably, more than ever, because the War Office is paying the large works (not the small ones) prices which deserve the closest attention of the Treasury Department."

As evidence of the far-reaching plans of German industry for the future it is noted that the Mannesmann firm of Westphalia is about to increase its capital from $3,500,000 to $21,500,000 to acquire new mines and works.

# DISCUSS RAILROAD BILL.

### Committee Urged to Act Quickly on Administration Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Hearings on the Administration Railroad bill will be completed tomorrow by the House Commerce Committee. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson, representing Director General McAdoo, in his argument today urged quick action on the measure.

A. P. Thom, general counsel for the Railway Executive Advisory Committee, told the committee today that the return to be made to the railroads under the bill should be based on the value of the properties, while Clifford Thorne, representing shippers' organizations contended that the standard return as provided in the bill is excessive.

The committee tomorrow will hear S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, representing live-stock shippers; Glenn E. Plumb, representing the railroad brotherhoods, and Commissioner Anderson for the Government.

# TO KILL ANTI-TRUST LAW.

### Concurrent Resolution in Albany Urging Repeal of Sherman Act.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Senator Ottinger and Assemblyman Ellenbogen, both of New York, introduced a concurent resolution tonight placing the Legislature on record as urging President Wilson and Congress to take immediate steps for the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law. In a series of preambles the Federal statute was pronounced a hindrance to the proper conduct of commercial enterprise, a detriment to the consumer, and in large measure a contributory cause to the compulsory taking over of the railroads by the Federal Government.

In the Senate the resolution was declared adopted after a dubious vive voce vote, which was reconsidered, whereupon it was referred to the Committee on War Measures. In the Assembly it was sent to the committee also.

### Robbed Berlin Training "Ship."

A feature of the wave of petty crimes recently reported in Berlin was the looting of the wooden training "warship" which has been maintained for several years. Occupying an open space in the suburb of Schöneberg, the "ship" serves as a school for naval apprentices. Thieves broke into the "vessel" and carried off everything of a portable nature. German papers reaching London lament particularly the disappearance of a submarine model.

# The Civil Service.

#### City.

The following eligible list for radiographer is announced:

Elsie Fox, 92.90; Joseph Roth, 87.30; Lesser Groechel, 85.20; Joseph Engle, 80; Wesley Wallace, 77.90; Samuel Tracey, 76.50.

The medical and mental tests for dental hygienist will be held on Feb. 4. There are twenty-four candidates.

The tests for chemical and bacteriological laboratory assistant will be held on Feb. 5. Nineteen candidates will take the chemical and seventy-two the bacteriological test.

The test for inspector, Board of Water Supply, will be held on Feb. 14. One hundred and three candidates will take it.

#### United States.

The commission announces an examination for plant quarantine inspector, for men. Vacancies in the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,500 a year will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. The duties will be to conduct surveys and inspections in relation to the pink boll worm in Texas and other cotton-growing States and in Mexico; to supervise clean-up of infested fields or other premises in the United States or Mexico; to assist in the maintenance of any cotton-free zones which may be established in Texas or elsewhere, and to assist in and direct any other work necessary to the prevention of the entry and establishment of the pink boll worm in the United States, including the enforcement of inspection and other border regulations governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; education, experience, and fitness, 90. Applicants must have graduated from a college or university of recognized standing, or have had at least one year's practical experience in State or Federal quarantine or inspection work. They must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

# Education Notes.

An examination of men and women applicants for license as substitute teacher of Spanish in high schools will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow at the Board of Education Hall. The candidates' personality, including use of English will be noted. The pay is $4 a day. There probably will be several opportunities for continuous employment during the next school term. An examination for regular license as teacher of Spanish in day and evening high schools will be held on Feb. 25.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Education at 4 P. M. tomorrow. The members of the board will meet President Somers at his office at 3 P. M.

The public school building on Barren Island is closed because the teachers cannot get to the island on account of the ice. President Somers has written to Mayor Hylan sugesting that the people of Barren Island, who are said to be short of coal, be allowed to purchase, if that is legal, fifteen tons of the coal now stored in the school building.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will be held at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, Feb. 21 to 23.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. today at the Waldorf-Astoria.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Rain and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Ala.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Miss. and Tenn.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mich. and Ohio—Snows and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

La.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Tues.; unsettled Wed.

Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Tues.; snow Wed.

N. Dak.—Snow Tues.; fair Wed.

So. Dak. and Neb.—Snow Tues. and Wed.

Kan.—Fair Tues.; snow Wed.

# POSTAL EMPLOYES ASK AID.

### Appeal to Public for Support of Measure for Pay Rise.

The campaign by which the National Federation of Post Office Employes hope to win over Congress to grant salary increases to Post Office clerks and letter carriers begins in earnest today, when, for the first time, in an advertisement in New York papers, the federation appeals openly to the public for help in persuading Congress to grant an increase. The advertisement declares that while the cost of living has increased and the wages of practically every other trade have gone up in proportion, postal employes have received no salary increase for more than ten years.

"The common impression of the function performed by a Post Office clerk is an entirely erroneous one," said Gilbert E. Hyatt, President of the federation, yesterday. "He does not perform clerical work, but distributes mail. He no more belongs to the clerical class than a carpenter does. The Post Office employe follows a trade, and he is under a peculiar disadvantage in that his trade is used only in one branch of the Government and is valueless outside of that branch. Hence while salaries even for carpenters, machinists, &c., in Government service have increased in some degree of proportion to the rise in wages paid for similar work outside, the postal worker has no such standard by which to make comparisons."

### Loan Exhibition of French Art.

The private view of the loan exhibition of French art in the Museum of French Art at 599 Fifth Avenue for the benefit of the Building Fund will be open today from 3 to 6 o'clock, and the exhibition will be open to the public from Jan. 30 to Feb. 16. The exhibition has obtained early carvings and other objects that have been found in unfrequented parts and exhibited for the first time, including panels of thirteenth century glass, early paintings, coins and medals, documents and books, statues in wood and stone, furniture and laces of the Louis XIV. and Regence periods.

# NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,312,100, were chartered today. They include:

Star Auto Radiator Works, Brooklyn, $5,000; D. and M. Gertel, A. Stutman, 450 Georgia Av.

Horton Machine Works, Elmira, $50,000; J. Bocknewch, J. R. and E. Horton Elmira.

National Clutch Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. A. Baar, F. V. Saceman, G. H. Empey, 446 Lexington Av.

Brandon, Hadges & McLain, Manhattan, metallurgical supplies, graphite, and carbon, $20,000; A. C. Head, M. M. Eisenberg, E. M. James, 2 Rector St.

Leopold Sonn & Bro., Manhattan, paper and paper boxes, $30,000; S. H. and F. and L. Sonn, 132 Mulberry St.

Louis L. Schwartz & Co., Manhattan, textiles, $120,000; M. Helson, L. Semel, L. L. Schwartz, 494 Broadway.

A. G. R. Corp., Sayville, realty, $50,000; F. A. Plate, S. C. Lavine, I. Feintuch, 736 Park Av., Brooklyn.

J. Blumberg & Sons, Long Island City, metals, burlap bags, and junk, $5,000; E. L. and A. M. and J. H. Blumberg, Long Island City.

Construction Supplies Corp. of America, Manhattan, $100,000; M. Lewis, S. Wolfe, A. Koerner, 53 Liberty St.

Bryant Press, Manhattan, $20,000; B. Mulves, E. E. Berger, B. Pakala, 246 East 110th St.

Building, Trucking and Cartage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. S. Bishop, R. B. Fenner, M. M. Carey, 45 West 48th St.

Literary Serial and Photo Play Corp., Brooklyn, $100,000; J. J. Ladin, A. Braun, A. W. Liebers, 1,914 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

Brockton Shoe Market, Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Snitzer, J. Sapadin, M. Ponoroffsky, 24 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.

Renaud & Co., Manhattan, mining, metals, coal, and oil, $25,000; P. S. Robinson, E. and G. Renaud, 44 West 44th St.

Fairy Brassiere Co., Manhattan, $12,000; G. J. Ginsburg, L. Altmayer, J. Levy, 256 Broadway.

Gotham Hat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. L. Kramer, P. P. Hoch, H. J. Kling, 256 Broadway.

Cinderella Restaurant, Manhattan, $5,000; M. Block, J. Mann, A. A. Greenfield, 52 West 117th St.

Fifth Avenue Buffet Lunch, Manhattan, $10,000; P. Rosenberg, M. Kippel, G. K. Rose, 2,066 East 14th St.

Londner & Feder, Manhattan, furs, $20,000; S. Londner, I. Feder, N. Rosenberg, 1,290 Webster Av.

White Star Cleansers and Dyers, Manhattan, $10,000; E. Peckerman, V. and E. Greenberg, 65 East 121st St.

Coastline Trucking Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; W. W. Duncan, R. Rosenberg, M. A. Lewis, 135 Broadway.

The Controller Co., Manhattan, calculating machines, $500,000; W. E. Miller, F. Vehr, S. N. Taylor, 311 W. 95th St.

Deep Seas Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. A. Bickrell, B. Leavitt, F. B. Young, 634 East 181st St.

The Great Northern Corp., Manhattan, furniture and general commission merchants, $1,000,000; M. Gladstone, J. J. Jacobs, T. Beck, 1,040 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Dipress Co., Cazenovia, photo-engraving, $100,000; E. A. Henkle, C. E. B. Williams, J. A. Loyster, Cazenovia.

The Photo Repro Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. M. Hahn, O. C. Binder, A. H. Mayer, 279 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Babino & Gatto, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; A. Gatto, L. and J. Babino, 242 Frost St., Brooklyn.

#### CAPITAL INCREASES.

G. Lowenfels & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Hudson Trading Co., Manhattan, $350,000 to $1,050,000.

Ferdinand Strauss, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

The Ault & Wiborg Co. of New York, Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,000,000.

Columbia Bank, Manhattan, $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Kansas City Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, preferred stock from 5,000 shares to 8,000 shares common stock of no par value from 15,000 to 18,000.

The Farmers Bureau, Manhattan, stated capital from $10,000 to $30,000; preferred stock from 85 of par value of $100 each to $285, and common stock no par value to 300 shares.

Queens Insurance Co. of America, Brooklyn, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Paramount Glove Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $30,000.

American Iron Products Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

#### AUTHORIZATIONS.

Rubber Products Co., Ohio, $100,000. Representative, S. H. B. Niblette, 148 West 68th St.

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Del., 300 shares no par value, no capital given. Representative, S. R. Paige, 1 Madison Av.

Meiji Trading Co., Ltd., Japan, 20,000 shares 50 yen each. Representative, T. Eusanobu, 96 Front St.

Wagner-Taylor-Edson Co., Penn., insurance brokers and agents, insurance, no capital given. Representative, S. Edson, 82 Beaver St.

Clysmic Spring Co., Wis., $600,000; E. E. Carley, 220 West 42d St.

Standard Computing Scale Co., Mich., $180,000. Representative, G. Carleton, Claridge Hotel.

Oxo, Ltd., England, food products, £500,000. Representative, F. P. Slingo, 288 West Broadway.

Clarendon Refining Co., Penn., $10,000. Representative, P. W. Babcock, 11 Broadway.

S. R. Lathrop & Co., Del., import and export drugs, chemicals, and medicines, $50,000; representative, S. R. Lathrop, 110 Beekman St.

#### DISSOLUTIONS.

American Oil and Disinfectant Co., Manhattan.

Standard Dental Laboratories, Manhattan.

University Trucking Co., Manhattan.

O. J. Mann, Manhattan.

H. Veit, Brooklyn.

Evergreen Packing Co., Rochester.

Bessett's News Agency, Plattsburg.

Berl & Eneman, Manhattan.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, Jan. 28.—Charters filed:

Aluminum Ware & Mfg. Co., Newark, $1,000,000; John E. Potter, Elmira, N. Y.; George F. Bradenburgh, Irvington; James H. Opp, Newark.

Arrow Button Co., Newark, $100,000; August Ziegel, George Wieland, Newark; Julius W. Ohlgemuth, Brooklyn.

Hickey & Schneider, general contractors, Elizabeth, $100,000; John Schneider, Albert F. Bender, Augustus J. Bender, Elizabeth.

New Jersey Co-Operative Agency, insurance agents, Newark, $100,000; Robert M. Colborn, D. Lester Dann, New York; Myron E. Flint, Montclair.

Bayonne Hardware Co., Bayonne, $30,000; Max Gollin, Irving Gollin, Betsey Gollin, Bayonne.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Jan. 28.—Charters filed:

Motors Wales Corp., $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Carolina Rochester Mining Co., $200,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, New York.

Edward Warren Production, $5,000; incorporators same as above.

Waddell & Son, mechanical engineers, $20,000; J. T. McGovern, R. Berry, G. C. Plum, all of New York.

#### INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Gulf Consolidated Oil Corp., from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Auctions. Auctions.

ON VIEW UNTIL DATE OF SALE.
In Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers,
A Collection of
Modern and Antique
OIL PAINTINGS
By Well Known European and American Artists.
Sold by Order of the Executors of Several Estates, Including the Late Sara F. Elmer and Mr. M. Robert Boss of this city and One Painting by "Murillo" by Order of the FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Washington, D. C.
To Be Sold at Absolute Sale by Auction on Thursday and Friday Evenings, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, at 8:15 o'Clock.
A FEW OF THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED—
Bouguereau, Gerome, Ochman, W. T. Richards, Detti, Rico, Pyle, Georges Washington, Bargue, Meissonier, J. G. Brown, Parton.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On SATURDAY NEXT at 2:30 o'clock, a large quantity of LEATHER GOODS, GLOVES, etc., to be sold by order of MARK CROSS CO., which were slightly damaged by the bursting of water main.
CATALOGUES UPON REQUEST.

EXECUTORS' SALE
Balance of
OFFICE FIXTURES
Of the estate of Max Roth
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, sells WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918, at 2.00 P. M., at 1115 Broadway, consisting of
Large Combination Safe, Adding Machine, Elliott Fisher Billing Machine, Typewriter, Roll, Flat Top, Typewriter and Bookkeeper Desks; Cabinets, Telephone Booth, etc.
I. GAINSBURG, 258 Broadway, SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, 320 Broadway, Attorneys for Executors.
ANNIE ROTH, and LEON LASKI, Executors.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, WILL SELL
Thursday, January 31st, 1918,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Premises
95 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y. C.
Bankrupt Stock of $45,000 Standard
AUTO SUPPLIES,
Tires, Tubes & Accessories,
Entire Fixtures, Good Will, Name & 500,000 Descriptive Catalogues of
IMPERIAL AUTO SUPPLY CO. AND CRESCENT TIRE CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Machinery and equipment of
ROTHROCK BROS.
Silversmiths,
103, 109 Oliver Street, Newark, N. J. Will be sold Today, Tuesday, January 29th, at 10:30 A. M.
Very fine, up-to-date lot of machinery dies and tools at absolute sale.
Bilder & Bilder, Attorneys
S. Van Posnak, Auctioneer
Take Ironbound Car from Terminal to Oliver St.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia.
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
LLOYD ITALIANO-LA VELOCE
NEW YORK, NAPLES, GENOA
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to General Agency, 1 State St. ITALIA-AMERICA New York
SOCIETY OF MARITIME TRADE, Inc.

HONOLULU
Suva, New Zealand, Australia.
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER Steamers of the
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Australia
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast U. S. Mail S. S. SIERRA, SONOMA, VENTURA. Pacific Tours, $337.50, 1st Class. Sailings Feb. 12, Mar. 5, 26.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 601 Mkt. St., S. F., Calif.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

WARD LINE
Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings every Saturday
MEXICO FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico
Frequent calls at Nassau, Bahamas
Literature and full information on request
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Foot of Wall Street, New York

TO SOUTH AFRICA
CEYLON AND INDIA BY AMERICAN & INDIAN LINE
Frequent Sailings from NEW YORK direct to
CAPE TOWN DURBAN
BOMBAY COLOMBO
MADRAS RANGOON
and CALCUTTA
For Sailing Date, Rate of Passage, &c., apply to
NORTON LILLY & CO.
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING · NEW YORK CITY ·
GENERAL AGTS. FOR ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S-S-CO. LTD.

(a) SOUTH AMERICA
(b) Central America
(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(a-b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
SOUTH AFRICA
By
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents, 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

SOUTH AMERICA LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Regular Sailings to Bahai, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Barbados, Buenos Aires.
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD.,
Phone Broad 6921—42 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

SOUTH AMERICA
Tickets & Reservations, all lines, East or West Coast Cities. Direct Service. MARSTERS, 285 5th Ave., New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE
Freight and passenger daily service, except Sunday, from Pier 25, North River, N. Y., 3 P. M. Phone 3900 Franklin.

TICKETS AND TOURS TO
CALIFORNIA, CHINA, JAPAN
SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA,
and all resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Av., bet. 41st and 42d Sts. Phone 4530 Franklin. Established 1875.

CALIFORNIA — JAPAN, CHINA
AND AUSTRALASIA—SOUTH AMERICA
Specially planned Tours for the times. Also short tours to seasonable resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264, 561 Fifth Ave., 2,081 B'way, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA
Raymond-Whitcomb Tours
225 Fifth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Wek Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lve. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lve. Pier 40 N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lve. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M.

Hudson River Day Line
Service will be resumed in May.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
F. R. PERRY, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 1231 B'way.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins, N. Y., On Seneca Lake
Open All Year Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel
Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells.
Send for illustrated Booklet

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
An Ideal Winter Inn.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y., 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Booklet.

DUTCHER HOUSE
PAWLING, N. Y. PHONE 34.
Skating, Sleighing
LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP.

NEW JERSEY.

Ideal Home for Fall and Winter.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

"SPEND A DELIGHTFUL WEEK-END AT THE SHORE."
FRIDAY TILL TUESDAY.
HOTEL STRAND ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Fireproof Capacity 600
Directly on the Ocean Front
Offers You Every Comfort
"You will find us sincerely interested in making your visit a most pleasant one."
'Phone Atlantic City 1455.
Ownership Management.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and Spring Seasons.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Gulf-stream-tempered Climate
No Slush No Dust No Dirt Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
Family and Transient. Capacity 400
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Grill. Orchestra. Dancing. Garage.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
ORCHESTRA CAP. 600
S. Hanstein, Propr.

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Michigan Avenue, Near Beach.
Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

PIERREPONT
Atlantic City. Homelike; no advance in rates. Free sea water baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

GALEN HALL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
A modern hotel in a Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
BRANCH OFFICE OF GEO. A. HUHN & SONS, STOCK BROKERS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager

BARTLETT INN
Now Open on American Plan
Best Rooms, Best Beds, Best Table
For the Price in
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet
"ONLY 23 MILES FROM CAMP DIX"

VIRGINIA
Lakewood, N. J.
OVERLOOKING the LAKE
New, modern equipment; private suites with bath.
WALTER J. CASSEDAY.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES Lakewood, N. J.
24th season; private baths; running water in rooms. Booklet. I. WOEHR.

OAK COURT HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Modern and homelike.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. McGINTY'S
THOUSAND ACRE FARM
Open all year. Excellent health resort. MT. POCONO, PA.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

Earn $8.00 to $9.00 Per Week and Learn a Useful Profession
No fee or deposit of any kind is required of the young woman who wishes to learn telephone operating.
On the contrary, we pay students in our Operators' Training Department courses in Manhattan-Bronx and Brooklyn $8.00 to $9.00 per week and increase these salaries as soon as they have completed the training course.
A graduate of our training department course is assigned as a junior operator in a light, clean, well ventilated central office having cozy sitting-rooms and modern dining-rooms, as near her home as possible.
This work is permanent. The pay is good. Frequent increases in salary are given according to ability. The opportunities for promotion are many and operators are protected by a liberal Benefit Plan.
Why not learn telephone operating and be assured of a pleasant and profitable occupation? A number of young women between 16 and 23 years of age are now required to start the training department course.
For admittance to this course, apply at the address nearest your home given below.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
MANHATTAN—58 West Houston Street
BRONX—1948 Webster Avenue
BROOKLYN—81 Willoughby Street

BOOKKEEPING
And Elementary Accounting
Thorough training to qualify for complete charge of set of books in any business.
OPPORTUNITIES
Unusual opportunities exist today for those with knowledge of Bookkeeping and Elementary Accounting.
Graduates of this course are qualified to enroll in next succeeding course in Higher Accounting, personally conducted by
Frank Broaker, C. P. A. No. 1
Bookkeeping class commences Monday, Feb. 4th; continues every Monday and Thursday, 8 to 10 P. M.
¶ For 18 years Mr. Broaker has specialized in preparing men for the profession of Accountancy and has trained more men who are to-day prominent certified public accountants than any school or university.
Broaker Accountics Corp., Inc.,
71 West 23rd St., N. Y.
Tel. Gram. 4890

AVIATION SCHOOL OPENS
THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED and HIGHLY ENDORSED SCHOOL will prepare men for the U. S. Army and Navy air service and Aircraft Industry. Special course for cadets prior to entering ground school, including Lewis gun. Instruction in airplane mechanics, aero-dynamics and flying. Complete five weeks airplane mechanics' course, $75—morning, afternoon, evening. Open to the fullest investigation; references given.
Eagle Aviation School 114 West 42d St. Bryant 9078.

ATTENTION
Aviators—Drafted Men
Course in Setting-Up Machine Guns
Theory and Practical Use of Guns under representatives of Savage Arms Co.
Highly expert teachers—3 times daily.
Number of students strictly limited.
Admissions in order of application.
New course starts February 11th.
For hours and terms write or 'phone
EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
157 E. 86th St. 'Phone Lenox 6051.

Florence Nightingale School for
Backward Children
BOARDING SCHOOL
238th St. and Riverdale Ave. Tel. 816 Kingsbridge.
DAY SCHOOL
315 W. 87th St. Tel. 9121 Schuyler.
Full particulars upon application.

MOONS SCHOOLS
SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
50 E. 42d St., 587 W. 181st St., N. Y. and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. School for the Hard of Hearing
Incorporated.
18 East 41st St.
LIP READING INSTRUCTION. NORMAL TRAINING. PRIVATE AND CLASS WORK FOR ADULTS. SIX TEACHERS.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

FILING—Instruction in Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING
Singer Building, New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
542-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.). Oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent positions. Write for Catalog T. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

The Paine Uptown Business School
REMINGTON SECRETARIAL COURSE, also Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Telegraphy taught individually Day and Eve. 1931 B'way, cor. 65th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL 72 Park Av. bet. 38-39 Sts.
College & Regents Exams. 39th year. Moderate Fees. Makes a study of the individual student

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction; registered by N. Y. State Board of Regents; advanced registration and references required.

Languages Berlitz School, 28 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 218 Livingston St.
Terms may be begun at any time.

MERAS' STERN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
961 Madison Avenue.

Bryn Mawr School for Individual Development. Backwardness, speech defects, nervous irritability. School subjects. Alice C. Hinckley, M.A. Director. Box 96, Rosemont, Pa.

Kimball School, 116 W. 14th St. Stenography, bookk'ping, Secretarial courses, Civil Service. Day & eve. Booklet.

RESORTS.
SOUTHERN STATES.

Train service as far south as Old Point Comfort was never better.
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf, Sea-food Cuisine, Every European Bath and Treatment. Write
GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager Fortress Monroe, Va.,
or Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave., Penn. R. R., 5th Ave. & 29th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St. or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Ruffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel; Frank's, 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Avenue.

HOTELS
INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, etc. Ideal climate. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Mgr. Summer season: Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

HOTEL CLARENDON Seabreeze, Florida.
and cottages. Directly on ocean. 18 hole golf course. NOW OPEN. Booklet at 1180 B'way, N. Y.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., "Land of the Sky." Winter tourist headquarters; golf, motoring; fine hotels. For booklet write Board of Trade.

MIAMI, FLA.
The Land of Palms & Sunshine.
Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

LONGWOOD HOTEL, LONGWOOD, FLORIDA. Hunting, Fishing, Sulphur Spring Bathing; Booklet.

ROSE L. FRITZ SCHOOL
334 Fifth Ave. Entrance 33rd St.
A DISTINCTIVE SCHOOL
for the development of high grade Stenographers and Secretaries
Under personal direction
MISS ROSE L. FRITZ
(World Champion and Winner in 40 Official Contests for Speed and Accuracy in Typewriting)
English Commercial Law
Modern Office Appliances
Secretarial Accountancy
Shorthand Typewriting
Secretarial Technique
Day and Evening Write for Literature

FRENCH SPANISH ITALIAN GERMAN
Begin to speak at once. Waste no time on appointments. Learn in the privacy of your home or office during spare moments, free from the embarrassment of the class room or teacher.
Language Phone Method
and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. The living voice of a native professor pronounces the language until you master it.
F. M. C.—French Military Conversation And Military Language-Phone Method.
A short course for those in war service.
Call for free demonstration or write for booklet.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Av.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 30th YEAR
New York—72 Park Av., bet. 38-39 Sts.
Brooklyn—Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves.
PREPARES SPECIALLY FOR
REGENTS
and COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS
NEW TERM JUST BEGINNING.
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."
SPECIAL SHORT COURSE in NAVIGATION For Those Entering The NAVY

McBurney School for Boys
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
IV—Helps a Boy to Find Himself
"Gives him a chance to choose among various studies; to try his hand at salesmanship, poster making, constructive work with various materials; to meet and hear men of different vocations."
Send for "McBurney School: What it is and what it is doing for boys."
Address 302 West 57th St.
New York.

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE.
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Catalogs on Request.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.
Main Office at Boys' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

$12
Tuesday, Jan. 29, Day or Night pays for COMPLETE COURSE in STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING OR TELEGRAPHY
Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884.
Gaffey's School, 25-27 W. 34th.
CLOSED MONDAY. TEL. GREELEY 2148.

BECOME A CHIROPRACTOR
Chiropractic: The Leading drugless profession. 12 to 18 months course, both sexes, day and evening sessions; large experienced faculty, thorough equipment and clinic. New classes forming.
New York School of Chiropractic
The leading and only approved chiropractic school of the East.
1414-1416 Broadway Cor. 39th St.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St. Tel. Columbus 8894
FOUNDED 1906. Both sexes. Preparation for schools and colleges in half time taken by class schools. Pupils taught how to study.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

N.Y. SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
366 FIFTH AVENUE OPPOSITE ALTMANS
EFFICIENCY DISPATCH
We train you in 6 to 8 weeks at small expense
Day and evening. Personal instruction. Enroll Now

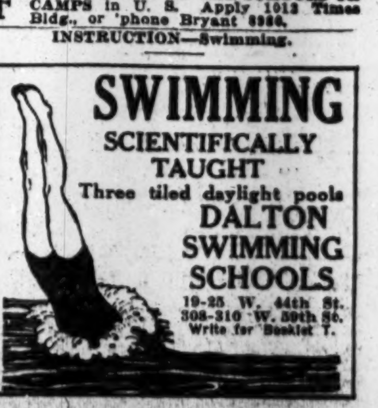
Does Your Boy Get Along?
School and home problems may be helped through assistance and advice of experienced teacher and child's psychologist. For appointment write EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT, 1012 Times Bldg.

N. Y. SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION
Dramatic Training, Public Speaking, Voice Culture, Speech Defects. Special Courses for Teachers. New Classes begin Jan. 28th.
318 W. 57th St. (Y. M. C. A. Bldg.)

SERGIO SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Our Logical Method makes pupils SPEAK.
11th Year at 315 Fifth Ave., 32nd St.

FREE CATALOGS OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1013 Times Bldg., or 'phone Bryant 8933.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.



SWIMMING
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
Three tiled daylight pools
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS
19-25 W. 44th St.
308-310 W. 59th St.
Write for Booklet T.

# PACKERS' DIRECTIONS TO BUYERS EXPOSED

### Heney Shows Instructions to "Lay Back" in Purchases for Control of Prices.

### COMPACT OF THE "BIG FIVE"

### Investigator Says They Get Exclusive Reports Through Their Railroad Interests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Reports of live stock receipts, shipments, and prices, as received daily by the big packing concerns, were put into the record of the Federal Trade Commission's meat packing investigation today as part of the evidence which Francis J. Heney, special counsel, said would show how the packers divided the supply and controlled the price to their own advantage.

Ownership of the stock yards and terminal railroads and directorships in many trunk line roads, Mr. Heney said, gave the packers an advantage in obtaining this information which nobody else could have.

Additional letters and documents from the confidential files of the big packing plants in Chicago were read by Mr. Heney, who contends that the combination of packers, ordered dissolved by the Federal courts in 1912, in reality has been continued and extended until live stock buying throughout the United States is done without competition among them.

Walter Twombly, an investigator, testified that Swift & Co.'s daily report from all the big markets was required to be in by 7:30 A. M., and not later than 7:45, before the day's business began, and furnished a basis on which all purchases were made.

Purchases of live stock, according to the packers' figures, varied little, proportionately, from year to year, and conformed closely in percentage to figures previously introduced as indicating a non-competitive distribution among the "big five"—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—of all the live stock buying in the United States. Thus, for instance, Swift's purchases of cattle in all markets in 1913-14 were 34.01 per cent. of the whole, and in 1915-16 were 34.58 per cent., while the same firm's purchases of hogs in 1913 were 36.57 per cent., and in 1916 were 36.04.

### Agreement as to Buying.

References to an agreement as to purchases were frequent in letters taken from the packers' files, along with instructions to buyers to take a certain percentage of the cattle offered. Variations in price margins between the various markets also resulted in correspondence which Mr. Heney found and introduced in relation to his charges that competition virtually has been eliminated among the packers.

"Make effort to get closer in line," was an instruction sent by Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Co., to his firm's buyer regarding the Oklahoma City market, and the buyer replied that he had been telling his men for two weeks to "lay back" and purchase less until the price was in line with Kansas City. The same buyer also said he always had instructed his men never to interfere with another buyer making a purchase, "as we were only putting the cattle up on each other."

In connection with the figures, a letter from Philip D. Armour to J. Ogden Armour, dated Denver, October, 1915, was read, saying:

"Of course, as you know, everything is done here on a fifty-fifty basis, and with the facilities we have it is almost impossible to keep up this ratio."

March 24, 1917, Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., wrote Mr. Wilson:

"Our hog department says that any hogs that your people bought in 1912 or 1915 in Omaha, they bought under cover. What few they bought they bought through a speculator named 'Red' Murphy, who used all kinds of schemes in shipping them out to have their destination unknown. As soon as the matter was taken up with the S. and S. Company, they discontinued it. So I fail to see how you can honestly claim any rights today for any underhand work that your firm did in 1912."

Mr. Wilson received a letter April 13, 1916, from C. H. Hill in Oklahoma City, saying:

"I could hardly believe that one of our men would interfere in any way when another buyer was trying to buy cattle, as I have always instructed our buyers positively not to do this, as we were only putting the cattle up on each other."

### Getting a Market "In Line."

Mr. Wilson telegraphed Mr. Hill Aug. 7, 1916:

"You no doubt have seen the margin figures for week ending Aug. 5. Oklahoma is 40 cents worse than Kansas City, and 55 cents worse than Chicago. Make extra effort to get closer in line."

Mr. Hill replied to this:

"I have been holding our buyer back for the last two weeks, trying to get that market in line. Am still telling our buyers to lay back and not take over 40 per cent. until we can get them in line with K. C."

Senator Thompson of Kansas took the stand to make a statement regarding correspondence put in evidence characterizing him as a good man for the packers to "stay close to." He testified that he had handled no business whatever for the packers. Mr. Heney told the commission that the correspondence had been introduced to show the packers' methods, and not with any idea of reflecting on the Senator, who he felt sure to be innocent of anything improper.

Additional disclosures found in the packers' confidential files will be introduced tomorrow, if delayed mail arrives.

## Will Expedite News Piracy Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court agreed to-day to expedite the appeal on proceedings brought by The Associated Press to prevent the pirating of news by the International News Service. The Court fixed April 15 for hearing arguments.

## Knights of Pythias Case Reversed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Federal Court decrees denying the right of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to increase assessments on insurance of the endowment class under its by-laws as amended in 1888, were today set aside by the Supreme Court.

# MILKMEN TO SELL STAMPS.

### Large Dealers Agree to Aid Government's Thrift Campaign.

Hereafter it will be possible to buy Thrift Stamps with the morning milk. Arrangements to this end were completed yesterday at a meeting of the big milk concerns, which was addressed by W. Ward Smith of the War Savings Committee.

The meeting was called by C. A. Weiant, President of the Borden Milk Company, who is Chairman of the committee appointed to push the War Savings movement in the milk trade. Among the dozen firms represented at the meeting were the Borden Company, the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, the Alexander Campbell Company and the Empire State Dairy Company. Those present pledged themselves to establish agencies for the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in all their branch stores, numbering into the hundreds, and to have their collectors, drivers, and other employes keep in touch with the public appointed as agents.

# CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

### FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Brent Whitehead Blythe and Lawrence K. Sager of New York City were admitted to practice.

107—Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, aplt., v. A. V. H. Smyth.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

60—The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. and the Cleveland Trust Co., plain., v. the State of Ohio, on the relation of H. C. Pontius, Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

99—The U. S., aplt., v. F. A. Sweet, admr. of estate of A. A. Sweet, decd.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and decree of Utah District Court affirmed, and cause remanded to said District Court.

848—Southern Pac. Co., plain., v. F. R. Stewart.—Petition for rehearing granted, judgment of Dec. 17 vacated and set aside, and case restored to the docket.

504—J. K. Greer, pet., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

96—E. F. Johnson, plain., v. J. D. Lankford and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

97—L. Martin, plain., v. J. D. Lankford and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

586—The U. S. and Thomas Thomas v. Woo Jan.—First question certified answered in negative, and second question certified answered in affirmative.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

153—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plain., v. P. D. Cole.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages.

156—The Mo., Kan. & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas, plain., v. W. P. Schnouts and Texas Midland R. R. Co.—Per curiam: Judgment reversed.

84—Stonebraker-Zea Co., applt., v. the U. S.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed.

167—John E. Roller, pltf., v. L. M. Armentrout.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

581—The State of Ohio on relation of the Hartford Life Ins. Co., plain., v. A. J. Douds et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

702—E. Goldman et al., plain., v. the U. S.—Motion that mandate issue at once granted.

568. International News Service, pet., v. Associated Press.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Monday, April 15.

The Chief Justice also announced that the Court will take a recess from Monday, Feb. 4, to Monday, March 4.

No. —, original. Ex parte in matter of the U. S., pet.—Motion for leave to amend information for contempt submitted by counsel for pet.

704. W. C. Hammer, U. S. Attorney, &c., aplt., v. R. H. Dagenhart et al.—Motion to advance submitted by counsel for aplt.

811. S. L. Heatherly, admr., &c., pet., v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ky. Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.

180. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., pet., v. Unione Austriaca di Navigazione, &c.—Passed on motion of counsel for respondent.

554. The Western Union Tel. Co., aplt., v. the B. & O. R.R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee, with leave to counsel for Postal Telegraph Cable Co. to file brief as amicus curiae in opposition to the motion.

812—E. Stroecker, as trustee, &c., pet., v. M. A. Patterson and H. J. Patterson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

170—W. H. Miner, pet., v. the T. H. Syming Co.; and 226—The T. H. Syming Co., pet., v. the Nat. Malleable Castings Co. et al.—Passed.

807—Rigney & Co., pet., v. Aunt Jemima Mills Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

No. —, original—Ex parte in matter of Michael Quin, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

369—El Paso Sash and Door Co., plain., v. E. M. Carraway.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plain. in opposition thereto.

603—Ray Consolidated Copper Co., plain., v. Dan Veazey.—Argued for plain. No counsel appeared for def. Leave granted to Mr. Rice to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

88—G. W. Egan, plain., v. C. S. McDonald.—Submitted.

164—W. J. Anicker, aplt., v. B. H. Gunsburg et al., admrs. and sole personal representatives of D. Gunsburg, dec'd, et al.—Argued.

144—H. C. Sheckels, surviving exrx. of Theodore Sheckels, dec'd, aplt., v. the District of Columbia.—Argued.

152—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plain., v. E. A. Wismer, substituted for G. F. Wismer, dec'd.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 29: Nos. 152, 168, (and 393,) 169, 171, 172, 58, 174, 175, 176, and 177.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Tostevin & Cotti Mfg Co<M. Ettinger Co, Inc.
Insurance Press<Ford Motor Co.
F. W. Dodge Co<Beals De Bekker<F. A. Stokes Co.
Martin<Imbrie.
Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Nessler<Thomas Lasting Wave Co, Inc.
Ikle<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Mitchell<Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Paulsen<Gray.
A. G. Spalding & Bros Successors of Buckley & Co.
Same<J. Wanamaker.
Northern Transp Co<C. W. Chadwick & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:15 A. M. Jury calendar.

Dudik<Leh Val RR.
Selden<CNY.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Thompson<N Y C RR.
Trainer<Bonner.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
US<Paul Hennig, (on trial.)
Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M.
US<George Kershaw.

### STATE.

### Court of Appeals.

Smith<Hedges.
Therasson<Thompson.
Mautz<Cons Rendering Co et al.
Ingalls<Erie RR Co.
Cramer<Brownell.
Day et al<City of Dunkirk.
Amanna<Village of Mt. Kisco.
A. J. Robinson Co<Security Mut Life Ins.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rohrer<Quinn.
Harding<Conlon.
Etchingham<Rodney.
Gay<Gay.
Kotler<Onyx Blouse, (2.)
Rabstejnek<Kalbach, (2.)
Kantrowitz<Luckenbach.
Campesino<Muller.
Am Surety Co<Fankhauser.
Avedon<Gem Dress House.
Cochran<Cochran.
Weisman<Stephen Ramson, Inc.
Punch & Judy Theatre Co<Sayre.
Meyer<Adler.
Kessler<Johnson.
Grotta<N Y Rys.
Punch & Judy Theatre Co<Sayre.
Walter<Lopez.
Tilton<Brown.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co.
Perlman<Donohue.
Re Levy.
Usdansky<Smith.
Re Bronx Boulevard, (Ringer.)
North<Shapiro.
Cate<Fisk.
Howe<Int R T.
De Waltoff<Matches.
Rogan<Ghee.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Frans Premier Dist Co<Petit.
Dillon<Schumacher.
MacWilliams<Houston.
Re Brosnan, (McGonegal.)
McFaddin<McCormick.
Loines<Craig.
Schechter<Ward Baking Co.
Bellefond<Hohns.
Guar Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Same<same, (Puccia.)
Bernheimer Brew Co<Rosthal.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Berge<Buchsbaum.
Appelbaum<Wolf.
Hoehnel<Int R T.
Watkins<Essex Delancey Co.
Bierbrier<Bierbrier.
Bamberger<Cooke.
Becker<Becker.
Altman<Baker & Co.
Weissberg<Miller, (2.)
Underhill<Ryshpan.
Kobre Assets Co<Baker.
Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein.
Warren Products Co<Binney & Smith Co.
Springer<Duveen.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
Kirkland<Logan.
Re Halley Drug Co.
Burras<Burras.
Heller<Thall.
Re Greenfield.
Re Amann.
Raw Silk Thread Co<Eagle.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Steinberg<Rothstein.
Bigelow<Caplan.
Re Rose Tailoring Co, (Bernbaum.)
Nunes<Holding.
Re Weed.
Hinkle Iron Co<Mann.
Engel<Swecey & Newins, Inc.
Annenberg<Furgatsch.
Ziegel<Lipschitz.
Hedden & Sons Co<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Steiner<Goldstein.
Maher<Oppenheim Collins Realty Co.
Seamans Bank<Cent Bldg Imp & Inv Co.
O'Mara<Ajax Trucking.
McGinley<Oppenheimer.
Maher<Oppenheim Collins Co.
Hinds<Glucksman.
Brown<Cleveland Tr.
Wakefield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Wachsman<Simpson.
Landau<Landau.
Re Scanlon.
Galperin<Nassau Elec RR.
Bagger<Gerlich.
Hecker<Van Steenbergh.
Rice<Patterson.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Cohen<Rothschild.
Delorie<Delorie.
Dulberg<Billow, (2.)
Weeks<C. T. Building.
Re Pierce.
Kenney<Hall.
Leab<Leab.
Hannevig & Johnsen, Inc<Am Star Line.
Donohue<Manheim.
Sloat<Guaggel.
Guaranty Earthenware Co<Farber.
Farrell<Yennie.
Delorie<Delorie.
Re Turkowitz.
Ashley<Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.
Bernard<Standard Welding Co.
Orvis<Lorraine Co.
Douglas<Weber.
Koelsch<Rodman.
Star Trucking Co<Chait.
Fogelhut<Taylor.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Eggleston<Seamans.
Towles<Towles.
Hegenbogen<Bulk.
Naylor<Variety, Inc.
Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Domestic Tr Corp.
Van Heynigan Brokerage Co<same.
Gen Fire Assur Co<Nat City Bank.
Worborgs Co, Inc<Pennypacker.
Colwell Cooperage Co<same.
Fischer<Hobbs-Wall Paper Co.
Isenburger<Blum.
Van Dyck Estate<Homo Con Co, Inc.
Same<same.
Blachman<Blachman.
Wechsler<Miller.
Koelsch<Rodman.
Suggs<Suggs.
Kawecki<Kawecki.
Ballin<Ballin.
Climi<Climi.
Kraft<Ross.
Kraft<Lint.
Akin<Akin.
Frankel<Frankel.
Ryan<Ryan.
Dodd, M & Co<Kyle.
Schueler<Schueler.
Zerrenner<Zerrenner.
Brannigan<Brannigan.
Ranney<Ranney.
Holsinger<Wood.
Stone<Town & Co Est.

Preferred causes:
Case on—Peo ex rel 503 5 Av Co<Purdy.
Case on—Peo ex rel Salomon<same.
Goldstone<Mincher.
US Trust Co of NY<Littman.
Evans<Curtis.
Lederer<Lederer.
Patrick<Patrick.
Nealis<Nealis.

General calendar:
Case on—Schwartz<Makely.
Case on—Met Trust Co<Allen.
Case on—Dow<Perlman.
Moder<Moder.
Kruger<Kruger.
Rogers<Rogers.
Heindsmann<Queens Land & Title Co, Inc.
Evers<Schuts.
Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Koch<Koch.
Schneider<Frankel.
D'Alessio<Altoria Rty Con Co.
Arnowitz<Arnowitz.
Smith<Smith.
Stone<Town & Country Estates.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Dodge Co<Atl Fixture.
Mincher<Goldstone.
Schuessler<Riedinger.
Eckert<Polhemus.
Keppler<Keppler.
Buch<Buch.
Lavigne<Greenwich Savings Bank.
Same<NY Sav Bank.
Same<German Sav Bk.
Same<Harlem Sav Bk.
Same<Dry Dk S Inst.
Same<Franklin S Bk.
Same<Met Sav Bank.
Goudie<Kemerer.
Bleiman<Libman Rty.
Winkel<Robins.
Unangst<Roe, (5.)
Berry<Roe, (3.)
Green<same.
Newcomb<same.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Canadian Agency<Assets Realty Co.
Zinc Corp<same.
Grenfell<same.
Charter Trust Agcy<same.
Brit-Can Gen Inv Co<same.
2d Indust Trust<same.
Indust & Gen Trust<same.
Ivanhoe Gold Corp<same.
Trus, Exrs, & Secur Ins Corp<same.
Rapp<Hance.
Taiffer Co<Falk.
Millar<Millar.
Openheim<Lowe.
Omero<Omero.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Littauer<Philo Burt Mfg Co.
Walradt<Hump Hair Pin Mfg Co.
Halloway<Herden.
Elkus<Nixon.
Peters<Miltner.
Canton Elec Cut Co<Cardinale.
E H Rogers, Inc<Matthew Payne Dental & Surgical Mfg Co.
Susquehanna Silk Mills<Jacobson.
Blair<Jackson.
Met Elec Mfg Co<Empire Art Metal.
Eidlitz<same.
Andwerth Mfg Co<S H Kress & Co.
Gibson Distilling Co<Donohue.
Clear.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Beechiner<Muth.
Inq—Lanzareno<Barbara.
Inq—Malach<Pitkin Auto Co.
Inq—Hensman<Martinson.
Inq—Babitsky<Weinberg.
Inq—I Weinblatt<Strauss.
Inq—H Weinblatt<same.
Tri-Bullion Smelting & Dev Co<Corliss.
Anglisano<Erie RR.
Stromfeld<Straubach.
Fortunato<Cavagnaro.
Frankel<Brown S Express Co, Inc.
Chatin<CNY.
Courture<Horton.
Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto Trucking Co.
Solomon<Star Co, Inc.
Doyle<Emp Carry Corp.
Bruff<Roth.
Schwartz<5th Av Coach Co.
A Brown<3d Av RR.
P Brown<same.
W McCloskey<Thomas.
E McCloskey<same.
McVey<Union Ry.
Lichtenstein<Int R T.
Kunkel<Wokoin.
I. Heyliger<NY Rys.
A. Heyliger<same.
Brown<Belt Line RR.
A. Levy<Ruppert.
G. Levy<same.
Leahy<L I RR.
Wechter<Nathanson.
Bongiorno<Weinberg.
Horgan<Kirby.
Bogart<Denes.
Kalachiem<E. E. Smith Cont Co.
Roth<McRossie.
Dushey<Krainin.
McKiernan<Borg.
Barrowscale<Strauss.
D'Alessandro<Kimmelman, (2.)
Barutta<Reynolds.
R Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co.
W Herman<same.
Ward<N Y Rys.
Shechan<Andrew Davey, Inc.
Aeillo<Delmonico's.
Sullivan<Rivers.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Brewer<US Rty & Imp.
Daniels<Weinberger.
Yanovsky<Schiang.
Zimmerman<Goodstein.
Doran<NY Rys.
O'Donnell<same.
Ruoff<same.
Ellin<Hecht.
Gold<Amaness Amus Corp.
Trivigno<Leon.
Smith<Davis-B Co.
Hippe<Ruppert.
H Schwartz<NY Rys.
C Schwartz<same.
Stein<Beckmann.
Werner<Greenhut Co.
Gaffney<Adams.
Attridge<B H RR.
Garlick<Gellis.
Potozky<G Liss Co.
Acker<N Y Rys.
Canfield<CNY.
Redmond<H C Stowe Const Co.
Rosenblum<Citroege Corp.
Grady<N Y Rys.
Sigman<Kiosk Const.
Taylor<D, L & W RR.
Durschlag<Welling.
Dobrinsky<Moshman.
Strompf<Zeris.
Miller<Smith.
Duckers<Reid.
S Rothblatt<Guggenheimer & Hess.
M Rothblatt<same.
Thombetta<Collier.
Norris<Shontal.
P Flatow<Johnson.
A Flatow<same.
Bradley<John Beaver.
Murphy<McMahon.
Lehan<Richmond Light & RR Co.
Pelzerman<Strumpf.
Korn<Garland Ref.
Browne<Forward Assn.
Steglitz<N Y Tel Co.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Maher<Westcott Exp.
Whelan<same.
Crippo<Citizens Investing Co.
Drucker<Barrett.
Friedman<Int R T.
Meyers<Penn RR.
Liston<L K L Leggett.
Satloff<G W McNulty, Inc.
Weigert<Stark.
Zweigenbaum<N Y Rys.
Wincey<Mercantile R E Co.
Hillelsen<Neptune Realty Co.
Lebolt & Co<Cons Gas.
Anooshian<Studebaker Corp of Am.
Lyon<Asphalt Const.
H Salk<Gasoline Distrib Co (2.)
S Salk<same.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Terry<Green.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Fisher<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Bier<Bier.
John Monks & Sons<Renolds.
Renolds<John Monks & Sons, Inc.
People ex rel Peristein<Shernoff.
McLaury<Sonora Phon Co.
Gordon<Mass B & I.
Yancey Bark Co<Androvette.
Bertie<Simpson.
Mayer<M H Powers.
Pearson<Pearson.
Wood<White.
E I du Pont de Nem Powder<Wilcox.
Hamus<Kaesche.
Chas Frohman, Inc<Aitken.
Hess & Chase, Inc<Linden.
Mutual Life Ins<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Wolfman<W K Jahn.
Fishel<Brunsw'k Rty.
Mosher<John W Goodwin Mot V & L.
Quincy<Emery.
Fred'k Boehm, Lim, of London<Port Morris Chemical Works.
Bellas Hess & Co<Eastern Dist Piece Dye Works.
Kuzdo<Miller.
Mitchell<Thompson.
Krasicki<Univ Tool Steel Co, Ltd.
Consumers Linter Co<William Commission.
Metzger<Askinase.
Dobson<Steindler.
Ryan<Carnegie Trust.
Bayley<Moerbach Sales Co, Inc.
Singer<Underwood Typewriter Co.
Backman<Ritter.
Evans<Raymond.
O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR.
J Hofflin<Halperin.
D Hofflin<same.
J Hofflin<Riviera Waist Co.
Hofflin<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Libman Const Corp<Bd of Educ of CNY.
Blumenberg<Musical Courier Co.
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Wagstaff.
Thornton<Northern Bank.
CNY<US Guar'ty Co.
Same<Warren Scharf Asphalt Pav Co.
McAvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Ball<Ball.
Skoog<W Garrison Co.
Thompson<Griscom-Spencer.
Wollenberg<Shetland Co.
Same<Met Hold'g Co.
Egger<Trondel.
Manzolino<Cotton.
Russell<Giants.
Berger Metal Ceil & F<Farmers Loan & T.
Humboldt Sav Bank<De Sabla, Jr.
Blumberg<Saxe.
Boas<Fernandes.
Perfumer Pub<Araldi.
Antokolsky<600 West 157th St Co.
Seltsky<Brown.
Wrapping Machine Co<Dillman Bakery.
Nimcowitz<Nat Retailers Coupon Co.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Swartz<Munger.
O'Sullivan<Russell.
Durham Realty Co<Halperin.
Hart<Baum.
Vatable<Vassar, Jr.
Imperial Woolen Co<F B Q Clothing Co.
Goodwin<Mirror Films.
N E Coal & Coke Co<Barber & Co, Inc.
Bunnell<Bklyn Realty Sellers.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Sarner<Richards.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Hickson<Westervelt.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Ivan Prince,
Frederick E. Saward,
John W. Gates,
Isaac D. Fletcher,
Mary E. S. Williams,
San Chomas,
Louisa Venderlippe,
Angelo Pagano,
Rudolph Simons,
John V. Dahlgren,
Violet Van Schaick, infant.
F. E. Saward, (2.)
George H. Huber,
F. J. Hughes, (2.)
Carl H. Kiessig,
J. D. E. M. De Ridder, &c.
John Kopp,
George E. Van Vorst,
Alexander Dodin,
Frank F. Thebaud,
Mary Casey,
Catharine Lens.
Louise M. Weeks,
Lillian Rothstein,
David W. Cromwell,
Theodore Lee,
Mary Welling,
Edith E. Kent,
Joseph E. Shoenberg,
Lizzie Kenny,
William S. Musgrave,
James A. Mullaney,
H. C. Moynihan,
Ellen Fitzpatrick,
Gustav Horst,
Frank I. Doelger,
Teresa Giaccomazzi,
Lena Schutte,
Jacob Rosen,
Julia Reedy,
William R. Hamilton,
Marion D. Walker,
Patrick Quinn,
Mary Russell,
Becky Weiser,
Sarah Keeney.
Abel J. Sharlow,
Magnus D. Alexander,
Pauline Erman,
Edward M. Knox, (2.)
Vernette E. Prentice,
George Steele,
Mary F. Ronalds.
Antonio Raffo,
Seraphina Spinnagel,
Spencer Lambert,
Daniel Nassbaum,
Frederick Blank,
Bernhard Fuld,
Anna G. Morgan,
William H. Kelly,
Josephine E. Pell,
Margaret E. Burton.

Wills for probate:
Samuel B. Schaefer,
Emile Onit.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holmes<Langdon.
Lessler<Dresler.
Kaffeit<Robinson.
Markman<451-455 Grand St Corp.
Trap<Gramercy Choc.
Muesaman<Frank.
Hopper Co<Carley Co.
Adams<Banks.
Sinatra<Siegel.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Gallubier<Norma Talmadge Film Corp,(2)
Bank of US<Equitable Fire, &c, Co, (2.)
Aronsohn<Serb Federation Sloga.
Schneider<3d Av Ry.
Peters<Mindlin.
Am Pile Fabric Co<McLaughlin.
Picano-Capaldo Co<P. Klopstock & Co.
German<Nikly.
Selden<Weil.
Stang<Hirsch & Wadro.
Chirevas<Burns Bros, Inc, Corp.
Lessler<Dresler.
Schwartzman<Barovsky.
Lessler<Dresler.
Spor<Fischer.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Baum<Engel.
Aronson<Reiss.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Harney Shoe Co<Paliakoff.
Nechtkopf<Morell Chem Co.
Knowles<Timmus Rty.
Rosenwirtzel<Britton.
Cohen<Rosenstein.
Freisinger<Ritchie.
Klein<Sesholtz.
Tunick<Katz.
Dollmann<Zinsser.
Greenberg<Kaplan.
Rosenbaum<Esser.
Robinson, Brown & Co<Hoffman.
Bentz<Fitzgerald.
Wachsman<Lerner.
Moore<NY Rys.
Joseph<same.
Fluerman<Int R T Co.
Golchinsky<NY Rys.
Siegfried<same.
Staseo<same.
Knoff<same.
Elkow<same.
Oppenheim<Int R T.

PART II.—Valentine, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sixty-first St Bldg Co<Eltoma Realty Co.
Rouse<Menschel.
Johnson<Corn, (2.)
Jacobowitz<Bernays.
Saltz<Rosentover.
Weitzman<Latner.
Lessler<R Wilbur Dolson Co.
Lazinsky<3d Av RR.
Yost<NY Rys.
Teck<Zucker.
Goldring<Pure Oil Co.
Karpf<Gans.
Casey<Judkins & McCormack Co.
McKiernan<Litchfield Const Co, (2.)
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Weinberg<Rubin.
Stolowitzky<Wallach.
Beck<Gallert.
Gleason<Int R T.
London<Rosenthal.
Hoffman<Degnon Cont.
Carlin<Hamburger.
Tanner<NY Rys.
Shepherd<5th Av Coach Co.
Weiss<NY Rys.
Kaduck<same.
Witcombe<Marcotte.
E Elsing & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Krapes<Elias Gussaroff Realty & Const.
Mauer<Krauss.
Streich<Marknew Rlty.
Geller<78-84 Rivington St Co.
Davis<NY Rys.
Harris<same.
Kennedy<Gilligan.
Shaw<Wagner.
Schechter<NY C RR.
Hilfman<Courtney.
Fort Masonry Co<Hudson View Const Co, Inc.
Elterman<Lawrence.
Gluck<Romage.
Lonshein<Hoffman.
Scherlin<Carobine.
Weiser<Robbins.
Langer<Fiering.
Landes<Kutenkian.
Rosenfeld<NY Rys.
Kinsey<Northwestern Theatrical Assn.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Nat Surety Co.
Keegins<Wilson.
Schatz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Flaherty<Cloonan.
Tesser<Wadler.
Cohen<Freidus.
Reiner<Nat Winter Garden Co.
Brounstein<Bloom.
Pastene & Co<Ressler.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros, Inc.
Man Brass Co<De Gennaro.
Nassau Finance Co<Old Dominion SS Co.
Stand Color Wks, Inc<Jaffray.
Lincoln Trust Co<Solow Const Co.
Delott<Salisbury.
Clayton<Rhines.
Fishman<Miller.
Rothman<Lipps.
Zimmerman<Halpern.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Poster<NY Cent RR.
Silverberg<Weinstein.
Case on.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Mortenson W W Co<Raabe.
Bihler<Normandy Waist Co.
Yanoff<Silver.
Goldstein<Barnet.
Rutchik<Finkelstein.
C. M. Cecil Co<Wood.
Strunin<Burstine.
Shongut<Larkin.
Lewis Fur Co<Herman Basch & Co.
Zalasnick<US Fire Ins.
Same<N River Ins Co.
Pompan<Heilperin.
Adler<Klemann.
Reilman<Rosenberg.
Lian<Margulies.
Bernstein<Kohn.
Stuhlmiller<Homo Con.
Same<same.
Simonson<Pechter.
Raisler Heating Co<Weinstein.
Apostoloff<Levy.
Picano Capaldo Co<P Klopstock & Co.
Weinstein<Frieber.
Friedman<Army & Navy Equipmt Co.
Sallal<Hassan.
Gere Co<Bridgeport Flour & Grain Co.
Smith<same.
Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

### Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Union Trust Co<Donnelly, (3)—Charles T Terry.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—William H Schmidt<Gaetano Riccio—Frederick L Kane, U S Trust Co<David Lasky—Hon Gustave Hartman. U S Trust Co<Michael Wieder—Herman Hoffman. William B Parsons<Mary E Looran—Herman Hoffman. Sarah G Fuller<Samuel Eichhorn—Arthur Ofner.

### BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Pasquale<Pierce & Co.
Bloeman<Krossknit Mills, Inc.
Brill<Dworsky.
Newmark<Tower.
Czech<I R T.
Storey<McCormack.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Gibney.
Grim<Presbyterian Hospital.
Same<Bennett.
Cole<Falvella.
Burns Bros<Di Menna.
Brieger<Brieger.
Scarafiotte<Cebrelli.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Steckel<Steckel.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.

Inq—Lubin<Davison.
Thorn<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Kinly<NY Rys Co.
McFadden<Tremont Motor Car Co.
Lang<Gormley.
Reichcott<Union Ry, (2.)
Berman<Bandes.
Poulsen<Mangles, (2.)
Watner<Union Ry.
Torpey<same, (2.)
Weller, Jr<Larsen Sons Co.
Mulligan<Terry, Jr.
Illich<3d Av RR.
Wasserman<Aronstein.
Herzog<Steuer, Jr.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1817.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Opperman<Parks & Co.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Projector<Guryan.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Hitter<Becker.
Aug<Union Ry.
Silverman<NYC Int Ry.
Ludwig<Munves.
Rosenberg<Union Ry.
Safion<I R T.
Stephens<Union Ry.
Scharpf<Bin.
Alliger<De Leon.
Edelson<So Blvd RR.

### KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lesser<NY Mun Rwy.
Ger Sav Bk<Fleckard.
M Gonchar<Frumkes.
A Gonchar<Frumkes.
Rothberg<Shack.
Pierson<Goldfein.
People ex rel Flatbush Boys' Club (Craig, Controller.)
Richman<Richman.
Rodenberg<Rodenberg.
Boderman<N Gross.
Mott<Troxler.
Bacchiani<Bacchiani.
Old Colony Trust Co<Fee.
Rentlinger<Eveleth.
Re Summerfield St (Queens) (Gesell.)
Makowsky<Koch & Drodge Piano Co.
Seitz<Cody.
Hoxie<Wilcox.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Re Bandolette.
Psaki<Frangapulos.
Weller<Weller.
Re Malbone St (Block)
Kaplan<Rich.
Bernick<same.
Muldoon<Dock Contr.
Killty<NY Con RR Co.
Re Moore.
Re E P Potter.
Re E E Potter.
Lenowsky<Altman.
Re Saratoga Av.
Palmer<Crenshaw Eng & Const Co.
Re Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co (Frindel.)
Re Duerr.
Re Mannia (or Manna)
Jennings<NY Con RR.
Jacobs<Nassau E RR.
Botle<McBride.
Cavallaro<Lacomarsino.
Vallero<Brenack.
Ferro<Hosford.
Jamberg<Fed SS Corp.
Re Ditmars Av & 43d.
Collins<Collins.
Re Roosen, (Church.)
Brady<Mendelson.
Re Steam Cut Stone Co (Steinberg.)
Freeman<L I RR Co.
Vecchia<same.
Schottler<same.
Morris<same.
Malbone Garage Co<Rechnitz Bros.
Susskind<Susskind.
Roff<Roff.
Giacobbe<Levy.
Hesse<Turbo Elec Con
Re Products Mfg Co (Damato.)
Simrock<Klepper.
Benzenberg<Hausman<Blanck.
Re McClelland (Sutcliffe.)
Scheidt<Nestel.
Clarke<Stumpf.
Mandlowitz<Briggs.
De Parrie<McCormick.
Cunningham<Mulligan
May<Cocks.
Henderson<Henderson.
Taits<Feinblatt.
Same<Pincus.
Same<Litwack.
Same<Perlman.
Sand<Title.
Berwin<Solomon.
Storey<Storey.
Allison<Willoughby Realty Co.
Re Saretzky (Simon.)
Kernell<Kernell.
Normandy<Normandy.
Rosenblatt<Bridgeport Metal Goods Co (2.)
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Cleveland<Sansone.
Re Soderstrom (Babcock.)
Cioffi<Suf G & E Lgt.
Napolitano<Williamsburg Hospital.
Kriegsman<Bordman.
Rothberg<Shack.
Lankowsky<Altman.
Weliscar<Sternberg.
Re Hudson (Brooklyn Trust Co.)
Re Bernstein.
Hassett<Denis.
Gorman<Gorman.
Re Geary.
L S E Co<Parkes (Action No 1.)
Jankowitz<Rothchild.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.

Reil<NY Cons RR.
Jeffrey<Miller.
Bernstein<C I & B RR.
Zubrickie<Phila & Reading Coal Co.
Siskind<NY Cons RR.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bank of NY.
Klein<Williams et al.
Savarese<Bernstein & ano.
Wmbge Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin Sons.
Grothe-Eckhardt<Nassau RR.
Betzel<B H RR.
Zaola<Wood Co.
Feiss<Stout.
Ranz<Gerken.
Miller<CNY.
Wegener<NY Con RR.
Curran<Gunderson.
Krivicka<Murphy.
Nelles<Third Av Ry.
McHugh<Int R T.
Hulsking<Rottenberg.
Jurgensen<Derby Co.
McCarthy<Bridgette.
Shelhorn<Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick<Block et al.
Pleasants<Vause.
Cooney<Nassau RR.
Dyckman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Serle<Nassau RR.
Regan<B H RR.
Hauer<Edelstein.
Sherman<Sheehan.
Lipschitz<Loew's Amuse Co et al.
Smith<Nassau RR.
Meglaughlin<B H RR.
McCauley<McGowan.
Gayman<NY Cons RR & ano.
Bryers<Sokolow.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Milner<B H RR.
Selig<Alexander.
Badolato<Molinari.
Korn<B, Q C & S RR.
Zegzdryn<Stache.
Levine<Rubenstein et al.
Joyce<Waldron.
Quasdorf<Westcott Express Co.
Klein<Spinell.
Pallatino<CNY.
Danglo<B'way Sub & Home Bor Adv.
Titscher<B H RR.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Donovan<Cameron.
Scharnovitz<Krinsky & ano.
Well<Fish.
Gluck<Bindrim.
Arico<De Simone.
Frank<B H RR.
Meyers<Nassau RR.
Mitchen<O'Neill.
Kilkis<B H RR & ano
Fallo<Mason.
Walsh<C I & B RR.
Schildkraut<Spodeck & ano.
Bayerlein<CNY.
Goldberg<Borden's C Milk Co.
Krebs<Mfrs Tr Co.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Kent<Fraser.
Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Harrick.
Werner<CNY & ano.
Keenan<Shed.
Fried<Klingman.
Jonas<Loeffler.
Piameri<N Y, N H & H RR.
De Luca-Todaro<Bklyn Union Gas.
Cole<Dorchester.
Hannigan<Beaumont.
Gray<Frankfort.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3357.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mar Vaughan,
Bridget McOnerty,
James E Bath,
Elizabeth Marhoefer.
Administration of:
Mary Kirby.
Accounting of:
William A Kissick,
Joseph E Casserly,
Anna Driggs,
Ellen Clair.
Elyah Taft,
George Gill,
Lavinia Nicholas,
James E Sutton,
Martin Will.
Estates of:
Ellen McCauley,
Mary Griffin,
Albert Cirkin,
Miles P Carey,
Sarah Shermhauser,
Ida Rose.

### County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.

Pocker<Schwartsman.
Gandley, Jr<Spencer Auto Repairing Shop
Ferrara<Lordi & ano.
Mostow<Mitchell.
Pratow<Stabler.
Bernstein<Katine.
Weinberg<Bock.
Walusky<Bklyn H RR
Slobidoff<Rabinowitz.
Lengen<Bregman.
Ryszewski<Casaline & ano.
Strong<Nass El RR.
Bergman<Estreich.
Hoffman<Brooks (2.)
Smith<C I & B RR.
Tapper<Nass El RR.
De Zego<Bowns (2.)

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 641.

### QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.

Whitney Hotel<Auer & Sons.
CNY<Stratton & ano.
Fiss, Doer & C Horse Co<Ahern.
Clay<Clay.
Nat Enam & Stpg Co<Purdy et al.
Baer<Baer.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 585.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
PART II.—Seeger, J.—Special calendar.

Sergeant<Farrell.
Fremd<Halstead.
Holzmuth<Ebling Brewing Co.
Scott<City of White Plains.
Moulton<Fritz.
Ruskin<Pierce.
Bennett<same.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gullotta<Mihalyfi.
Yonkers Builders Supply Co<Anderson.
Morgan<Goodwin.
Also for the hearing of motions.

### Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:
Cornelia C Harris,
Amelia Kear,
Adolph W Wallander.
Accounting:
Florence B Shepherd,
Catherine Rogers.
Eugene P Shepherd.
Transfer tax:
Edna S Lutkins.
Trust accounting:
William Allen.
Compulsory acctg:
Peter MacDonald.

## EARNINGS.

### Railroads.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Lines East and West—

| | 1918. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| 3d week January | $1,981,827 | $51,769 |
| From July 1 | 68,867,179 | 10,901,061 |
| **MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.—** | | |
| 3d week January | 201,774 | *60,194 |
| From July 1 | 7,578,779 | 607,587 |
| **GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY CO.—** | | |
| 3d week January | 58,549 | 854 |
| From July 1 | 1,780,682 | 170,349 |

### Public Utility.

THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. for December and twelve months—

| December: | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $774,597 | $546,571 | $228,026 |
| Op. exp. & tax. | 538,443 | 409,036 | 129,407 |
| Inc. over oper. exp. & taxes | 236,154 | 137,535 | 98,619 |
| Other income | 14,866 | 6,292 | 8,574 |
| Gross income | 251,021 | 143,827 | 107,196 |
| Int. chgs., pref. stock div. & amor. of bond discount | 73,630 | 41,822 | 31,807 |
| Balance | 177,391 | 102,005 | 75,386 |
| Depreciation | 61,582 | 54,858 | 6,724 |
| Applicable to com. stk. div. | 115,809 | 47,647 | 68,162 |
| 12 mos. ended Dec. 31: | | | |
| Gross | 6,863,886 | 5,109,767 | 1,754,148 |
| Op. exp. & tax. | 4,840,225 | 2,999,208 | 1,841,021 |
| Inc. over oper. exp. & tax | 2,023,661 | 2,110,534 | *86,873 |
| Other income | 39,963 | 16,150 | 23,813 |
| Gross income | 2,063,624 | 2,126,684 | *63,059 |
| Int. chgs., pref. stock div. & amor. of bd. discount | 643,896 | 464,101 | 179,795 |
| Balance | 1,419,726 | 1,662,583 | *242,855 |
| Depreciation | 537,996 | 510,973 | 27,023 |
| Applicable to com. stk. div. | 881,730 | 1,151,609 | *269,879 |

*Decrease.

### Shipping Situation.

What the acquisition of Dutch steamships has effected, described in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

With practically all brokerage offices closed, holiday conditions prevailed in the real estate market yesterday. The announcement that the United States Government had leased, through Cornelius G. Kolff, from various owners, a 160-acre tract on the Fox Hills, near Fort Wadsworth, attracted considerable attention to Staten Island. The land will be used for the establishing of a large military base hospital.

### Queens Borough Sales.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company has sold 250 lots in its development at Jamaica to J. H. Judge of Manhattan.

C. V. Collins of Huntington, L. I., purchased thirty-eight lots from the Hardenbrook estate at Jamaica in the plot formerly owned by A. H. Van Wyck.

L. Rabel sold to W. Runge the dwelling on the northwest corner of Foxall Street and Anthon Avenue, Ridgewood.

L. T. Walter, Jr., sold to R. Tuozzo a plot 105 by 228 feet on the northwest side of Dabney Street, 150 feet southwest of Walcott Avenue, Far Rockaway.

### New Jersey.

The newly formed Seventy Hudson Street Corporation (Harold C. Mathews and John J. Hearn,) bought from the Prudential Insurance Company the seven-story Terminal Building at 68 and 70 Hudson Street, Hoboken, 55 by 108, for about $128,000. The company took back a $113,000 purchase money mortgage for five years at 5 per cent.

Edward A. Daly sold for the Arctic Stores Company to the Hudson Distributing Company the three-story warehouse, 185 by 225, in Academy Street, Jersey City. Frank E. Older sold for W. J. Webster to Richard Dorison the two-family dwelling, 38 by 100, at the southeast corner of Claremont and Bergen Avenues, and for Catharine Kilroy to Samuel Soled 740 and 742 Grand Street.

### Bronxville Development Project.

The Anderson Realty Company, in connection with Edwin J. and Arthur V. Lucas, sold for George W. Hunt to a Mount Vernon syndicate a tract of thirty-three acres on White Plains Avenue, Pondfield Avenue, and New Rochelle Avenue, Bronxville.

The property is to be known as "Pondfield Crossways," and will be plotted as soon as weather conditions permit and residences erected. The plots will measure about one-half acre each.

### Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Union and New Haven Trust Company, as trustees, a plot on Morningside Road, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, to James H. McIntosh of Yonkers.

Frank G. Banister purchased through Porter & Co. a private dwelling occupying a plot 105 by 177, on the corner of Fisher and Tibbets Avenues, White Plains.

### Importer Buys Lease.

William Davies & Co., importers of gowns, now at 220 Fifth Avenue, purchased through Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., from Parson & Wallander, their long-term lease of the entire second floor of the Billings Court, 349 to 353 Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street. The consideration is understood to be in the neighborhood of $75,000.

### Commercial Leases.

Thomas J. O'Reilly leased the entire ground floor at 81 and 83 Beaver Street to the Misses Conroy, who, after extensive alterations, will occupy the premises as a luncheon establishment, known as the Paris Tea Shop.

Huberth & Huberth have leased, in the American Circle Building, the store at 9 Central Park West to the Usona Trading Company, distributers of the Hall Motor Trucks.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Ernest E. Lorillard to Jacob Richman the store, basement, and subcellar at 296 Broadway, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $80,000, the store at 357 Pearl Street for Elizabeth McColgan to the Julius A. Zibell Company.

The Palace Automobile and Machine Company leased the two and three-story buildings at 208 to 21 West 124th Street, 119 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to John Finnerty for ten years from May 1 at $4,800 a year. They will be altered into a garage.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

### AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d St, 126, n s, 314.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11, six-story tenement and stores; George Haupt against Louis Aronson et al.; C. L. Hoffman and H. A. Friedman, attorneys; due, $4,902.11; prior mortgage, $35,000; to the plaintiff for $37,311.

31st St, 317 and 319 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9, six-story tenement and stores; Congregational Home Missionary Society against P. W. Solomon et al.; Meyers & C., attorneys; due, $46,071.13; taxes, &c., $1,965.81; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,028, e s, 20.1 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Co. against F. C. Bamman et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $8,393.37; taxes, &c., $175; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

### AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

231st St, East, s s, 305 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x114.10; J. J. Pantell against John Entwistle et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $38.41; taxes, &c., $440; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Grand St, 134 and 136, to six-story factory and storage; A. Victor, 28 West 34th St, owner; E. Swarthout, 16 West 34th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 36 and 38, s e corner of Birmingham Row, 38x42; Isaac Goodstein to Osgood Realty Co., 135 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St....$1

SHERMAN AV, n e s, 100 ft s w of Isham St, 75x150; Joseph L. Feinberg et al. to Jack Alan Building Co., 5 Beekman St., b. and s., all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, Harold H. Strauss, 5 Beekman St....$1

STANTON ST, 281, s w corner of Cannon St, 70x27.6; 11th St, n s, 177 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; 11th St, n s, 202 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Isaac Goodstein to Osgood Realty Co., 135 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St....$1

5TH AV, 1,457, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St., 25x91; The Hampton-Suffolk Corporation to Pearl Niles, P. O., Weehawken, Town of Union, N. J., all liens, mtg $22,000, Jan. 25....$1

7TH AV, 1,968, w s, 75.11 ft n of 119th St., 25x100; Bradhurst Av, 44, n e corner 144th St, 100.6x21.7x99.11x32.3; 115th St, 125-7, n s, 312 ft w of Lenox Av, 63x100; 119th St, 202 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Goodstein to Osgood Realty Co., 135 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.$1

27TH ST, 362 West, s s, 98 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Margaretta Culbert and another, exrs., to Margaretta Culbert, 362 West 27th St., ½ part, all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Scharps & B., 32 Broadway....$2,000

110TH ST, 3 East, s s, 228 ft w of Madison Av, 19.6x100.11; Milton M. Silverman et al., exrs., &c., to Sea Em Holding Co., 555 West 151st St., b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$1

115TH ST, 63 West, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; 115th St, 65 West, n s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; 115th St, 69 West, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; 117th St, 29 and 31 West, n s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; 117th St, 210 and 214 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10; 132d St, 43 West, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Goodstein to Osgood Realty Co., 135 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St....$1

### Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,327, w s, 40.2x85; James C. Gulick to Clarence H. Fay, 45 West 11th St, one-quarter part, Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, J. J. Lawrence, 2 Rector St....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,372, s e corner of Jefferson Place, 45.2x120; James E. Gulick to Clarence H. Fay, 45 West 11th St, one-quarter part, Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, J. J. Lawrence, 2 Rector St....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 1,372, s e corner of Jefferson Place, 45.2x120; also Bassford Av, 2,327 and 2,329, w s, 40.2x85; Marano G. Bradley et al. to Gulick Realty Co., Inc., 2 Rector St, one-half part, Nov. 22, 1917; attorney, John J. Lawrence, 2 Rector St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Clarence H. Fay to same, one-quarter part, Dec. 5, 1917; same attorney....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James J. Gulick to same, one-quarter part, Nov. 22, 1917; same attorney....$1

HULL AV, w s, 182 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Mary J. Kerby to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 1,930 Arthur Av., mtg $3,500, Jan. 23; attorney, J. J. O'Grady, 277 Broadway.$1

JEROME AV, e s, 367.5 ft n of 184th St, 22.8x38.2; Edna A. Patton to John H. Beckmann, 2,295 University Av, one-half part, mtg $4,500, Jan. 19; attorney, W. A. Hall, 437 5th Av....$100

LOT 84, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., to Lorillard Building Co., Inc., 540 East 187th St., mtg $3,150, Jan. 25; attorney, Joseph Cardillo, 545 East 187th St....$1

MAPES AV, w s, 184.3 ft s of 180th St, 88.2x145.3; also Mapes Av, 2,063, w s, 44x145; Isaac Goodstein to Osgood Realty Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, Jan. 25; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St....$1

181ST ST, 61 West, n s, 50x100; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to W. C. P. Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 140th St., mtg $10,000, Jan. 26; attorneys, Cahn & F., 406 East 149th St.$100

### RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

### Manhattan.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 112th St, 60.5x100, Jan. 19; Malex Realty Corporation to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due June 24, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Males & M., 63 Park Row....$12,000

129TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 27.6x99.11, Nov. 12, 1917; Anthony Building Corporation to Samuel Schiau, 110 St. Nicholas Av, installments, $100 monthly, 6 p. c., prior mortgage, $17,500; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway....$1,200

### Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,319, w s, 37.6x80; Anthony Building Corporation to Samuel Schiau, 110 St. Nicholas Av, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 31, 1917, installments, interest as per bond; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway....$750

FERRIS PLACE, s w s, at n w corner of Lot 22, map of Bowne property, 25.2x144.7; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to George J. Hoehn, 1,227 Tinton Av, prior mtg $5,000, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,000

155TH ST, 418 East, s s, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Givens to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$2,500

223D ST, s s, being e 25 ft of Lot 601, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Karl O. Radke to Henry Dase, 9 North 5th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 19, 3 years; attorneys, Geschiedt & F., 6 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$500

### ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

### Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159-161, mtg $25,000; Katie Schwartz to Alex. Noven, 1,495 Madison Av; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St....$5,500

MADISON AV, 1,778, mtg $20,000; Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees of the will of Ambrose C. Kingsland, the elder, to Fred Quenzer, 1,776 Madison Av; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$18,000

16TH ST, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3, mtg $7,000; Otto Marr, executor, to Lizzie Wollmer, 2,169 Washington Av, Bronx, et al., executors; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 148th St and 3d Av....$1,000

47TH ST, 228-236 West, all title in mtg $225,000; Julius Loewenthal & Co. to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

128TH ST, s s, [illegible] of 5th Av, 50x99.11, mtg $15,000; Katie Schwartz to Alex. Noven, 1,495 Madison Av; attorney, Louis Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St....$1,500

### Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, [illegible] n of 180th St, 25x95; Charles A. Hitchcock, trustee, to G. Cuomo, 278 St. Ann's Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$5,500

HULL AV, 3,212; New York Investors' Corporation to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$4,000

SHERMAN AV, 963; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$32,000

SAME PROPERTY; Walter C. Noyes and another, executors, to Sylvester Pope et al., trustees; attorney same............$2,000

VYSE AV, 1,461 and 1,463; Louis Levi and another, executors, to William P. Zwilling, 320 East 86th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway............$1

231ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of White Plains Av, —x—; Michael Eckes to Mary Eckes, 760 Jackson Av; attorney, C. A. Weber, 691 East 149th St............$1

232D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Paulding Av, 50x89.10; James P. Migliaccio to Grazzia Cardillo, 540 East 187th St; attorney, Grazzia Cardillo, 540 East 187th St............$1

### RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

### Manhattan.

49TH ST, 108 and 110 West; two four-story buildings; Eled Land Corporation to Oreste Giolito, 108 West 49th St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, E. L. Callah, 27 William St..............................$7,000

### LIS PENDENS.

### Manhattan.

SEAMAN AV, 13 and 15; Sarah G. Fuller against Samuel Eighhorn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Krause.

1ST AV, 609 and 611, and 35th St, 342 East; William B. Parsons et al. against Mary E. Looram et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Gerard.

### Bronx.

LOT 61, Block 2564, Section 10, on tax map; Joseph Dana Miller against Robert J. Rooney et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, A. Weymann.

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

### Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, 409 to 419; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Candler Holding Corp., owner and contractor..$2,052

53D ST, 56 West; C. Muller & Son against Hattie G. Toomey, owner; Century Leasing Co. and W. E. Morgan, contractor..$126.55

67TH ST, 112 East; John J. McCafferty against Johanna Kremer, owner; Anna Lynch, contractor..............$1,435.14

119TH ST, 158 West; Levenson Co. against Katie Schwartz, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor..........................$2,750

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Forest Hills Gardens**
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; 2 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; all improvements; $6,000; easy terms. Apply to H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STUCCO BUNGALOW, $4,000

A beautiful six-room bungalow, with hardwood floors, laundry, large rooms, three porches, separate garage; on plot 50x100; one block to station, only 50 minutes to New York City; Terms: $500 down, balance [illegible]. Apply C. J. CAMPBELL, 11 Warren Street, New York City. (Phone Barclay 858.)

$1,000 UNDER VALUE

Built to order 2½ years ago by present owner for his own use; 8 rooms in building; every improvement; perfect condition; 30 minutes to New York; [illegible] Owner, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $7,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Hudson Heights in
PICTURESQUE LAKES

F. D. WORCESTER,
2 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City. Tel. 1523—Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

HOWARD STREET
Near Lafayette
5 Story & Basement
Building 25 x 100
Will Alter to Suit Tenant.
A. H. MATHEWS,
181 BROADWAY.

5 Lofts—
Together or Separately
10 East 33rd St. Just Off Fifth Ave.
Mezzanines on Two Floors.
Desirable for showrooms or light manufacturing. Modern building. Two elevators.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue.

Automobile
Truck Sales Room
313-317 West 47th St.
GROUND FLOOR
Sprinkler Service; All Every Way.
Phone Bryant 2410

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

Factory Gas Heaters
FOR SALE
22 West 26th St., 5th Floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. & 30th St. Choice Apartments. Two rooms and bath each; rent [illegible] per month up. FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 516.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
5 to 6 Rooms.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

6-7-8 ROOMS
attractively furnished [illegible] season or year.
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway at 109th St. Academy 1600.

MR. GUY T. MURRAY has been made a Vice-President of this company, in charge of the Renting Department. The Renting Department, in cooperation with the Building Management Department, offers a service which every owner of a building ought to know about.

We have been able, by our own experience and analysis of conditions, to make many building properties pay better. You may own a building susceptible to such treatment. Are you satisfied with your net return? If not, a consultation with us will cost you nothing and may prove profitable to you.

Loton H. Slawson Company, Real Estate, 171 Madison Avenue, New York

STORE and FLOORS

Broadway
Fifth Ave
Building
Cor. 21st St.

TO LEASE
in this new
16 Story Fireproof
Structure.
Light on all sides.
STORE (with Mezzanine)
and Basement.
FLOORS, 11,000 feet.

907 Broadway HESS Cor. 20th St.
Gramercy—6052.

The Putnam Building
2-6 West 45th Street
*High Class Office Building (at Fifth Avenue).*
Entire Floor, consisting of 5,700 square feet net.
Very desirable. Immediate possession.
*Sperry Realty Company, Premises, 17th Floor.*
Telephone Vanderbilt—2800.

### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of PETER S. BARBOUR, Alleged Bankrupt.—Notice.

William I. Lewis, as receiver, will sell at auction, subject to confirmation:

On Tuesday, February 5, 1918, 2 P. M., at the store of said alleged bankrupt, at Haskell, N. J., stock of clothing, boots, shoes, furniture, fixtures, and the like; the building in which said store is located, and the right, title and interest of said alleged bankrupt and said receiver in all leases for the lands upon which said building is located.

On Wednesday, February 6, 1918, 11:30 A. M., at the garage of E. A. Browne Auto Company, No. 359 Market Street, Paterson, N. J., one 1917 Cadillac automobile.

On Wednesday, February 6, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the store of said alleged bankrupt, No. 154 Market Street, Paterson, N. J., the stock of clothing, furniture, fixtures, and the like, including the goodwill and right, title and interest of said alleged bankrupt and receiver in lease of said store.

Said property will be offered as a whole and in suitable parcels.

The receiver will present his report of sale, together with his recommendation thereon, to the Judges of said Court, at the Court Room, Post Office Building, City of Jersey City, County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, on Thursday, February 7, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS, Receiver.
Second National Bank Building,
Paterson, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver. Offices: Silk City Bank Building, Paterson, N. J.; 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS GRAY and MALVINE GRAY, individually, and the firm of M. & L. GRAY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the sales of the property of the above named bankrupt estate, consisting of furniture, store fixtures, and a Ford Auto Truck, set down for January 22nd and 23rd, 1918, were duly adjourned to January 29th, 1918, and notice is hereby given that part of said property will be sold by the Trustee, by J. W. & W. H. Reid, Auctioneers, on January 29th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. at the premises, 690-692 and 706 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and part of said property of the said bankrupt estate will be sold by the Trustee, by said auctioneers, on Thursday, January 31st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises, 2,566-2,568 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., said latter premises being near the Sheepshead Bay Railway Station, and notice is hereby given that said auctioneers will also sell balance of stock, furniture, &c., at 706 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Dated January 24th, 1918.

ROBERT F. TILNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as "Williams Clothes Shop," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., at 14 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of men's clothing, suits, coats, overcoats, pants, fixtures, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

**Take Weehawken 42nd Street Ferry and then Union Hill Trolley Car.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS OLARSKY, doing business as "QUEEN SKIRT CO.," Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 West 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, dresses, piece goods, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c. MAURICE MEYER, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. — In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of LOUIS SOLINSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 45 West 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, silks, ladies' coats and suits, trimmings, machines, power table, safe, office fixtures, etc.

MYLES PURVIN, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT I WILL sell as Receiver on this day, Jan. 29, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of Charles Shongood, at No. 580 Broadway, New York City, a claim of S. Lindau & Company, against the Carnegie Trust Company, amounting to $11,543.20, on which 44% has already been paid in dividends through liquidation by the Banking Department of the State of New York. I reserve the right to reject any bid.

ROBERT C. MORRIS,
27 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

New York City, Jan. 29th, 1918.

MORGAN & BROTHER, Storage Warehouses, 230, 232, 234, and 236 West 47th Street, New York City. To Theodore Blundell, Mrs. A. F. Bowen, Mabel Bradford, Mrs. G. E. Bridgeford, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. E. F. Bruen, Florence Clarence, Mrs. J. H. Collins, John P. Corrigan, E. J. Curley, J. M. F. Denning, Mrs. Andre Deville, Mrs. A. E. Foster, Laura Haslan, Mrs. F. Higgins, H. P. Hill, Elizabeth Horath, Frank Hurliman, James Kelly, Nevin S. Lamb, Mrs. E. Leahy, L. F. Leland, Francis Lenhardt, Mrs. A. J. Lewis, Dr. E. Locke, William McKenzie, A. J. McManaus, Mrs. Chas. Mayard, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. A. M. Norris, Miss M. S. Oerther, Harry O'Keefe, Angeline Peters, G. D. Potter, B. L. Raven, J. Reuther, Leander Richardson, J. Rolfe, Wm. H. Sams, Miss M. E. Scott, M. A. Schutte, Eva Shaw, Arthur Stanford, Robert L. Stanton, Mrs. F. A. Starken, R. Stein, Malcolm Strauss, Tevis Hanford & Co., United Service Corporation, H. Van Cleve, Mrs. M. Ward, Theo. H. Ward, Gustav Werner, J. O. Wheelock, J. O. Wheelock, George F. Campbell Wood, Ada Zahn, Juan Zay: You are hereby notified that the time for the payment of this firm's lien upon the property hereinafter described, having expired after due notice therefor has been given you, this firm will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in their warehouses, to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such case made and provided, at their warehouses, 230, 232, 234, and 236 West 47th Street, New York City, on Thursday, February 14th, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock, and will continue on each succeeding Thursday, at the same time and place, by Floyd Grant & Co., Auctioneers.

MORGAN & BROTHER.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,970.

Notice is given that HYMAN EISNER, NATHAN EISNER, and MORRIS BIRENBERG, co-partners trading under the firm name of EISNER BROS. & BIRENBERG, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 28, 1918.

NO. 25,433.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST., N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR KOLUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on January 14th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on February 13th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1918.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
191-193 Canal St.; will be altered to suit tenant, and has electric elevator; one sidewalk elevator will be installed. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, N. Y.

### Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FARMERS, READ THIS.
Best bargain within 50 miles city; 40 acres, cleared, level, fertile land; house 8 rooms, barn; 2½ miles to station; $8,000; reasonable terms; other property. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

### New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Modern suburban home; every city convenience; commuters' express service; eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch, steam heat, large grounds, garden; reasonable. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

### England—For Sale or To Let.

ENGLISH RESIDENTIAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Freehold estate of 200 acres, London, only 15 miles from the West End. Bargain price to close accounts. Excellent residence, well timbered park, 2 lodge entrances, home farm, 3 cottages, lovely rural grounds and walled-in gardens. Electric light. Tithe and land tax free. Price £17,500, including £3,000 worth of timber. Present grazing rents £500 a year. Apply Messrs. Barman Bros., 25 Ironmonger Lane, London, E. C. 2, England.

### Real Estate for Exchange.

Will consider exchanging 23,000 acres of virgin hardwood timber land, situated Central Louisiana, for high-class New York or Newark income property; my property will stand rigid investigation; do not submit anything that will not bear thorough inspection. Louis Befla, 1 Wall St. Rector 403.

Lots suitable for one and two family houses; factories, loft, or garage sites will be taken in exchange for some of the best paying store and flat property, fully rented, in Brooklyn. Brokers and owners submit offers. Builder, 239 Times Downtown.

## FARMS.

### Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Stoneless farm, four acres, house six rooms, barn, fruit; 40 miles out, South Norwalk, Conn.; price right. Address Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL GARAGE.
Space for rent, all improvements.
533-535 West 27th St.
534-536 West 28th St.
No elevator; space for 200 cars.
Special rate more than one car.
PHONE 2675 FARRAGUT.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 255 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
34th, 64 East, Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel. Large parlor store, plate-glass front, suitable physician, dentist, or professional purposes. Apply premises, Vanderbilt Gown Shop.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.,
Near Broadway and 5th Av.,
STORE AND LOFT, 50x92.
Harry B. Cutner, 1,181 Broadway.
Tel. Farragut 4585-6.

Attention!—92 Monroe St., Near Pike St.—Three-story building, suitable for garage or any business requiring a strong building. Henry C. B. Stein, Inc., 102 1st St., N. Y. C.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty.
G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Wall St.—To sublease until May or June, two light offices, well furnished, with telephone and stenographic service. Phone Rector 3124.

Plant ready to run, equipped with 24 Singer sewing machines, for rent in Yonkers. W. S., 263 Times Downtown.

Loft, 75 by 75, excellent location; steam, electric, elevator service. Apply 30 Park Place, or your own broker.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Basement store; excellent neighborhood, just off Avenue; moderate rental.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; electric light, steam heat.

LOFTS, 44x77, steam heat, elevator. 630 1st Ave., telephone 3015 Morn.

### Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, to lease from May 1 or sooner, about 3,000 square feet of well-lighted space for law offices; location, between Beaver and Cedar, and Broadway and William Sts. Submit plan, details, and rent asked to O 212 Times Downtown.

Want to rent part of office downtown or in 42d St. district. Ansonia Co., 71 8th Av.

## HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

### Manhattan.

Wonderful investment quick buyer; residence, West 85th, 14 rooms; original cost $32,000; sacrifice for $21,500; cash required $5,000; filtering plant, automatic hot water; very desirable for physician. Mann, Schuyler 9551.

### New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

STUCCO HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Nine rooms, two baths, finished in ivory; beautifully decorated; kitchen and butlery in white enamel; most approved type of fixtures; lot 50x140; price $9,000; terms to suit; owner's health compels quick sale.
FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

### Houses Wanted.

Private party will purchase or rent house in Westchester County or Long Island; must have four master bedrooms; within forty minutes out. W 115 Times.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,245.

Notice is given that MELCON VARTANIAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, January 28, 1918.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,727.

Notice is given that JOSEPH TOCH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 28, 1918.

## HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

### Manhattan.

70's, Near West End.—Beautifully furnished 13-room house; sell furnishings and lease reasonable; all filled. W. G., 150 Times.

## HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

### Westchester.

14-room modern house, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (26th.)—Handsomely furnished; exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

22D, 39 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4598.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor,) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

64 EAST 86TH ST.
Six rooms and two baths, twelfth floor; all outside rooms; most attractively and completely furnished; rent, $350 monthly to Oct. 1; immediate possession; shown by appointment. Phone Lenox 9434.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath; elevator; nonhousekeeping.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; restaurant service. Tel. Plaza 6958.

TO SUBLET — Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

### Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

40TH, 38 WEST.—Apartment, 4 rooms, top floor; seen Sunday after 2. Telephone Vanderbilt 777 or Stuyvesant 3354.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly, references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful furnished apartment, two rooms, all conveniences, $50-$65.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment; large room, bathroom; steam heat, electricity.

55TH WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath; very handsomely furnished; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

70TH.—Seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished. Col. 3974.

72D, 113 WEST.—For rent, small apartment, one room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class building. Apply to superintendent.

74TH, 237 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven exceptionally large, all light rooms and two baths; very handsomely furnished; pianola; twin beds in two rooms; will rent for two months or more, $250 per month. E. L. Goodman.

89TH, 303 WEST.—Private house; large second floor, $100; two rooms, 3d floor, $65, $55; bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

90'S, (West End Section.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Col. 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST, (The Nouvell.)—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms, $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

91ST, 215 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Four large, light rooms; bath; period furniture, Oriental rugs; complete housekeeping. Apartment 87.

105D, 250 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two room and bath apartment; maid service; excellent restaurant in building; room service; exclusive locality; near West End Av.; extra large rooms; living room furnished with Chinese tapestry furniture, piano, floor lamps, bedroom, eight-piece Circassian walnut suite, twin beds; absolutely modern; bath and shower; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 10421. Mrs. Ramme.

111TH ST., 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 bedrooms; southern exposure; player piano; $120. Apt. 25.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractively furnished, warm front 5-room apartment, near Riverside, till October, $100; shorter lease, $110; a bargain. Apartment 1.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractively furnished four-room outside, overlooking Columbia Campus. Apt. 67.

120TH, 425 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 8-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, optional.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All car, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

AN ATTRACTIVE 7-ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, WITH HOTEL CONVENIENCES; NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED; $50 A WEEK FOR BALANCE OF SEASON; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

204 WEST 55TH STREET.

HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX.

TEL. 2000 CIRCLE.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT RENTING a specialty; furnished, high-class, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

AT $500 A MONTH.—Ten rooms and three baths, luxuriously furnished; solid silver service, Steinway piano, antique rugs; living room, 18x26; main chamber, 18x28; walls hung with damask. Apply 350 West 85th St.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights; various terms. CRESCENT CO., 347 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

BROADWAY, 3,456, (141st.) — Eight corner rooms, complete, modern, $135. Botsford. Audubon 1620.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable single, double bachelor rooms, well heated, with bath, $7.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 245.—Apartment six large rooms, 2 baths, all windows overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. Apt. 5C.

GRANT COURT,
610 West 113th, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five-room apartment, completely furnished; sublet. Fisher.

MANHATTAN AV., 320, (Corner 114th St.)—Attractively furnished, seven-room, corner apartment; facing Morningside Park; rent for $125 a month. Rose Windsor, 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2338.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; Ampico player; immediate possession. Phone 6570 Morningside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.) — Handsomely furnished six rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 5-room apartment, few months, $100; immediate possession; adults. Lyon, Audubon 3902 evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, facing Hudson River; short or long lease. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Large, attractive studio, bedrooms, bath; bachelors; private residence; references.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; RESTAURANT SERVICE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

SMALL, attractively furnished house, 5 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchen, for two months or more; Murray Hill section. R 88 Times.

WILL rent, five months or longer, beautifully furnished apartment, drawing, dining, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath; select neighborhood; including linen, silver, grand piano, grand grafonola, Oriental rugs, &c.; never been rented before; private entrance. Phone 436 Circle.

YOUNG MAN will share four-room apartment on mutual basis. Apply No. 1 Northern Av., Turner, Vanderbilt 4980.

### New Rochelle.

THOROUGHLY warmed, delightfully furnished six-room apartment, sitting room unusually large; piano; immediate possession. A 871 Times Harlem.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Two large and four small rooms, not all connected; bath, hot air, and gas.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Parlor floor; three large rooms; bath, electric light, steam heat.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, all modern improvements; $40 to $50 per month.

48TH ST., WEST, Near 5th Av.—Parlor floor, two rooms and bath. Phone 9779 Bryant.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; entire floor; service optional.

96TH, (near West End.)—Handsome elevator apartment, six rooms, 2 baths; sublet 1919; $1,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d Street.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rent $660-$780.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette; modern; southern exposure; front. Hinds.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 14, (at 60th St.)—Eight rooms and bath, sublet $1,000. Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, 185 Madison Av. 2685 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms and bath in an apartment hotel, $62.50 a month, with maid service; restaurant in building. Apt. 3J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (143d St.)—Sublet, six rooms, bath; high-class elevator building; $80. Elberson, 25 West 42d Street.

SUBLET.—Beautiful 16-room, 2-floor apartment, with private stairway connecting; delightful location; Central Park West; valued $3,300; will sublet to October, 1919, at tremendous sacrifice. Box 271 Brown Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau St.

SUBLET.—Delightful 11-room, 3-bath apartment in exceptional location; southern and western exposure; modern in the highest degree; must sacrifice; $3,600. Box 280 Brown Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau St.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Modern fireproof apartment house,
226 West 70th St., near Broadway.
Rent, $1,500.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

### Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three room and bath apartment in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

SEVEN rooms, two baths, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, desirable location; rent $50. Lawrence, 563 8th St.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

### Furnished.

Responsible party (no children or pets) wants 3 to 5 room furnished apartment, between 34th St. and 72d St., near subway; must be first-class; would consider buying furniture and assuming lease; give full particulars, location, price. Address W. G. C., 2,401 Singer Building, New York.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

American family, children girls, wants small furnished apartment; heat; references. W 125 Times.

Six, seven rooms till May; responsible small family; low rental. H 218 Times Downtown.

West of Broadway; suitable for three adults; bank and city references given. Write 745 West End Av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

### Unfurnished.

Two rooms and bath, kitchenette; steam heat; West 10th to 14th St., or between 60th and 110th West; 2 business women; permanent; own bell and entrance; up to $50. Write R 100 Times.

Three-room apartment, modern, unfurnished, near subway; not over $30 a month. C. L., 2,507 Broadway.

Wanted—Five-room modern apartment before March 1; 14th to 59th St. preferred. Williams, 252 West 136th St.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room or studio and bath; southern exposure; meals served.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional, desirable, large, small rooms, back parlor; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 191 and 193. — Desirable rooms with baths; single room; excellent table.

### West Side.

11TH, 112, WEST.—Lady with furnished studio apartment will room one or two refined ladies; board; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

33D, 9 WEST.—Second-floor suite, private bath; few table guests accommodated.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Double room, private bath, electricity; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; electricity, plenty heat, hot water; Southern cooking.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double; private bath; also single; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Attractive, warm double room; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, steam-heated rooms, double and single; bath adjoining, excellent home table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual price; one large room; electricity; plenty heat, hot water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; business couple or gentlemen; good table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, small room, adjoining bath; gentleman; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 153 WEST. — Attractive large rooms, bath adjoining; suitable two; excellent home cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; well-heated house; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-heated house; excellent cuisine; "L."

102D, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select table guests accommodated; unexcelled cuisine. Hamburger. Riverside 6348.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined home; large and small rooms; constant heat, hot water; table guests accommodated.

BUSINESS woman, college graduate, share apartment, Washington Square district; breakfast and dinner. Telephone Chelsea 3407, 10 to 11.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

PRIVATE French family, having high-class apartment, will board lady interested in music and French; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. Dingelman, (agency,) 154 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated suite, overlooking Drive; piano; two, $28; large rooms, adjoining bath, two, $20-$23. PAYNE.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large, single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, [illegible] references exchanged. [illegible]

## BOARD WANTED.

Spaniard desires outside room and board, private American family, west, below 110th; state price and full particulars. Descals, P. O. Box 70, Wall St. station.

GENTLEMAN, wife, permanent, want clean room, well heated, board, west side; limit $25 weekly. A 573 Times Harlem.

Large and small room, two people, breakfast, dinner; above 145th, west of Broadway. Phone 9045 Audubon, Apt. 2C.

JEWISH college girl desires room and board below 14th St. G 45 Times.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

### New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL.
No Coal Shortage Here.
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers.
30 minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first class board for two, $20 to $33.
Room with private bath and first class board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, first class board for two, $30 to $40.
All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large, completely furnished, steam-heated room; private bath; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

87TH, 74 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—With French family of 2, room, $3.50; only tenant; top floor. Ackerman.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Room for one or two; private phone and bath; Bronx.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Very large front room, private bath, steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$15, $10; private bath; $6, $6.50, $7.50; running water.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Only remaining vacancy; 125 East 37th; unfurnished; $55; unusual studio.

### West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room; steam heat, running water; $3.50; gentlemen.

50TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 8993.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor, business or living, room with bath; reference.

52D, 61 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, private bath, well heated house, $12.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity, telephone, well heated, $10.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, heat, hot and cold running water, electricity; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 12 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, steam heat, hot water; third bell. Columbus 6312.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Single room, next to bath; all conveniences. King, Columbus 8218.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large front room with alcove, furnished-unfurnished.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; well furnished suite, consisting of living room, bedroom, and bath; electric light, telephone, private entrance; reference. Apartment 2. Telephone 6453 Columbus.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, modern improvements; must see to appreciate; reference; telephone.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms; bath, heat, open fireplaces, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity, steam; phone; conveniences.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished single room, bath adjacent; exclusive house; electricity, steam.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.—Large room in beautifully furnished bachelor home; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, private bath; open fireplace; reasonable.

72D, near Central Park West.—Large room and bath; gentleman; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 266 WEST.—Warm, cozy, large, small rooms; excellent cooking, meals optional.

73D, 136 WEST.—South room, large back parlor, suitable physician; heat, electricity; subway.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished (or unfurnished) suite, second floor; southern exposure; fireplaces; parquet flooring; tile bath; private and exclusive.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful small room; private residence; select neighborhood; breakfast optional; parlor; ideal home for business people. Telephone Columbus 9051.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, near bath; running water; phone; $8-$10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very large, attractive, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; near subway and L.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 226 WEST.—Single and suite of rooms with housekeeping privileges; $4, $5, and $10 a week; private house.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room, with grand piano; board optional.

85TH, 102 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, FRESHLY PAINTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH USE OF LIVING ROOM. LEONARD.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite, heated; breakfast optional; references. Ohls.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite, private, well heated; references. Ohls.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; large front room; running water.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Studio parlor, bedroom; piano; bath; large rooms; steam, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Attractive room, bath; southern exposure; well heated; $10; private residence.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Gentleman; attractive, light front room, adjoining bath; private family; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Corner suite; Hudson view; electricity; $10. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 127 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; gentleman; electricity, telephone.

97TH ST., (762 West End Av.)—Front room with alcove; all conveniences; one block subway; breakfast.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, near bath; single, en suite. Apartment 9.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two beautiful large rooms; very warm; every convenience; adjoining baths; one flight; phone; steam heat.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single on together. Willis.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, opposite park; $5; telephone; breakfast. Robinson.

107TH, 230 WEST.—French lady has newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Mme. Du Colonb, Apartment 35.

107TH, 233 WEST.—Two attractive, sunny, front rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. Mahler.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Front and adjoining, single or en suite; attractively furnished. Apart. 45.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

112TH, (Broadway.) — Attractive, sunny, warm; adjoining bath; exclusive. Cathedral 6390. Apartment 10C.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front room; every convenience. Apt. 10.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, warm room; modern corner apartment. Johnston.

115TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom; running water. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; opposite Columbia University; all modern conveniences. Apply Mrs. E. S. Moore, Apt. 6B.

144TH, 520 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room in luxuriously furnished apartment, exclusive; breakfast.

180TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; suit refined couple. Francis.

181ST ST., WEST, (31 Bennett Av., Apt. 62.)—Comfortable heated room for gentleman; private Christian family; references exchanged.

ACADEMY ST., 603.—Newly furnished room, bath adjoining; gentleman; references. 9050 St. Nicholas. Naddy.

BROADWAY and 143d.—Large outside room and bath, southern exposure, suitable for two gentlemen; no other roomers; only man and wife in family; near 145th St. subway station; references exchanged. F. A. Richardson, 62 Cedar St.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Warm rooms, business women. Young, Apt. 42.

HOMELIKE two charming bedrooms, bath, high-class, near Broadway and 116th St. subway; private family; gentlemen preferable. Morningside 5308.

REFINED COUPLE will let room, bath; suitable one or two; high-class apartment, Broadway, 112th. G 125 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large back parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Warm, outside, sunny room; attractive home. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, well heated room, private bath, twin beds, $12; also single, $4; electricity, steam; residence.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., (79th St.)—Very desirable, three connecting rooms and bath. Schuyler 4121.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3288.

### Brooklyn.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone 9615 Flatbush.

## ROOMS WANTED.

### Furnished.

Single man wishes two rooms, private bath, electricity, steam heat, below 80th St.; state terms definitely. H 14 Times.

JEWISH young man desires room in private family, near Lenox subway; moderate. R 99 Times.

Three rooms, adjoining; three ladies; between 80th, 100th. F. A., 288 Times.

ROOM, between 50th-80th Sts., $5-$6 week; steam heat. H 19 Times.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Conditions exceptional; painted special CADILLAC gray.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

CADILLAC LANDAULET, 1916, privately owned, mechanically perfect, low mileage; just overhauled, varnished, and renickeled, looks and runs like new; owner will accept reasonable offer. Write or phone Pearson, The Barnard Apts., Columbus 3650.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
Four-passenger, fully equipped, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
With every equipment; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
7-passenger, fully equipped, newly painted, and guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Had little use; owner will sacrifice; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Has every equipment; will sacrifice; condition guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC for sale, 1917 limousine, wire wheels; run 3,000 miles perfect condition; no dealers need apply. Z 344 Times Annex.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 sedan; 1917 touring; also roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, sedan, 1914, fine running order; sacrifice. Levin, 149 West 86th.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1917, 7-passenger, fully equipped; beautiful condition, driven 6,000 miles; will demonstrate. The Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

CROW-ELKHART Country Club Speedster, 3-passenger; A1 condition; $475. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.
LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE landaulet, late model, newly finished, first-class condition; cost $6,300, sell for $1,900. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 15 Touring, fine condition; will sacrifice for $900. Bower, Audubon 8110.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

NATIONAL, late 1916; run 5,000 miles; in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price, $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 5-passenger; fully equipped; $500. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model; first-class condition; $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

PACKARD 2-TON TRUCKS for sale; also Federal trucks, with or without bodies; good condition; attractive prices. Interborough Transfer Co., 406 West 45th St., N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) landaulet, 48 H. P.; Cadillac (1917) Touring, like new; Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Telephone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1916 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick; $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine, also sedan and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av., telephone Murray Hill 9851.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE.—Beautiful late model, has Demarest body, Continental motor, Westinghouse shock absorbers, many extras; perfect condition guaranteed; sold for less than quarter value. Private stable, 148 E. 39th St.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS; also other makes; touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

TOURING CARS, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Winter Body.
Ford Sedan, (new,) big bargain.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

### Motor Trucks.

GUARANTEED NEW U. S. TRUCKS.
Never used. Twenty 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Special discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

TRUCKS.—New high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Columbus 9046. 66 Journal Building.

2, 3, 5 TON TRUCKS, day, week, or monthly contracts. J 317 Times Downtown.

### Automobiles Wanted.

FRANKLIN touring car or sedan wanted, 1916 or 1917. R 87 Times.

HUDSON 1917 SUPER-SIX WANTED.
Four-passenger; must be in good condition. "Export," Box 135 Times.

WANTED.
CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Must be in perfect condition; cash waiting. "Private," Box 115 Times.

Will pay cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

### Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE Rental Service.—Pierce-Arrow, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine to rent, week, month; new, luxurious; privately owned; competent, careful driver; exceptionally reasonable rates. Circle 4286.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire, careful driver, $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

COLE 7-passenger limousine, $2.50 per hour; shopping, $2; day, week, month; reasonable. Columbus 6475.

### Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

### Automobile Instruction.

| | |
|---|---|
| STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. | Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit." |
| Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies. |

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; knowledge stenography; $16. N 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience trial balances, controlling accounts; references; $20. N 844 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; six years' experience, take full charge; references. W 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years' experience; can take entire charge; $24. H 18 Times.

CASHIER.—Young Swiss lady, linguist, seeks situation as cashier in hotel or restaurant; many years' experience. H 12 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, college education; expert French and English; insurance experience; salary moderate. P. A. D., 25 West 93d St.

CLERK.—Capable, accurate at figures, knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. A 570 Times Harlem.

COMPANION to lady or elderly couple; can make herself useful about home; references exchanged. Z 356 Times Annex.

COOK.—Woman, good cook, wants work by the day. G 176 Times.

DENTIST OFFICE.—Trained nurse, with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, wants position in dentist's or doctor's office, half days. Miss Claire, 127 West 83d St., city. Phone 8276 Schuyler.

FITTER AND CUTTER, fully competent; tailored gowns and suits a specialty. M 194 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated American; position; experienced marketing, cooking; institution, business people. W 80 Times.

MAID.—Physician's office experience; American girl; references. H 481 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Trained nurse; excellent housekeeper; semi-invalid or elderly people. W 81 Times.

NURSE. — Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; references; mail only. H. H., 217 East 62d.

SECRETARY.—American, Catholic, broad experience; correct grammarian and speaker, college bred, refined, energetic; capable assuming responsibility; economical, well read, resourceful; interview when desired. M. Goethe, Hillsdale, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, capable assuming responsibilities, 6 years' practical experience, versed up-to-date office methods, age 23; unquestionable references; $16. D 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian, of good address, college graduate, technical and financial; first-class references; $22. N 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — INITIATIVE, TACT, EXCELLENT BUSINESS ABILITY; A1 REFERENCES; $20. N 322 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.— Qualified, thoroughly familiar with modern business methods, executive ability, seeks responsible position; highest credentials. W 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial and technical experience; initiative; educated; best reference. D 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, experienced, competent, high school graduate, desires to connect with concern where ability is appreciated; $16. S. Schmeidler, 28 West 113th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Edna Shephard, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Olga Wagner, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced; college training; advertising, publishing, general business. W 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' practical experience, American; references; $15. N 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands office work; $12. D 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have you opening for bright, energetic, experienced girl, $20? N 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; salary $18. N 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law; experienced; ambitious; willing worker; salary $15. O 213 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced; Christian; willing, ambitious, courteous; references. N 294 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

TUTOR, graduate visiting; English, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant.

### Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1889.

COLORED houseworkers; thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, nurses, houseworkers, couples, waitresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 3120. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89,) Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, JUST 21 YEARS, desires permanent position with public accounting concern; moderate salary. G 48 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT taking full charge wants position. Fischer, P. O. Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

ACTIVE EXECUTIVE.
EXPERIENCED ORGANIZER.
American, 40 years of age, in sound health, accustomed to handling many details, able to organize, enlarge and inspire a sales force, can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, forceful, convincing correspondent, trained to exercise judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary, experienced negotiator, adaptable; war conditions have forced my firm to suspend, hence am open for new field of endeavor. H 11 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 23, draft exempt, 5 years' newspaper experience; good knowledge layouts, engraving, &c.; excellent in office detail work and management; $22 start. R 96 Times.

ANY DEMAND FOR THIS KIND OF WORKER?
Wanted, a job of some kind; my assets are: Practical knowledge printing; quiet, steady attention to duty; well informed; English education; systematic. Age over 50; salary $30. P 161 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER. — Young man, 25, with 9 years' experience in manufacturing line, wishes permanent position with reliable concern as assistant manager; highest credentials. H 8 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.
Young man, 18, Christian, general office experience, such as typewriting, bookkeeping, filing, &c. O 207 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—BOOKS OPENED, BALANCES financial statements, weekly audits; moderate charge. Faralla, 250 East 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, Jew and exempt, thoroughly experienced, competent to assume full charge of office, wishes desirable connection; in present position over 4 years; salary $25 to start. H 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, 10 years' experience college graduate, executive, thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy, correspondent, exempt; salary $35. N 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; neat, conscientious; excellent penman; accurate at figures. Aaron Derman, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years with New York corporation, purchase, customers', subsidiary, and general ledgers; start $20; excellent references. M. B., 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 19; high school graduate; thoroughly experienced trial balance and controlling accounts. O 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; references; moderate salary. N 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, (23,) thoroughly experienced, seeks employment. A 574 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.) — Married; thoroughly experienced; best references. N 297 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET wishes position in bachelor apartment or private residence; English, age 29 years, exempt from military service. Address Albert Balcombe, care Miss McCann, 122 West 95th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, middle aged American; careful driver; any car; five years' experience; abstainer; private; excellent references. W 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; excellent references; $25 weekly; permanent only. W 126 Times.

CLERK, with 6 years' office experience, desires position; salary $16. H 13 Times.

DRAFTSMAN and designer, (30,) varied experience developing light automatic machinery and electrical apparatus; technical education; shop expert. W 130 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on wood work, estimating, detailing, measuring, listing. W 120 Times.

EXECUTIVE, business manager, Christian, 33; married; now in charge of finances large concern; fourteen years' experience manufacturing costs, accounting, &c.; can handle any proposition; minimum salary $3,000. O 206 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE position wanted by cost production and timestudy man with experience developing systems. W 73 Times.

JAPANESE steward, cook, take charge country club, camp, general housework. G 133 Times.

MAN, 11 years' banking experience, desires connection with a mercantile house in clerical or other capacity. W 116 Times.

MAN, 36, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. N 311 Times Downtown.

MR. EXECUTIVE,
Could you use a young man with a thorough knowledge of accounting, stenography, office management, American, 22, college education? O 204 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, capable, energetic, first-class N. Y. C. license, hotel, loft, and factory experience, 8 years present position, desires position of responsibility. H 7 Times.

OFFICE MAN, all around, age 27, knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, credits, &c., resigning office managing position large corporation, desires good connection in home town, New York. B. Scheidlauer, 67 East Swan St., Buffalo.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper; balances, credits, collections; fifteen years' experience; $35. W 89 Times.

OFFICE AND SALES MANAGER, (38,) experienced various specialty lines. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, travels all States, selling auto accessories, is open for similar position; nine years' reference. R., 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMAN wishes to connect himself with reliable and up-to-date concern handling or manufacturing staple line; would do traveling if necessary. O 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—American, 26, exempt; successful record; references; with reliable house. A 572 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER.—Four good salesmen, proven records, want big proposition. N 327 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wishes position in traffic department, or desires coaching in transportation, traffic rates and classification. W 121 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married, understands tracing, routing, export, &c.; good systematizer. What can you offer? Wisenberg, 1,011 East 178th St.

SPANISH CLERK for invoice, correspondence, or cable; good typist; speaks and writes English; experienced; good references. Augusto, 356 West 23d St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, age 20 years, 4 years' experience, two years in mechanical line; reliable; secretarial work; $18. W 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, 3 years' experience, (1 year advertising,) desires responsible position; advertising, publishing, or newspaper business. O 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, experienced, looking for opening with promising future; references; $20. N 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (20,) experienced, competent, desires good connection; salary $18. D 359 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, HOTEL OR RESTAURANT, EXPERIENCED, WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE POSITION; BEST REFERENCES; GREAT SAVING GUARANTEED. WRITE A. HAHN, 1,824 MADISON AV.

SUPERVISOR'S ASSISTANT, 5 years' experience, capable; employs help. Accurate, 329 East 66th.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman stenography and typewriting desires teaching position. O 210 Times Downtown.

WOOLEN SALESMAN,
thoroughly experienced, well acquainted cloak, suit, dress trade, desires connection. A 579 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 29, draft exempt, experienced assistant office manager, salesman, and in general office routine, wishes to connect himself with concern offering a fair salary to start, with chance of advancement. Address T. R., 188 Passaic Av., Clifton, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 25, with executive ability, draft exempt, five years' business experience, would like to connect with firm with a future. G 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat appearance, desires connection where advancement is assured; preferably salesmanship. B. Lasner, 648 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires to connect with reliable house offering advancement; best references. O 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures and knowledge of credits; competent typist. G 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, business experience, high school education, desires position with advancement; salary $15. O 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires reliable position, with advancement; business experience; high school education. W. P., 1,672 Nelson Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. O 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18; high school education; business experience; honest, willing. O 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position in office. Wohl, 643 Concord Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 25, reliable, good [illegible], desires situation. Byrnes, 247 West 11th.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 26, executive, formerly manager motor car business, had charge sales, distributing, mechanical, and office departments; can easily adapt himself similar line; discharge from military service; desires connection responsible firm. G 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, wishes position; advancement. Benjamin Kaiden, 555 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN desires position clerical work, typewriting. Box 403, 1,318 2d Av.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTISTS.
GIRLS FOR STENCIL COLOR WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY 133 EAST 16TH ST., 1ST FLOOR, TUESDAY AND ALL WEEK.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of accounting, to handle business office of orphanage near city; knowledge of storehouse receiving sheets, requisitions, stock cards, analysis sheets essential; room, board, and $60 monthly. 470 West 145th St. Apply after 6 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER, one having knowledge stenography; no previous experience necessary. Pollak & London, 24 East 21st St.

CLERK.—Young lady wanted by insurance company to handle renewals and other clerical work; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Incorporated, 92 William St.

CLERK, about 30, bookkeeping experience, good at figures, percentages required for checking invoices; salary $15. J 321 Times Downtown.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

DESIGNERS.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS WANTED ON HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY. APPLY TUESDAY, JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

EMBROIDERERS.—Experienced in white and colored work, assist selling. Doelger, 2,387 Broadway.

FILE CLERK in busy Wall Street law office; woman preferred; in writing answer fully; state salary. O 211 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, white. Mr. J. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

GIRLS GIRLS
for light, clean factory work.
GOOD HOURS GOOD PAY
for right girls. Christian firm.
Write to J. H., 127 Times.

GIRLS wanted for general clerical work and filing; temporary; neat penmen; salary, $7. Apply 340 Hudson St., New York City, 4th floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, home of business woman; four in family; no washing; Forest Hills, L. I., 15 minutes out; salary, $40; state full qualifications. R 98 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take entire charge of home and three children, ages 13, 11, 8; one servant kept; state full particulars. H 16 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—We will pay $14 weekly if you possess the following qualifications: Capable of handling 500 active accounts in loose-leaf ledger and obtaining trial balance promptly. T. S., R 94 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be rapid and accurate; state experience and salary. Z 380 Times Annex.

MAID wanted, English or German, to care for boy of seven and act as mother's helper; wages $35. Apply Office, 318 East 82d St.

MILLINERY COPYISTS AND MILLINERS TO WORK WITH DESIGNERS; OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. WILLIAM ROSENBLUM & CO., 7 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERY COPYISTS and experienced milliners wanted. Apply all week, Margot, 516 5th Av.

MILLINERY MODEL WANTED. JOHN TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE MODELS FOR MILLINERY; PERMANENT. APPLY TUESDAY. JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AVENUE.

MODELS.
SAMPLE MODELS FOR GOWNS, SIZE 36. APPLY TUESDAY, JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

MODELS.—STYLISH MISSES; SIZE 16; HIGHEST PAY; LONG SEASON. I. ZIMMETBAUM CO., 38 WEST 32D.

MODEL for coats and dresses. Apply Tuesday morning, GEVERTZ, 31 West 31st St.

MODEL wanted, size 36. Harry Rubin, 24 West 25th St.

NURSE wanted; four-year-old child; easy position. Mrs. Saidel, Manhattan Square Hotel, 77th and Columbus Av.

SALESLADY for art needlework store; experienced in this line; state particulars about previous occupations and age. A 566 Times Harlem.

SALESWOMEN, permanent, wanted by concern doing over $18,000,000 business annually; commission and renewals; our women making $100 to $300 monthly; all or part time. Apply Suite 300, 527 5th Av.; closed Monday.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMAN, possessing real selling ability and good, clean record. Wilke's Retail Cigar and Pipe Store, 287 Broadway.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; must have legal experience; salary $25. Apply, own handwriting, Room 502, 729 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,
COMPETENT
ENGLISH-SPANISH
AND
SPANISH-ENGLISH,
WANTED BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN PITTSBURGH; (PREFERABLY A WOMAN;) KNOWLEDGE OF PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, OR ITALIAN OF ADVANTAGE; IN REPLYING STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND FULL QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS. Z 367 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, wanted in office of large wholesale clothing house; must be rapid in taking down dictation and transcribing. Apply, giving full details, J 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, wanted in a large Brooklyn law office; steady position and advancement; state education, experience and salary desired; also give references. J 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED IN OFFICE IN VICINITY OF 42D ST.; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; STATE EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 124 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; one living in vicinity of South Brooklyn or Erie Basin will be given preference; good wages; reference required. Z 388 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHER, $12-$35; bookkeepers, $12-$25; clerks, typists, operators. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; an expert; permanent position, good salary. E. E. Dickinson Co., Essex, Conn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, WANTED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE; ONLY THOSE USED TO A BUSY BOARD NEED APPLY. LIGHT & SCHLESINGER, 18 WASHINGTON PLACE.

TRIMMER AND ASSORTER for cloak factory. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th.

TYPIST FOR FORM LETTER WORK AND TO CUT STENCILS; RIGHT ONE WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE TO LEARN DICTAPHONE. APPLY J. L. TAYLOR, 693 B'WAY.

TYPIST.—$12 to $14 for a first-class typist with a knowledge of stenography; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. R 95 Times.

TYPIST.—Quick and accurate touch typist for Underwood or Royal machine; salary $15 weekly; must be well recommended. Apply Mr. Walker, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

TYPIST.—Experienced billing typist wanted. Apply Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

USHERS.—Girls wanted as ushers. Call Wednesday, noon, Palace Theatre, corner Saratoga and East New York Avs., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, well educated, with ability to run household, for social work at Jewish orphanage near New York; room, board and $40 monthly to start. Address Dr. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WOMEN for light assorting work, $1.50 day. Apply Room 1013, 1,476 Broadway, today.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN
WANTED TO TRAIN AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY WHILE LEARNING; STEADY DAY AND NIGHT WORK; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. ROOM 1712, 24 WALKER ST.

### Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street,
New York City.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1,
Room 725.

STENOGRAPHER, interested in music or who has a good voice, for position as Secretary and Musician; excellent opportunity to right party.
STENOGRAPHER for resident position in Jersey; $125 month.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, uptown position; good opportunity; $22.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown law office; need not have legal experience; $18.
SECRETARY for downtown banking house; prefer college girl; $20.
BOOKKEEPERS, several positions in various lines; salaries $18-$20.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER, $14-$15.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, well experienced, rapid and accurate; $18.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, position in the Bronx; $22.
TYPIST, rapid, accurate copyist; $15.

We also have a number of very good positions for general clerks, file clerks, cost clerks, typists, stenographers-bookkeepers and stenographers, with salaries $8 to $12 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$25; bookkeeper-stenographers, $15-$22; typist, $10-$12; office assistant, $12-$15. Coultans & Masterson Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

### Instruction.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business. Write or 'phone for Bulletin 19, giving details of training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedure, systematize, organize, and supervise. Ask also for admission card to opening lecture, Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, 6 o'clock. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES
Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and telephone number. D 358 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man who has studied to begin as junior; splendid field for development; those residing nearby preferred; state salary expected; also experience and reference. James F. Welch, C. P. A., 125 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, downtown, has opening in its forwarding department for dependable and experienced young man who is also quick and willing. Address, stating age, experience, &c., J 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of accounting, to handle business office of orphanage near city; knowledge of storehouse receiving sheets, requisitions, stock cards, analysis sheets essential; room, board, and $60 monthly. 470 West 145th St. Apply after 6 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Draft exempt, experienced trial balance, controlling accounts, good chance for advancement. Apply American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th Street.

BOYS.
SEVERAL BRIGHT, ACTIVE, STRONG, AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL BOYS FOR GENERAL OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK; $8 TO START AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITES ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL 360 MADISON AV., 11TH FLOOR.

BOY, 14 to 16 years of age, in office of large advertising agency; one who is anxious to learn the advertising business; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $7.
APPLY TO
MR. W. G. WILKINSON, 12TH FLOOR,
381 4TH AV., N. Y. C.

BOY for large fire insurance office; no experience necessary, but must be well educated; salary $8 week to start; mention age, religion, and education. D 355 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references and salary expected. D 232 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office, $7 per week; no experience necessary. Write, stating age and education, J 329 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (3,) 18 years, to asssit in show and stock room. Call Tuesday, fifth floor, 1,333 Broadway, Superior Garment Company.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; good opportunity for advancement. Jones, P. O. Box 1,384.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wanted immediately for closed private Overland; no night work; $25 weekly; must be sober, punctual; best references last employer; state age, experience, and phone number. R 93 Times.

CLERICAL young man for office work; must be good at figures and write a good hand; steady position, good pay. Write to Mr. Evans, treasurer, care of Rockwood & Co., 88 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

COOPER for light barrels; steady work. Apply Chemical Works, White and Boerum Sts., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN.—Thoroughly experienced, give full particulars, age, salary, &c. R 92 Times.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.
Steady employment with large manufacturing company in New Jersey; (first-class jig and fixture designers;) also first-class machine tool designers and draftsmen; state experience in detail, also age, nationality, education, references, and salary expected. Z 353 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural steel, mechanical and electrical, for public utility work; state education, experience, reference, and salary; positions are at Philadelphia; traveling expenses will be paid; well worth investigation. Z 346 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.
DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS ON AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—One having much experience. Reply P. O. Box 2,158 New York.

DRUGGIST.—Wonderful opportunity; one of the oldest, largest, and most successful firms and financially sound druggists of New York want manager; a great chance for an aggressive, competent, young or middle-aged man; must have ability in managing, selling, handling clerks, developing, and conducting sales; will be given every chance that a most prosperous and successful retail drug business can afford. Mr. Druggist, this is a better opportunity than starting a new store. Mr. Manager, this is a chance of a lifetime. Address all communications to Opportunity, R 72 Times.

FOREIGN TRADE.
THERE IS AN OPENING FOR MEN WITH FOREIGN TRADE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY WILLING TO SERVE AN AMERICAN BANK IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES; BANKING TRAINING PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH INDISPENSABLE; EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING DESIRABLE. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING CITIZENSHIP, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., SECRETARY, 38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man, over 31; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William St.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
One of the largest clothing concerns in the country requires the services of an energetic manufacturer capable of assuming complete charge of their manufacturing department.
Must have clear understanding of labor conditions; the knowledge of piece work absolutely essential; must be exceptional organizer and have held large position previous; salary no object, but must be right party; no others will be considered. M. B., 264 Times Downtown.

LIABILITY and Compensation Insurance; good man wanted; state experience and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 112, Schenectady, N. Y.

LINOTYPIST.—Man owning linotype machine, to set type for two trade papers; rent, light, heat and office privileges free; substantial weekly guarantee. Apply promptly to E. H. Davis, 97-99 Water St., New York. Telephone Hanover 731.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OF BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT
Wanted by large manufacturing concern to assume full responsibility and have complete charge of office staff.
Must have unusual experience and ability, and be thoroughly capable of handling large problems; salary no object; responsible parties only will be considered; all applications strictly confidential. Address H. L., 270 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE TO TAKE CHARGE OF TOOL-ROOM AND GENERAL MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND GET RESULTS; LOCATION, NEW YORK CITY. N. G., 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MASSEUR.—Licensed, steady employment; call 10 A. M. Room 107, 50 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH LAYOUT OR DETAIL EXPERIENCE; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CALL AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL BETWEEN 5 AND 9 P. M., FEB. 3, 4, 5. INQUIRE FOR MR. C. B. MILLS, REPRESENTING WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANIC'S HELPERS.—Apply Union Truck Co., 250 West 54th St., 9th floor.

MEN.
PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR;
ROUTING AND PLANNING MEN;
EXPERIENCED PRODUCTION MEN,
ALSO
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

MESSENGER.—Young man wanted for Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. R 97 Times.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OPTICAL WORKMEN AND SURFACE GRINDERS WANTED; STEADY POSITION; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; ADVISE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 369 TIMES ANNEX.

PHYSICIAN.—Have an opening for a physician registered in New York State. Advertising office located outside of city; experience unnecessary, but man must be of good standing, both professionally and as to character; state age, whether married or single, also school from which graduated in first letter. Z 336 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Interior decorations, furniture, and works of art; Fifth Avenue firm desires an experienced salesman, thoroughly understanding this profession, with first-class following of clients and architects, references, salary and division of profits; only those who can fill these conditions need apply. Address D. V., Main 50.

SALESMEN of good appearance to present in Greater New York prominent monthly and weekly publications. We want men who have confidence in their ability; excellent opportunity for the right men; commission basis. Apply before 10, after 4, William Hulse, 218 West 42d St., City; C. Byron, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Room 418.

SALESMAN wanted; large extract manufacturer wants high-grade salesman familiar with bulk extract line in all its branches; must be capable of handling large business and educating other salesmen in line. Apply, giving age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Z 385 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—I want two first-class, intelligent, American salesmen to see me at once on a very dignified productive 1918 campaign; will pay drawing account against commission, and put you where you can make money; this is a splendid connection. J. F. Heffernan, 256 4th Av., near 22d St., 14th floor.

SALESMAN wanted; manufacturer proprietary and patent medicines and household remedies wants high-grade drug salesman with experience in the line; must be capable of developing new business and educating other salesmen. Apply, giving age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Z 386 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
One who calls on city restaurants, hotels, &c.; must be a high-grade man; to represent an exceptional proposition as side line on commission; this is a legitimate offer and well worth investigating. H 10 Times.

SALESMEN, (3,) middle-aged or elderly gentlemen of striking appearance, able to approach big men on meritorious proposition; commission, drawing account; permanent, well-paying positions; give age, experience. G 186 Times.

SALESMAN.—Honesty, common sense, and ambition will net from $8 to $15 in commission for every five hours' work. INVESTIGATE. See Mr. Fields between 9 and 11 Tuesday and Wednesday, Room 801, 8 West 29th St.

SALESMEN.—Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; must be between 25 and 45 years of age; drawing account, commission, transportation. B. R., 82 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to carry a side line silk hosiery on straight commission in New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN VIEW POST-CARD PREFERRED, NOT ESSENTIAL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. A. M. SIMON, 32 UNION SQUARE.

SALESMAN to handle side line of men's pocketbooks, brief cases, for New Jersey and up-State; commission. Z 378 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for high-grade phonographs, from factory to consumer, on installment basis; small salary and commission. Apply Kadisch, 557 West 35th.

SALESMAN on ladies neckwear; city and vicinity; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; commission. Gelberg Shanker, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN to sell children's white, silk, and infants' dresses for office and city trade on commission basis. Address H 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for line of men's and ladies' pajamas on commission. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

SALESMEN experienced in silk skirts; any territory; commission basis only. R 89 Times.

SALESMAN
for city, experienced in selling dresses; commission basis. Heimlich, 15 West 26th.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE NEW York Zoological Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, 39 East 69th St., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 3:30 o'clock, to view "Life of Yu-Ivan, China," in auto color pictures. These were taken and shown by Mr. Ray Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History. Moving pictures will be given of the "Life on the Sea Bottom," taken by Dr. Edward Bosle of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Naples and shown by Mr. Raymond L. Ditmars of the New York Zoological Park.

HOSPITALS, HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, ATTENTION, PLEASE.
One case a day of perfectly fresh, sterile, pure-bred White Leghorn eggs for sale; eggs expressed to your door, when not over 24 hours old, and absolutely guaranteed in every way; wholesale prices. Farmer, W 119 Times.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Industrial Christian Alliance will be held on Friday, February 1st, 1918, at 4:30 P. M., at 243 West 11th St., New York.

FOR ADOPTION—A SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL of good family; particulars furnished if interested; references. Apply Z 381 Times Annex.

N. BODNER & SON, 70 GANSEVOORT ST., announce their retirement from Produce Business, Jan. 31, 1918.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—A gigantic financial institution organized with an initial capital of $10,000,000 to facilitate the manufacturing and mercantile activities of this country desires salesmen over 35 years of age, of unquestioned integrity and superlative ability, to assist in placing its securities; opportunity for a large income on commission basis, and for the successful man advancement to a very desirable life connection. Address M. C., Box 159 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—If you are over 35 years of age, of good character, with selling ability, we can furnish you with a lifetime position where your income is limited only to your own capacity, but you must be able to earn at least $60 per week in order to hold the position; commission basis; we furnish everything; capable workers assured of early promotion; make application by letter for interview to Langley & Company, Inc., 353 East 149th Street, Bronx.

SALESMAN
wanted for the Middle West. One of the foremost manufacturing plants in the U. S. A., producing an exclusive line of laces, has an opening for an experienced, high-grade lace salesman; gentlemen who can produce results, well acquainted with the line and the jobbing and cuttingup trades, and possessing the highest credentials will send their applications, stating past experience and remuneration expected, to Z 276 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT.—Must be good marker and furnish first class reference. S. C., 248 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Experienced, to carry children's shoes as side line; commission. Apply American Novelty Works, 128 East 16th St.

SOLICITOR.—A critical weekly magazine can use service of elderly man who has ability to solicit subscriptions among people of large affairs; liberal proposition on commission; own time. Apply Room 400, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut young man, competent stenographer, wanted for exporting and importing house; good salary; opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including salary desired. W 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Brooks Uniform Company, 143 W. 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A high-class law stenographer for evening work. H 17 Times.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE HANDLING BEADS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT KIND; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. R 81 TIMES.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Two live wires wanted to handle on commission basis stock of dividend-paying company; live leads and active co-operation furnished. Apply Suite 1506-10, 50 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; live leads; big commissions; good stock. Room 711, 135 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED
to take complete charge of machine shop employing 1,000 skilled mechanics in the Cleveland district; one thoroughly familiar with the building of sheet metal presses and dies preferred; must be energetic, understand the handling of men and the routing of work through shop; applicant must be capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; only first-class man will be considered; state age, experience, and former employer. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUPERVISOR.—Man with factory experience to act as supervisor in large manufacturing plant; must have wide experience, be able to suggest and put into operation necessary reforms so as to eliminate waste; first-class references required. Write Mr. Evans, Treasurer, care of Rockwood & Co., 88 Washington St., Brooklyn.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
and model makers, high-class men, on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometer; steady positions; advancement.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

YOUNG MEN
from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DESIGNER.
TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOLMAKERS.
Thoroughly experienced, first-class men only; good pay right men. American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; excellent opportunity; state salary and experience. Z 379 Times Annex.

TYPIST FOR MACHINE BOOKKEEPING AND BILLING BY DOWNTOWN PRINTERS. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, J 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WHOLESALE dry goods and notion house requires an ambitious, refined gentleman, capable of attending to general correspondence and credits and handling employes; one of executive ability only; must have years of business experience and excellent credentials. Executive, 292 Times Downtown.

# ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The War Department published the following Army orders today:

### Medical Reserve Corps.

Langier, 1st Lt. A. R., previous orders amended to read Laugier.
Lavelle, 1st Lt. T. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.; then to his station.
Powe, 1st Lt. W. H., previous orders revoked.

Following to Charity Hosp., New Orleans for inst.; then to their stations:
McBride, Capt. G. A.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ison, H. L.
Powe, W. H.
Stout, M. E.

Brew, Capt. J., Jr., to Camp McClellan.
Kleinman, Capt. E. W., to Camp Taylor.
Murray, Capt. A. G., to Camp Wadsworth.
Stone, Capt. H. R., to Camp Custer.
McPherson, 1st Lt. O. P., to Camp Taylor.
Nyvall, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Grant.
Sherrill, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Sheridan.
Reynolds, 1st Lt. R. L., to Camp Bowie.
Rose, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Shelby.
Sims, 1st Lt. H. J., to Camp Gordon.
Smith, 1st Lt. W. H., and Shasser, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Dodge.
Stocking, 1st Lt. F. F., to Camp Wheeler.
Walker, 1st Lt. L. J., to Camp Sherman.
Beattie, 1st Lt. J. H., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Grant.
Hudson, 1st Lt. A. W., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to his station.
Hutchings, Maj. R. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Allis, Capt. J. A., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N J.
Galvin, 1st Lt. T. K., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to his station.
Pagan, 1st Lt. A. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Wheeler.
Paulsen, 1st Lt. T. C., to Camp Bowie.
Potter, 1st Lt. J. G., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camp Hancock.
Smith, Capt. S. C., assigned to Av. Sec., Sig.C., at Wash.
Moorer, Capt. M. P., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Livengood, 1st Lt. H. R., hon. discharged.
Dyer, Capt. B. G., to Cleveland for inst., then to Camp Sherman.
Frost, 1st Lt. L. H., to home.
Fast, Capt. L. R., to Ft. Riley.
Henderson, Capt. J. D, to Central Dept
Taylor, 1st Lt. J. H., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Woofter, 1st Lt. J. V., to Av. Sec., Sig.C., Mil School of Aeronautics, Columbus.
Woolley, Capt. P. G., to Camp Greene.
Martin, 1st Lt. J. R., hon. discharged.
McAllister, 1st Lt. J. A., and McMahon, 1st Lt. W. T., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to station.
Warren, 1st Lt. H. S., hon discharged.
Dykes, 1st Lt. C. Q., to Camp Lee.
Amory, 1st Lt. O. T., to Newport News.
Johnson, Capt. F. T., Jr., and McFadden, 1st Lt. R. H., to Mass.Gen.Hosp. for inst.
McElvare, 1st Lt. G. G., to Rockefeller Inst., for inst., then to Camp Upton.
McCormick, 1st Lt. B. J., and Phillips, 1st Lt. F. P., to Edgewood, Md.
Davis, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Corbett, Maj. J. F., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Minneapolis.
Crosbie, Maj. A. H., to Danville, N. Y., in Med.Dept.

Following to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, inst., then to stations:
Newell, Maj. G. W.

CAPTAINS.
Duncan, E. C.
Huff, F. C.
Fry, W. F.
Toney, L. E.

Caveness, 1st Lt. E. W.
Whisler, Capt. F. M., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Hendricks, 1st Lt. H. H., hon. discharged.
Johnson, 1st Lt. W. N., to Gen.Hosp. No. 1, at Lakewood, N. J., duty.
Thompson, 1st Lt. S. S., and Weber, 1st Lt. W. W., hon. discharged.
Miller, Capt. H. T., previous orders amended to his station after inst at Rockefeller Inst.
Gallagher, 1st Lt. N. A., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Hoboken.
Martin, 1st Lt. J. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Neal, 1st Lt. J. J., and Matus, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Baker, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Lee.
Lunn, Capt. W. B., hon. discharged.
Ronayne, 1st Lt. F. J., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to Hoboken.
Perry, Capt. C. F., to Northeastern Dept.
Croghan, 1st Lt. F. E., hon. discharged.
Cumming, Capt. J. G., to Kelly Field.
Wyatt, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked.
Driver, Maj. W. E., previous orders revoked; to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Schimmelpfennig, 1st Lt. R. D., to duty in Coast Def. of Boston.
Grim, 1st Lt. D. S., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 9 at Lakewood, N. J.
Kerr, 1st Lt. G. E., and Jackson, 1st Lt. I. D., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Following, now at places specified, to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to their stations:
CAPTAINS.
Burns, S. C., Camp Wadsworth; Darling, E. A., Camp Devens; Driscoll, A. S., Ft. Wadsworth.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Foster, E. C., Camp Upton; Mouser, H. K., Camp Lee.
Baldwin, Maj. S. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then will report to Surg. Gen.

### Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 61st Art.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, W. M.
Bomar, E. C.
Powell, J. D.
Capper, H. W.
Clarkson, P. M.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Ray, J. V.
Lapham, S., Jr.
Yancey, T. M.
Stebbins, S. B.
Hines, C. V.
Thomasson, R. H.
Redd, H. B.
Drake, H. R.

Hocker, 2d Lt. A. S., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for inst. as pilot.
Reid, 2d Lt. J., assigned to 62d, vice Brauning, 2d Lt. V. H.
Patton, 2d Lt. E. J., to station.
Lemmon, Capt. K. B., to Coast Defenses of Los Angeles.

### Engineer Reserve Corps.

Henrici, Capt. F. W., previous orders amended; to Harrison, N. J., when his services can be spared.
Lunn, 2d Lt. L. A., to Northeastern Dept., as asst. to Dept. Eng.
Motz, Capt. T. B., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction.
Van Loan, Capt. W. S., assigned to 20th.

Following will report by letter to Director U. S. Geological Survey, re military mapping:
Harrison, Capt. J. P.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Wilcoxon, R. F.
Yoakum, B. H.
Opdycke, A. L.
Wilson, R. M.
Carson, W. G.
McMillen, P. W.

Schnell, 2d Lt. C. E., will report to Chief of Eng.
Fletcher, Capt. P. K., to Ft. Myer.
Rogers, 2d Lt. W. H., Jr.; Siegery, 2d Lt. C. M., and Wilson, 2d Lt. H. F., to Camp Jackson with 306th.

Following to Camp Pike with 312th:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Rimmele, C. L.
Templeton, B. F.
Smith, G. L.
Long, J. H.
Rodgers, A. M.

Collins, 1st Lt. H. I., to Camp Dodge.
Vaughan, 1st Lt. H. B., Jr., to Washington Barracks.
Herman, 2d Lt. R. E., Jr., assigned to 515th Service Bat. at Camp Taylor.
McComber, 1st Lt. F. A., and Brown, 2d Lt. A. H., to Camp Dix, with 24th.
Kreil, 2d Lt. S. J., to Camp Lewis, with 316th.
Thomson, Capt. W. H., Jr., to Ft. Myer, with 37th.
Hall, Capt. H. Y., and Williams, 2d Lt. A. F., previous orders revoked.
Rosenfeld, 2d Lt. J. R., to Camp Dix, with 26th.
Finley, 2d Lt. R. E., assigned to 5th Engs. Train, to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Donnies, 1st Lt. A. J., and Reynell, 1st Lt. C., to Washington Barracks.

### Infantry.

Phillips, 1st Lt. C. T., 5th Ga. Inft., appointed to same grade in av. sec. of Sig.C.
Caulkins, 1st Lt. R. M., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Texas State Univ.
Cope, Capt. T. C., Inft., N.A., and Greenough, Capt. C. E., Inft. R.C., promoted to be Majs. in 93d Div.
Smith, 1st Lt. F. C., N. A.; Shepherd, 1st Lt. M. F., N.A., and Blossom, 1st Lt. G. L., Inft. R.C., promoted to be Capts. in 93d Div.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 93d Div.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Turteltaub, S. D.
Williams, F. A.
Thompson, J. W.
Ford, M. C.
Matton, L. C.
Smith, M. B.
Teer, H. O.
Mattison, W. F.
Taylor, R. B.
Swetenburg, G. C.
Robertson, J. P.
Todd, J. C.
Ramsay, J. G.
Justice, J. S.
Preston, S. D.
Webb, M. S.
Thomson, J. W., Jr.
Parker, L. T.
Ranson, J. O.
Phillips, R. R.
Patten, D. M.
Tipton, W. C.
Ruff, J. H.
Thompson, J. H.
Legg, A. E.
Tyler, N. B.

### Infantry Reserve Corps.

Hagens, Capt. J. M., and Bierman, 2d Lt. W. L., to Camp Travis.

Following of 85th Div. promoted to be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Greene, B. P.
Boulware, L. R.
Armstrong, H. I.
White, I. A.
Sheffield, G. C.
Reynolds, R. B.
Morley, H. P.
Jarvis, L. A.
Bockstahler, H. L.
Bell, H. L.
Bull, B. H
Baldwin, J. A.
Anderson, A. N.
Sutherland, A. D. L.
Richards, R. B.
Quaisigroch, L. J.
Miller, G. W.
Rodger, D. W.
Bauman, W. G.
Mansfield, C. S.

### Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Russell, 1st Lt. F., previous orders amended to Bridgeport, at plant of Remington Arms Co.

Following of Ord.R.C. and Ord.N.A. to Rock Island Arsenal:
CAPTAINS.
Sorge, F.
Stokes, C. L.
Taft, W. S.
Varley, W. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hoey, B. C.
Dimond, G. A.
Chambers, A. B.
Lane, W. K
Reynolds, E. B.
Schaffer, F. L.
Taylor, A.
Frevert, C. B.
Cowles, E. B.
Barry, D. S.
Monahan, O. F.
Pritchard, L. C.
Spencer, C. B.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Whitcomb, W. H.
Sherrerd, N. D.
Murray, H. D.
Carlisle, S. R.
Rocke, L. L.
Spackman, G. D.
Newton, B. D.
Jamieson, F. M.
Berolzheimer, A. C.

### Quartermaster Corps.

Johnstone, 2d Lt. A. W., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 84th Div.
Hartman, 1st Lt. J., and Grant, 2d Lt. E. E., attached to depot brigade at Camp Lewis.
Muldown, W. J., Vet. to Letterman General Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment.

Following to Camp Fremont as assts. to Camp Q.M.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Overstreet, A. M.
Lipscomb, E. P.
Taylor, J. A.
Sanders, S. H.
Giescke, W., Jr.
Fowler, E. M.
Riddell, H. G.

### Field Artillery.

Wood, Lt. Col. N. E., 18th, relieved from assignment.
Smallwood, Capt. R. B., to Camp Travis.

### Signal Corps.

Poirirer, Cont. Surg. G. H., assigned to Av. Sec. and will report to Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary with physical examining unit.

### Signal Reserve Corps.

Danner, 1st Lt. C. F., and Mullen, 1st Lt. F. E., promoted to be Capts.
Church, E. S., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to equipment div.
Weathers, 2d Lt. P. D., Av.Sec., previous orders revoked; he will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Curry, 2d Lt. C. F., Jr., Av.Sec., previous orders revoked; he will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Benstead, 2d Lt. H. M., Av.Sec., to Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp. plant at New Brunswick, N. J.
Brill, C. O., appointed Capt. in Land and assigned at Little Silver.
Plummer, Priv. 1st Class P. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Humphrey, A. F., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Pittsburgh.
Wadsworth, E. A., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Murray, F., appointed Capt. in Av.Sec. and will report by wire to Chief Sig. Off.
Munford, J., and Morris, W. C., appointed Capts. in Av.Sec. and assigned at N. Y., reporting by wire to Chief Sig. Off.

### Cavalry.

Arnold, Col. F. T., assigned to 19th, and will join that regt.
Kirby, 2d Lt. W. J., 25th, transferred to 8th at Marfa, Tex.

### Veterinary Reserve Corps.

La Verne, 2d Lt. C. M., to Aux. Remount Depot, Camp Bowie.
Ronsse, 2d Lt. A. J., to Aux. Remount Depot, Camp Kearny.
Lee, 2d Lt. J. D., to Camp Bowie.
Caulfield, 2d Lt. C. E., to Aux. Remount Depot, Camp Meade.

### Quartermaster Corps.

Chittenden, L. P.; Jackson, R. H.; Wooldridge, C., and Wafle, R. N., appointed 1st Lts. and assigned to Camp Meigs.
Osborn, I. S., appointed Maj., and will report to Act. Qm.Gen.
Briggs, J. W., appointed 2d Lt., and will report to Act. Qm.Gen. for assignment.
Rush, Sergt. A. G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Meigs.
Fuller, Sergt. H. S., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Mach. Shop Truck Unit 305 at El Paso.
Osborne, H. S., appointed 1st Lt., and will report to Act. Qm.Gen. for assignment.
Wooldridge, appointed 1st Lt., Qm.C., N.A., to Camp Meigs, for duty.

### Sanitary Corps.

Foster, Capt. W. S., N.A., to Camp Greenleaf as inst.
Coe, 1st Lt. H. C., N.A., to dept. laboratory, Cent. Dept., Ft. Leavenworth.
Gates, 1st Lt. I. E., N.A., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

### Infantry.

McRae, Maj. D. M., to proper sta.
Adams, 2d Lt. G. H., N.G., hon. discharged.

### Infantry Reserve Corps.

McMindes, 2d Lt. E. W., to Camp Lewis.
Torrey, 2d Lt. O. C., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.C., and assigned to Ohio State Univ. School of Aeronautics.
Ryan, 2d Lt. W. T., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C., and assigned to Air Personnel Div.
Peabody, Capt. G., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C., and assigned to Ellington Field.
Patten, 2d Lt. R., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C., and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ.

### Medical Corps.

Eastman, Lt.Col. W. R., to Camp Greene as Camp Surg., in addition to his other duties.
Sauer, 1st Lt. P. K., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst.

### New Officers Commissioned.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today a number of additional appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the national army, made under date of Jan. 26. The officers whose names appear in this list, if they have not already done so, should telegraph acceptance of commissions to the Adjutant General, Washington, signed with full name and rank. The appointments follow:

CAPTAINS IN ENGINEER RESERVE.
Dawson, E. H.
Diesem, H. C.
Fertig, J. H.
Ford, C. H.
Guptill, F. E.
Hickok, C. E.
Moore, F. W.
Tinsley, R. B.
Weeks, H. J.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN ENGINEER RESERVE.
Chapp, J. J.
Davis, I. J.
Hamilton, H. A.
Holmes, C. F.
Hutson, W. E.
Riehl, J. J.
Shriver, K. H.
Voss, P. L.

Unwin, Harry, and Whitaker, Samuel E., to be Majs. in Ord.Res.

CAPTAINS IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.
Boggs, J. M.
Carr, G. W.
Dowling, J. W.
Geraghty, T. F.
Gerould, G. H.
Peaslee, A. J.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN ORDNANCE RESERVE.
Baldwin, C. M.
Boud, E. J.
Gowdy, R. G.
Johnson, H. B.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN ORD. RESERVE.
Gordon, K. H.
Horan, L. J.
Lawson, A. H.
Levin, M. B.
Lippman, A.
Meinberg, J. W.
Almond, H. H.
Fiehl, G. A.
Prange, E. W.
Smith, H. L.
Stone, L. P.
Thompson, D. A.

CAPTS. IN AV. SEC., SIGNAL RESERVE.
Grant, R. D.
Laning, L. D.
Sykes, G. E.
Renwick, W. G.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC., SIG. RES.
Browne, J. J.
Bubier, T. S.
Enigh, P.
Grant, J. B.
Repman, C. A.
Schaff, A.

SECOND LIEUTS. IN AV. SEC., SIG. RES.
Hannon, F. M.
Henry, F. M.
Irish, H. R.
Montgomery, H. G.
Parlier, H. J.
Rogers, R. B.
Turner, H. W.

CAPTAINS IN MEDICAL RESERVE.
Cleary, E. W.
Chipman, E. D.
Doane, F. L.
Prince, N. C.
Sawyer, P. E.
Williamson, J. H.
Hawkins, J. F.
Layman, R. B
McKay, A. A.
Rowell, W. A.
Sammis, G. F.
Taggart, F. G.

McAdams, W. H., to be 1st Lt. in Chemical Service section of N.A.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Click, W. D.
Mygale, D. A.
Olstad, A.
Wood, A. W.
Wood, A. W., to be Capt. in Sanitary Corps of N.A.

FIRST LIEUTS. SANITARY CORPS.
Alexander, W.
Brown, C. R.
Coburn, W. H.
Ransom, W. J.
Wells, F. O.

Simonton, D. E., to be 1st Lt. in Inf. of N.A.
Black, S., to be 2d Lt. in Inf. of N.A.

### Miscellaneous.

Dahl, 1st Lt. M., San.C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 7 at Baltimore.
King, Capt. W., P. I. Scouts, to home.
Bassett, Lt.Col. E., promoted to be Col. in 38th N.G.Div. at Camp Shelby.
Noble, Maj. H. F., promoted to be a Col. in 38th N. G. Div. at Camp Shelby.
Brown, Sergt. J. O., 142d Mach. Gun Bat., N. G., promoted to be 2d Lt. in 39th Div. at Camp Beauregard.
Burns, Capt. H. L., Qm.R.C., to Camp Beauregard as Asst. Qm.
Duggan, Capt. F. F., 60th Cav., transferred to 80th F.A.
Lannan, Capt. C. R., 80th F.A., transferred to 60th Cav.
Woodrow, 1st Lt. J., appointed to N.A., and will report to Chief, War College Div., Wash., by telegraph for inst.
Eaton, 2d Lt. W. S., and Comey, 2d Lt. C. F., N.G., promoted to be 1st Lts. in 29th Div.
Robins, 1st Lt. W. P., appointed to N.A., and assigned to Mil. Intelligence Sec., War College Div.
Bernheim, Col. J. R., Den.C., will report to Surg.Gen.
Fraedrich, Capt. W., Wis. N.G., hon. discharged.
Cornell, 2d Lt. S. V., Eng.R.C., assigned to 20th Engs., reporting without delay to Reg't Cmdr.
Scalfe, Capt. A. L., Av.Sec., Sig.C., will report to Chief Off.
Van Vleck, Capt. A. N., C.A., assigned to 60th.
Conant, 1st Lt. M. F., Ord.R.C., will report to Chief of Ord.

### Resignations.

Flanders, 1st Lt. C. D., Eng.R.C.
Rehfield, Capt. G. G., Eng.R.C.
Hall, Capt. H. Y., Eng.R.C.

### Leave.

David, 2d Lt. G. J., C.A.R.C., 30 days.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN with good education, draft exempt, to begin as investigator in chain store concern; opportunity for advancement. Address E. H. E., Box 290, New York.

YOUNG MAN, good penman, experienced in general office and clerical work; good chance for advancement. Apply American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th Street.

### Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
MANY EXCELLENT OPENINGS FOR EXPORT MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIES, AND CLERKS; SALARIES RANGE FROM $8 WEEK TO $4,000 YEAR.
Call, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. P. A. (seniors) $4,000; office manager (accountant) $4,000; purchasing agent $3,000; correspondent (securities, investments) $2,500; bookkeepers $20-$35; clerk (club) $100; assistant superintendent (knowledge bookkeeping-typewriting); clerks $20; secretaries; shipping clerks; stenographers; miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for sugar mill in Cuba, $3,000 yearly; Stenographer for Havana, no Spanish required, $100 monthly, good opportunity to learn Spanish; English-Spanish Stenographer, $25 a week; other positions in New York open. Our people not subject to draft. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg. Phone Gramercy 563.

F. X. GOGGIN'S Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

### Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Big demand for mechanical dentists; you can learn easily and quickly; age or special education does not matter; we teach everything individually; day or night; easy payments. Call or write for Booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y., 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course. Individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D. Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city;
write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Active interest in established manufacturing business offered to man of character with $20,000 to invest; capital required to take care of rapidly expanding business and for increased shop equipment; over double the amount of business in hand as compared with a year ago. Address Executive, N 308 Times Downtown.

American, Christian, 36 years old, sober, honest, industrious, with executive and sales experience, looking for interest in firm under following conditions: Business must be making money, must have good prospects in peace times, stand strict investigation, and carry position worth $5,000 a year. I have $20,000 to $25,000 to invest. Box W 118 Times.

Machine shop conveniently located, with electro plating plant, solicits general lathe work, parts, sub-contracts, or small machine jobs; special attention to model-making, developing of inventions, &c. Phone Bryant 5630, or call at factory, 511 West 42d St., second floor.

Partner (active) wanted, $5,000 or more, for expanding large money making haberdashery stores proposition. Address "Established." A 571 Times Harlem.

Partner with $3,000 to increase well-established machine embroidery concern; salary and equal profits. R. H., 210 Times Downtown.

Young man would purchase or invest $1,000 with services in any reliable business, wholesale or retail. Write K. R., 334 3d Av.

## FOR SALE.

Lady's beautiful mink coat, full flare model, 45 length, $250; also mink automobile robe with heads and tails, $100; gentleman's genuine Hudson seal-lined overcoat; lady's marmot coat, $50; never worn. 862 West End Av., (102d.)

85 feet wall fixture, all or part; tables, counters, time clock, Mosler safe, platform truck, traveling ladders, desks, &c.; reasonable. Phone 8118 Madison Square. Store 6 West 33d St.

### Furniture.

Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite for Sale.—Eight pieces; cost $600; will sell for $250; furniture is in perfect condition and up-to-date model; must be seen to be appreciated. G 161 Times.

Contents three-room apartment; cost $560 last December; sacrifice $450. Shannon, 851 Wadsworth Av., Apartment 21, (191st subway.)

For Sale—Three rooms furniture, kitchen outfit; A1 condition. Hinds, 611 West 127th St.

### Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St.
80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5, non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50, visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4733.

### Income Tax Primer.

Supplement giving information on income tax so that taxpayers can easily ascertain their position, with The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Southwest disturbance of Sunday night extends in a narrow trough from the east coast of the Gulf of Mexico to Georgian Bay, and there is also a moderate secondary disturbance off the Virginia Coast. There were general snows and rains east of the plains States, with heavy snowfall over much of the Middle Atlantic district. In the Plains States and the Southwest the weather was fair with high pressure, while in the extreme Northwest there is another disturbance of marked character, attended by snows and rains from Montana and Northern Wyoming northward.

It is considerably colder in the Northwest, with temperatures as low as 30 degrees below zero in Saskatchewan, and temperatures are also low elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southeast.

There will be snow Tuesday in the upper Ohio Valley and from the lake region eastward, and rain in the South Atlantic States followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In the lower Ohio Valley and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be somewhat colder Tuesday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and much colder in the South as far as Northern Florida. It will be colder Wednesday in the Florida Peninsula and somewhat warmer Wednesday in the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest, with snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast Tuesday, probably strong over north portion, shifting to west Tuesday night, snow Tuesday, fair Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest, rain and colder, except moderate south off the Florida Coast with generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Snow Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, little change in temperature.

New Jersey—Cloudy Tuesday, snow in north portion, colder in southeast. Wednesday, fair, continued cold.

Western New York—Snow Tuesday, somewhat colder in west. Wednesday, generally fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday, with snow in the north. Wednesday fair, continued cold.

Northern New England—Snow Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair, little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1917. | 1918. | | 1917. | 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 31 | 14 | 4 P. M. | 43 | 16 |
| 6 A. M. | 32 | 14 | 6 P. M. | 39 | 21 |
| 9 A. M. | 27 | 12 | 9 P. M. | 36 | 22 |
| 12 M. | 33 | 12 | 11 P. M. | 34 | 22 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 17; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 12; at 8 P. M. it was 22. Maximum temperature, 23 degrees at 7:30 P. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 9:15 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

## Shipping News.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*
Sun rises..7:10|Sun sets..5:09|Moon rises..7:36

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9:01 | 9:28 | 2:59 | 3:28 |
| Governors Island | 9:25 | 9:53 | 3:31 | 4:01 |
| Hell Gate | 11:24 | 11:46 | 5:50 | 6:06 |

### Japan Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates, Kobe, Jan. 12, and Yokohama, Jan. 13, which arrived per steamer Kashima, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 26 and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mails for transpacific destinations will close at the General Post Office, this city, as published.

### Official Shipping List.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 27:

STEAMSHIPS.
Algerie, (Belg.)
Australford, (Br.)
Bethlehem, (Am.)
Cornelia, (Am.)
Cascapedia, (Br.)
Calonne, (Br.)
Frances, E., (Br.)
Glenrazan, (Br.)
Hubert, (Br.)
Honduras, (Nor.)
Irishman, (Br.)
Lilleborg, (Dan.)
Matoa, (Am.)
Mahopac, (Br.)
Nordlys, (Dan.)
Neptune, (Am.)
Ocmulgee, (Am.)
Pinar Del Rio, (Am.)
Paris, (Dan.)
Richmond, (Am.)
Ryvarden, (Nor.)
Sverre, (Nor.)
Stavangeren, (Nor.)
San Remo, (Nor.)
Strinda, (Nor.)
Welshman, (Br.)

SAILING VESSELS.
Annie B. Anderson, (Br.)
Drumeltan, (Br.)
Eleanor F. Bartram, (Am.)
F. C. Lockhart, (Br.)
Frances Innes, (Br.)
Grand Turk, (Am.)
Julia Elizabeth, (Br.)
James William, (Br.)
Kirkcudbrightshire, (Br.)
M. Baxter, Jr., (Am.)

## Fire Record.

| | Loss |
|---|---|
| A. M. | |
| 5:50—63-67 Montgomery St.; M. Teitler | $55,000 |
| 6:50—259 W. 42 St.; Eugene Duffy Association | Slight |
| 7:00—64 Amsterdam Av.; Mary McGuire | Slight |
| 7:55—151 St. and Harlem River; Burns Brothers | Slight |
| 8:00—Madison Av. and 85 St., (auto;) Mortimer Rosenbaum | $100 |
| 8:30—651 E. 221 St.; Emily Scott | Slight |
| 9:50—21 E. 81 St.; Reginald Fink | Slight |
| 9:55—259 E. 125 St.; Louis Madison | Slight |
| 10:20—50 Broad St.; New York Life Insurance Co. | None |
| 10:55—1,053 Washington Av.; P. Antis | Slight |
| 11:30—Fairmount Av.; Lohbauer estate | Slight |
| 11:31—935 E. 179 St.; Louis Salinowitz | Slight |
| P. M. | |
| 12:15—62 E. 133 St.; Octavia Russell | Slight |
| 12:15—13 Vestry St.; not given | $200 |
| 12:30—Av. A and 91 St., (auto;) municipal asphalt plant | $1,500 |
| 1:05—92 Greene St.; Empire Card & Paper Co. | Slight |
| 1:30—501 W. 38 St.; not given | None |
| 1:50—3,812 3 Av.; Lewis Cohen | Slight |
| 1:50—291 Washington St.; Hamburger Co. | Slight |
| 2:00—118 5 Av.; G. L. Mott | Slight |
| 2:35—132 Attorney St.; Jacob Sebold | Slight |
| 3:55—154 W. 31 St.; Penn Garage | Slight |
| 4:30—69 Willett St.; Mandel Klein | Slight |
| 4:45—1,073 Simpson St.; M. Savage | Slight |
| 5:00—205 W. 128 St.; E. Tompkins | Slight |
| 5:00—120 3d St.; Margaret Barhy | Slight |
| 6:05—30 Church St.; J. Stewart & Co. | Slight |
| 6:10—495 Broome St.; Hoise & Co. | $1,500 |
| 6.10—360 E. 138 St.; Chris Orderman | Slight |
| 6:20—150 Sullivan St.; J. Serrana | Slight |
| 6:40—517 W. 52 St.; Mrs. —— Lee | Slight |
| 6:55—42 E. 9 St.; Kersh & Miller | Not given |
| 8:15—Bronx Park Zoological Garden, (blacksmith shop,) city property | $1,000 |
| 9:50—B'way & 59 St.; (news stand,) Mrs. McNally | Slight |
| 10:10—250 W. 54 St.; Pneumatic Process Engraving Co. | Slight |
| 10:10—488 Columbus Av.; Mrs. S. Taylor | Slight |

## Police and Fire News.

### Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. E. T. Clark, 152, to 5th Insp. Dist. for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 30; to 6th Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 29: Louis Fitzgerald, 26; W. D. Benesh, 37, J. J. McKenna, 61.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. J. J. Shea, 14, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Feb. 10; John McDonald, 21, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Feb. 2; Peter Funcheon, 21, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Feb. 2; W. J. Burns, 31, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Feb. 2; L. C. McMahon, 21, for 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 31; H. G. Farrell, 25, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 7; J. J. Burkard, Traffic E, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 4.

Advancements: To $1,500 Grade, to take effect Jan. 22: Frederick Muus, 170.

To $1,500 grade, to take effect Feb. 10: D. L. Downing, 2; Joseph Meade, 6; Michael McKenna, 7; Edward Zodi, 16; T. J. Ryan, 17; Thomas Bergin, 18; H. W. Salomon, 25; J. R. Ashworth, 35; Cornelius Foley, 37; M. J. Oates, 38; Thomas Quinn, 38; James Mohan, 38; E. J. Donnelly, 61; T. J. Lenihan, 61; Duncan Cameron, 63; P. J. A. Brennan, 74; J. F. Sullivan, 143; John Ormsby, 145; J. D. Dunne, 150; J. J. Sullivan, 157; J. F. Carberry, 167; J. P. Brilla, School; Charles Braun, 2d Dist.; J. F. Dunn, Motorcycle 2; J. H. Dent, 4 D. B.; Maurice Shanahan, Traf. A; M. F. Sullivan, Traf. B; Timothy O'Connor, Traf. B; A. F. Geyer, Traf. B; P. J. Daly, C. O.; Patrick Burke, Traf. C; Frederick Guse, C. O.; J. F. Fennelly, C. O.

To $1,800 grade, to take effect Jan. 29: J. S. Clare, C. O.

To $1,800 grade, to take effect Feb. 9: C. P. Dinegar, C. O.

### Fire Department.

Advancements, 2d to 1st grade, to take effect Feb. 1: J. J. McNamara, Eng. 32; J. P. Delahanty, Eng. 33; William Byers, Eng. 33; H. M. Beckett, Eng. 32; J. F. Wolfelsperger, Eng. 212; W. F. Wallace, Eng. 280; W. E. Kroger, H. & L. 2; Louis Rubin, H. & L. 2; A. F. O'Connor, H. & L. 10. To take effect Feb. 18: E. D. Slevin, H. & L. 9. Retired: Fireman First Grade Alexander Hothersall, Eng. 31, on pension of $750, to take effect 8 A. M., Feb. 1.

Special leaves of absence: Capt. G. Flynn, H. & L. 17, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 29; Engineer of Steamer T. F. [illegible], Eng. 26, for 72 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 29.

# FERRIS'S CONTRACTS TAKEN UP IN INQUIRY

### Senate Committee Investigates Commissions to Ex-Designer of Fleet Corporation.

### BOWLES URGED DISMISSAL

### Evidence Shows Ferris Was to be Compensated for Vessels Sold to Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Relations of Theodore E. Ferris, who resigned last week as chief designer of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, with concerns building wooden ships for the Government were inquired into today by the Senate Commerce Committee in executive session.

Correspondence introduced disclosed that after receiving a report from the legal department of the Fleet Corporation summarizing Ferris's connections former Rear Admiral Bowles, assistant general manager of the Fleet Corporation, recommended to Chairman Hurley that Ferris's resignation be requested. Ferris when called into conference the next day resigned.

The correspondence showed Ferris was receiving commissions from the Clinchfield Navigation Company for designing ships which had been sold to the Government, and was under contract to the Sloan Shipbuilding Company to sell its output on a 5 per cent. commission basis. The latter firm started building several wooden ships under sublet contracts from the Clinchfield company, but the yards were taken over by the Shipping Board some weeks ago.

The correspondence also showed that plans for a steel ship the Jahncke Shipbuilding Company of New Orleans intended building under Government contract and for which the Jahncke company agreed to pay $20,000 were drawn in Ferris's New York office. Admiral Bowles wrote to Chairman Hurley that he learned this from a Jahncke representative, who seemed reluctant to say how much the designing contract called for.

Early last spring, before the Shipping Board was organized, Ferris entered into a contract with the Clinchfield Navigation Company to design wooden ships for it on a basis of 2 per cent. of the cost. The ships were to be built for $310,000 each, and the commission was to be paid in eleven instalments. These vessels were taken over by the Government.

Then the Clinchfield Company obtained four Government contracts at $385,000 under the same arrangement with Ferris.

When the company got twelve more contracts, however, it complained of the commission and suggested it be cut to 1 per cent., to which Ferris agreed.

Bowles in his report to Chairman Hurley said that after Ferris testified in the Senate investigation he (Bowles) inquired of the Clinchfield Company what was its connection with Ferris and as a result obtained the correspondence between the company and Ferris regarding contracts for designs.

Ferris received $2,500 a month from the Government, with the understanding that he should do private work to the extent that it would not interfere with his Governmental duties.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—$75 reward, no questions asked, lady's cloth handbag containing gold mesh purse, in taxi, Brevoort Hotel to Grand Central Station, Thursday, Jan. 24, about 6 P. M. N 316 Times Downtown.

LOST—Jan. 17, old-fashioned all-gold pin, about 2x1¼ inches, open scroll, with bunch grapes centre. Mrs. George Jeremiah, 202 West 74th St.

LOST.—On Saturday evening after the theatre, between 42d St. and 86th St., diamond pendant earring with imitation pearl drop; $25 reward. W 127 Times.

LOST.—Moleskin necklace, Sunday evening, Jan. 27, in taxicab, between St. Regis Hotel and Madison Av. and 42d St. Reward if returned to 63 East 55th St.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Saturday, inscribed inside, "D. P. B." to "H. F. M." Reward if returned to McCloskey, 607 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Lexington Av., between 40th and 58d Sts., blue silk silver top bag, sentimental value; $20 reward. Mrs. John Larkin, 47 East 53d St.

LOST.—Black purse containing sum of money, one ring, West 126th St., Monday morning; reward; no questions asked. Return 142 West 126th.

LOST.—Between Vermilyea Av. and Broadway, on 207th St., lady's cross fox neckpiece; reward. Return 595 West 207th, Apt. 22.

LOST—A locket, Egyptian head design, with diamonds; contains picture child; reward. Estes, 80 Washington Square East. Spring 6340.

LOST—Friday, gold Waltham watch, No. 260282, between 116th, 106th, Broadway, and Riverside Drive. 616 West 116th, Apt. 4.

LOST.—Beaded bag, front 50 West 9th St., silver gilt lorgnette, valued gift of son in France; reward. 50 West 9th St.

LOST.—Two-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, 3½ carats each stone; reward $500. Joe Leblang, 1,490 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, with initials "C. B. H." on inside; reward if returned to 22 East 47th.

LOST.—Presumably at 39th St. Theatre, key purse, with money. Return to M. O., 39th St. Theatre Box Office. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Three-strip black skunk muff, Morningside Drive. Return 40[illegible] West 118th St.

$150 REWARD
for diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Jan. 25, vicinity Broadway and 40th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur who took fox terrier Saturday kindly return? 163 West 73d.

### Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Light brindle Boston terrier, near 3d Av.-68th St.; wore blue coat and muzzle; suitable reward for return to 811 Madison Av.

LOST.—Dachshund, tan, name Nick, strayed Saturday night 9 o'clock; reward. 1,883 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

LOST. — English bulldog, brindle. Return Utard, 430 West 116th. Phone Morningside 9233.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac"; no questions asked. Return Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Murray Hill 1484.

## NEED LABOR IN SHIPYARDS.

### Four Minute Men Hear of Demand That Must be Met.

A meeting of the Four Minute Men and the moving picture managers cooperating with their educational movement was held last night at 53 East Forty-fourth Street. An indication of the need of workers in the shipyards was given by one speaker, who said that in the shipyards in and near New York alone, which are under contract to produce less than one-seventh of the tonnage which America expects to build in 1918, the workers must be almost doubled if they are to produce their maximum output. Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board said that there should be no building of huge skyscrapers and great private houses while the needs of shipping were paramount.

Captain Sir Connop Guthrie, representing the British Ministry of Shipping, said the only unpurchasable commodity in the world today was a ship and its time. "We are depending on America to build 6,000,000 tons this year," he added. "We have broken down all our trade the world over to keep the Atlantic run going."

Colonel F. M. House, detained in Washington, sent a telegram which said in part, "The ships which we have promised will win the war. It may be centuries before we shall have another opportunity to display our courage and tenacity. This generation must accomplish what it has promised to perform."

## GREAT SHIPYARD DRIVE ON.

### States Organize Rapidly to Enroll 250,000 Workers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Reports to the United Staes Government employment service tonight at the end of the first day of the drive to enroll 250,000 shipyard workers said State Directors of the Public Service Reserve were now established in forty-two States, and that twenty-five States had completed reserve organizations.

First figures of enrollment of workers will be made next Saturday. From now until Feb. 16, when the campaign ends, there must be an average daily enrollment of 13,888 for each of the eighteen working days. But Labor Department officials tonight expressed belief that the campaign would be a success.

William E. Hall, National Director of the Public Service Reserve, has called a meeting here next Friday of State Directors of all States east and south of North Dakota.

CONTINUATION

Knabe
Inventory Sale
Big Bargains in Re-Built
Upright, Grand and Player Pianos

| UPRIGHTS | Grade Price. | Sale Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Cornett | $200 | $ 45 |
| Mathushek | 300 | 55 |
| Hazelton | 300 | 65 |
| Walters | 225 | 85 |
| Shoninger | 350 | 110 |
| Schomaker | 325 | 145 |
| Armstrong | 325 | 190 |
| Fischer | 375 | 195 |
| Chickering | 500 | 270 |
| Steinway | 500 | 330 |
| Haines Bros | 375 | 290 |
| Knabe, a gem | 600 | 420 |
| **GRANDS** | | |
| Armstrong Miniature | $550 | $395 |
| Knabe Baby | 950 | 410 |
| Haines Bros | 600 | 440 |
| Steinway Miniature | 800 | 565 |
| Knabe Mignon, Rose | 875 | 575 |
| Knabe Mignonette | 800 | 660 |
| Knabe Louis XV., Art Walnut | 1500 | 975 |
| Knabe, Empire Art | 2000 | 1050 |
| **88-NOTE PLAYER PIANOS** | | |
| Primatone | $450 | $310 |
| Kingsley | 475 | 365 |
| Brewster, Walnut | 475 | 390 |
| Haines Bros | 700 | 510 |
| Haines Bros | 750 | 610 |
| Knabe De Luxe | 950 | 790 |
| Weber Player Grand | 1850 | 1050 |
| Steinway Grand Player As New Condition | 2250 | 1225 |
| Knabe De Luxe Grand | 1400 | 1250 |

12 Rolls of Music with Player.
All Bear Full KNABE Guarantee.
*Liberal Allowance for Your Piano.*
Small Down Payment—Monthly Terms to Suit.
5th Ave. at 39th St.

## MUD HOLDS UP TRAINING.

### Three Days' Rain Causes Suspension of Outdoor Work at Spartanburg.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 28.—A call was issued today for expert mechanicians in the Empire Division to report their training and qualifications to their commanding officers. While definite information could not be obtained, it was said the War Department had asked for about 500 men for transfer to the regiment of mechanics now being organized at Camp Gordon, Atlanta.

With the quarantine still enforced the training of the division is at a standstill, due to mud produced by three days of unremitting rain. Company streets are sloughs of mud, and in same places the sticky red clay is a foot deep. After twenty-four motors were stalled in attempts to run from city to camp, all roads were ordered closed by headquarters.

Ninety-one reserve officers from Camp Meade reported today for duty with the army and corps headquarters. The coming of the Marylanders marks the eighth State that has contributed guard or reserve officers to the new organizations' personnel, the other States being Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and New York.

## PLAN TO UNITE SCIENTISTS.

### Stockholm Meeting, Including Germans, Wanted "Reconciliation."

Items found in Berlin papers recently received in London show that "a few German personages" were present at a meeting held in Stockholm a short time ago at which a project was originated for effecting a "reconciliation" between the scientists of the world who had become estranged by the war. It is planned to establish, on the "initiative" of the Scandinavian intellectual classes, a "World Academy for the Conciliation of International Science."

It is declared that "among the scientists of the whole world the wish is lively for resumption of international co-operation as soon as possible.

## ROBBERS' HAUL IN CHICAGO.

### $1 Watch and $110,750 Pearls Among Loot from Jewelers' Store.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A dollar watch and $110,750 worth of pearls were listed in the complete inventory of the articles stolen at the Heller-Rose Jewelry Company robbery on Saturday in the Marshall Field Annex Building. The inventory showed that the cost value of the property stolen amounted to $150,250. This is $100,000 less than the first estimate. All the jewelry stolen is covered by insurance.

The value of the pearls and the firms to which they belonged are as follows: Goodfriend Brothers, 11 Maiden Lane, New York, $32,500; W. I. Rosenfield, 1 Maiden Lane, New York, $18,000; Wormser & Mayer, Fifth Avenue, New York, $31,250; John Mertz, Stewart Building, Chicago, $25,500; Hiller-Rose, $3,500. The total loss suffered by Hiller-Rose was $89,000.

The police say they are working on no fewer than fifteen clues to the thieves who perpetrated the robbery.

### City Brevities.

What the new subways are expected to do for the Chelsea district of this city will be told at 5 o'clock today by Public Service Commissioner Whitney in an address before the Chelsea Neighborhood Association at 258 West Twenty-third Street.

Oscar A. Price, director of publicity of war savings, is making a special appeal to publishers of books to display an advertisement of the War Savings Stamps on the paper cover inclosing new books. Harper & Brothers and Funk & Wagnalls have already agreed to do this.

Charles E. Hughes, Augustus Thomas, Dr. John H. Finley, Don C. Seitz, and Patrick F. Murphy will be the principal speakers at the twenty-first annual dinner of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue Building, Tuesday evening, Feb. 5.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York Zoological Society, a meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at the home of Mrs. Arthur C. James, 39 East Sixty-ninth Street, to view auto-color pictures illustrating life in China and at the bottom of the sea.

Governor Whitman and army and naval officers have accepted invitations for the Knights of Columbus ball on Feb. 8 in Madison Square Garden. The Governor and Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York will assist at the dedication of the service flag with its 1,500 stars.

270 PARK AVENUE
47 TO 48 STREETS · PARK TO MADISON AVES.

Housekeeping APARTMENTS with Ritz-Carlton Restaurant

The Italian Garden

IN our entire experience as leading agents in the Park Avenue Residential Section, we have never offered apartments with such a combination of unique advantages.

From a small inside detail, such as the abundant closet room to an important outside feature, such as the large Italian Garden, there is vast improvement over any building yet constructed.

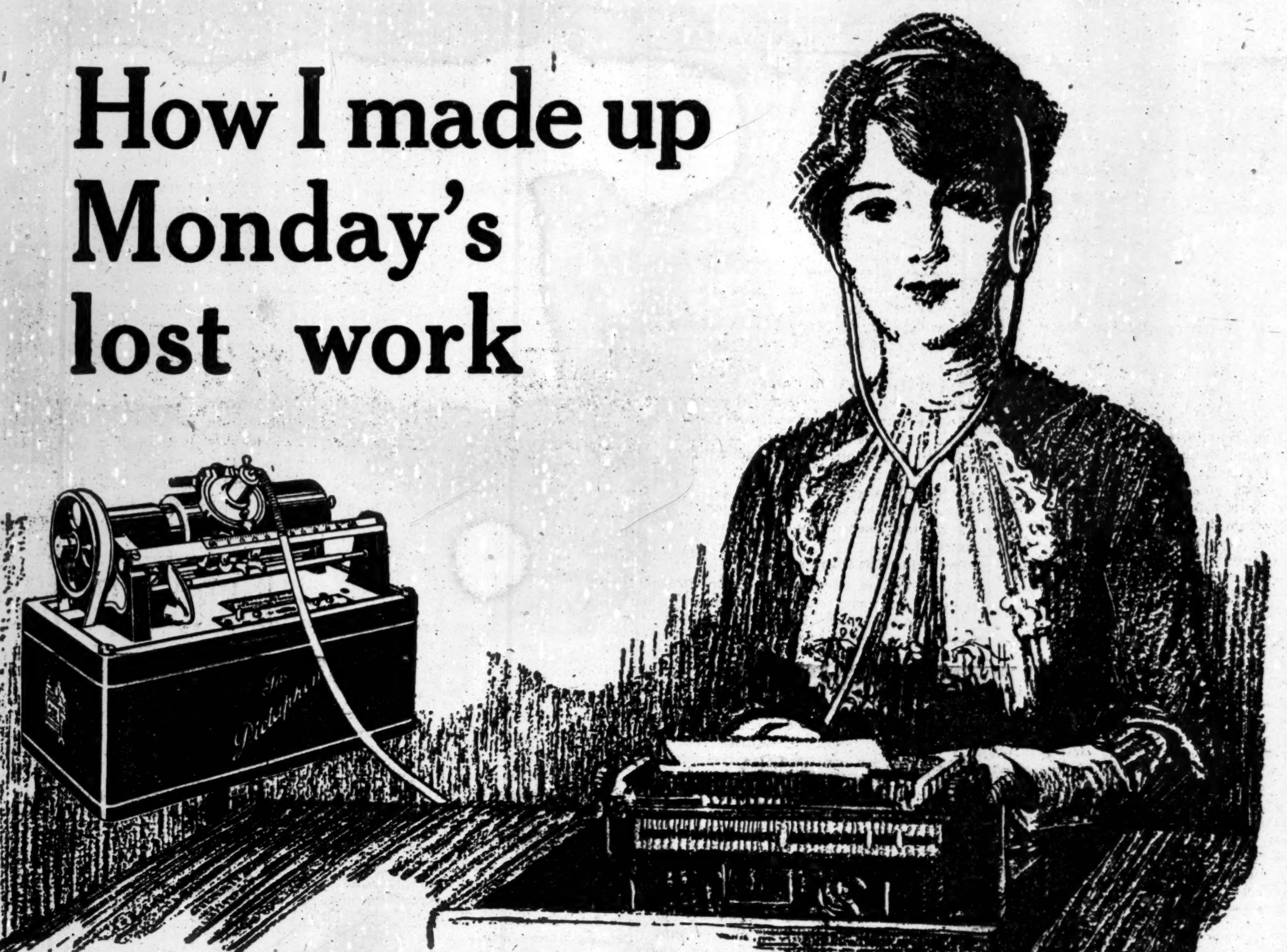
6 to 17 Rooms
3 to 6 Baths
$4000 to $15000

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.
414 Madison Avenue
At 48th St. REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE Murray Hill 5600

PIERCE ARROW

A small Town Brougham and a 66 H. P. Touring Car are offered for immediate sale. Cars are latest models and in perfect condition, owned by one individual, and have been driven carefully by one chauffeur. Good reason for selling. Price and full particulars on request. London, P 194 Times.

How I made up Monday's lost work



YESTERDAY was another fuel-saving day. Our office was closed, and I stayed home. But I didn't worry—and I guess my employer didn't worry much—about the mail. We proved last week that with the help of The Dictaphone we could do six days' work in five days.

Ordinarily, it takes a stenographer about two hours a day to take dictation. With The Dictaphone, I don't have to take dictation. So in four days I save four times two hours or one full day. I make up Monday's loss of time, typing at my usual speed and going home at a reasonable hour each night.

Now there are four Dictaphone operators in our office, and The Dictaphone enables them to save together easily eight hours a day. At the same rate, if the 400,000 stenographers in this country all worked at The Dictaphone, they would save 3,200,000 hours every working day. Just think to what great productive uses all that saved time could be put!

My employer says that The Dictaphone has made me more valuable to him because it has greatly increased my production. And the more productive I become, the more I increase my chances for better pay. That's the way I look at it, and thousands of other Dictaphone operators feel the same as I do.

This is my experience, and every secretary and stenographer in America for her own protection and benefit should use her influence to have The Dictaphone installed in her office. A demonstration in ***her*** office on ***her*** work will prove why. No charge or obligations. Phone or write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED IN THE U. S. AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Dictate to the Dictaphone
Phone Barclay 3043—Call at 55 Warren Street
*Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York*
It is not a Dictaphone unless it is trade-marked "The Dictaphone"

*Food will win the war. Don't waste it.*

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

| Amount of Loan | Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor | Stories | Material | Type | Rental | Value of Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | 5% | 3 & Bas't | Brick | 2-Family Dwelling | $960 | $7,500 |
| 5,000 | 5% | 3 & Bas't | Brick | Dwelling | 1,000 | 11,000 |
| 15,000 | 5% | 4 & Bas't | Brick | Sts. & Apt. | 4,088 | 26,000 |
| 27,000 | 5% | 5 & Bas't | Brick | Apartment | 6,744 | 45,000 |

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and February Investment List.
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Clemons, Custom Tailor, Remnant Sale, $19.50

A "BARGAIN" in ready-made clothing is merchandise that somebody doesn't want offered to somebody who doesn't want it either, in the hope that a ridiculously low price will make him buy anyway.

I offer no "bargains" of this sort in my Suiting Remnant Sale, because I can lay aside and use every yard of cloth next season or next year, and *'twill be worth more.*

I do offer extraordinary reductions in All Wool Custom Suits at $19.50, because I know that many men have been holding back from ordering clothes they need, and I'm going to *deprive them of every excuse.*

Every Remnant in My Stock Formerly Priced Up to $33 Now Reduced to $19.50

Remnants of former $50, $45, $40, and $35 Suitings, to close out at $27.50

My body gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention at measuring and fitting, exactly as though you were paying full price.

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

All-Wool Cloths At Pre-War Prices

There is a good deal of talk about shortage of wool, cotton-mixed fabrics, etc. Don't let it worry you. You can get all-wool suits and overcoats here. Not a thread of cotton will be permitted to reduce the value of the clothes we sell.

Just now we are making an interesting special price offering by adding 25 styles of our $50 grade suitings.

$40 to $50 Suitings at $30
$30 to $35 Suitings at $25

Buy an all-wool suit made to your measure and save 15% to 40%.

Army Officers' Uniforms
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

*P. S.—The right thought helps to neutralize weather conditions—a warm smile doesn't affect the thermometer but does affect the man who gives and gets it.* Arnheim Axioms

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

Playtimes Pleasures Need

Strong, flexible, "free from pinch" shoes.

Our LITTLE FOLKS shoe department takes care that each little customer's foot gets the right kind of a shoe and the best kind of a fit.

So many of our customers of to-day have worn our shoes since childhood because of our skilled clerks and patient care in making and fitting their shoes.

Children's Lace Shoes

| SPRING HEELS. Sizes 4 to 11. | | LOW HEELS. Sizes 11½ to 2, 2½ to 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buckskin — | 3.25 to 5.50 | Buckskin — | 5.50 to 8.00 |
| Russia — — | 3.00 to 4.25 | Russia — — | 5.00 to 6.50 |
| Black — — | 2.25 to 3.50 | Black — — | 4.00 to 6.00 |

Furs

20% Reductions
ON ENTIRE STOCK, INCLUDING
*Men's Fur Coats*
Fur lined and fur outside, for all occasions

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue New York